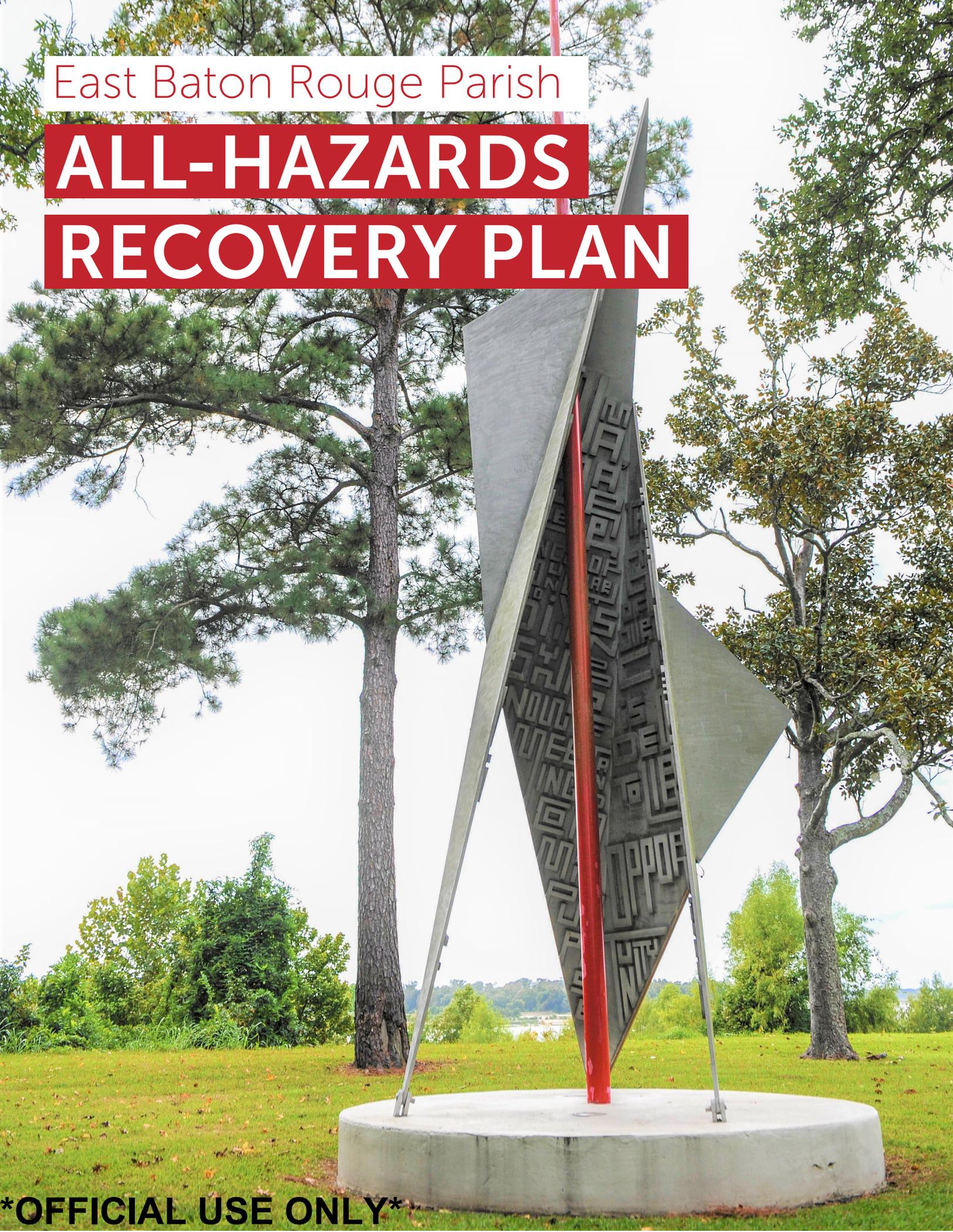


East Baton Rouge Parish

ALL-HAZARDS

RECOVERY PLAN

OFFICIAL USE ONLY



EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH

All-Hazards Recovery Plan
PLACEHOLDER DATE

MAYOR

COUNCIL MEMBERS

RECOVERY COORDINATOR



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FOREWORD

East Baton Rouge Parish is amongst many communities that continuously recover from presidentially declared disasters as well as, non-declared, short-lived disasters. During after-action reviews following previous disasters, the Mayor-President's Office, The East Baton Rouge Parish Mayor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (MOHSEP) and subject matter experts identified the need for an all-hazards recovery plan in order to incorporate national standards and lessons learned into local community resiliency efforts. *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* establishes a framework for managing recovery efforts within the Parish as part of its comprehensive approach to the disaster cycle. *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* is developed in accordance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Disaster Recovery Framework.

The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan is a result of the collaborative efforts among the Mayor-President's Office, MOHSEP, City-Parish departments, agencies, and entities that have assigned emergency roles and responsibilities. It is intended to be used in conjunction with established operational procedures, plans, and protocols. *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* incorporates feedback received from a variety of stakeholders, partner agencies, and organizations that provide critical support to the Parish during times of disaster and recovery. Four public meetings were held throughout the Parish allowing *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* to be inclusive of feedback from the public. *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* fulfills East Baton Rouge Parish

Government's commitment to maintain readiness capabilities for all phases of emergency management and thus to be able to respond to, and recover from, disasters or large-scale emergencies.

Although *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* was written for East Baton Rouge Parish Government, other agencies and levels of government within the Parish are encouraged to adapt it for their own needs or adopt it for their use. It is important that recovery plans—whether at the Parish, municipal, agency, or industry level—be coordinated to mitigate any conflicting actions and to avoid duplication of efforts.

Users of *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* are encouraged to recommend changes that will improve the clarity and use of *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan*.

Questions or comments concerning *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* should be directed to:

East Baton Rouge Parish

Mayor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (MOHSEP)

Advanced Traffic Management/Emergency Operation Center (ATM/EOC)

3773 Harding Boulevard

Baton Rouge, LA 70807

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The East Baton Rouge Parish (EBRP) All-Hazards Recovery Plan was coordinated by the EBRP Executive Committee, Steering Committee, and all six (6) Recovery Support Functions (RSF) Subcommittees in collaboration with the participating jurisdictions as well as community stakeholders and the general public. The participating jurisdictions are made up of the following communities:

East Baton Rouge Parish

City of Baker

City of Baton Rouge

City of Central

City of Zachary



EBRP "All-Hazards Recovery Plan" Executive Committee

Sharon Weston Broome	East Baton Rouge Parish Mayor's Office	Mayor-President
Darnell Waites	City of Baker	Mayor
David Barrow	City of Central	Mayor
Jr. Shelton	City of Central	Mayor (Former)
David Amrhein	City of Zachary	Mayor

EBRP “All-Hazards Recovery Plan” Steering Committee

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Mike Manning	Baton Rouge Food Bank and Louisiana Capital Area Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (LCAVOAD)	President and Chief Executive Officer
Katie Pritchett	Capital Area United Way	Vice President, Community Impact
Eric Romero	Information Services	Director
Ashley Beck	East Baton Rouge Council Administrator	Council Administrator-Treasurer
Bubba Cashio	East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Buildings and Grounds	Director
Rowdy Gaudet	East Baton Rouge Parish Mayor’s Office	Assistant Chief Administrative Officer
Clay Rives	East Baton Rouge Parish Mayor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (MOHSEP)	Director
Dale Dicharry	East Baton Rouge Parish Sherriff’s Office	Captain
Chris Tyson	Build Baton Rouge	President and Chief Executive Officer

Special thanks is directed to all of those who assisted in contributing feedback and expertise on this document. The unified efforts during the 2017-2018 planning period have made this project possible. The following individuals are credited in the creation of this document:

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PROMULGATION

The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan is officially in force as of Month/Day/Year through "Name of Resolution" (Resolution number), signed by the East Baton Rouge Parish Metropolitan Council.

RECORD OF CHANGES

DATE	SUBJECT	PAGE	INITIAL



FEMA

East Baton Rouge Parish
Mayor-President Sharon Weston Broome

All-Hazards Recovery Plan

INTRODUCTION

The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan provides an overview of how the Parish's government and other partners collaborate, plan, prepare for, and recover from a hazardous incident that threatens lives, property, economies, and natural resources. *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* describes the policies, planning assumptions, concept of operations, and recovery operations when a disaster or emergency challenges local government's ability to return to normalcy. While there are some responsibilities for recovery that will occur during the response phase, *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* is specific to recovery operations.

The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan will evolve as it is tested during exercises and real incidents. *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* will be reviewed by all Emergency Management partners and updated periodically. It will serve as one of many tools meant to improve coordination among all Emergency Management partners including those at the local, state, and federal government levels, voluntary disaster relief organizations, and the private sector. The goal of *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* is to incorporate the whole community in recovery—restoring, redeveloping, and revitalizing East Baton Rouge Parish quickly and efficiently following a disaster and to identify mitigation best practices to decrease impacts of future disasters.

PLAN OVERVIEW

A Recovery Plan enables the Parish to understand and to articulate its priorities for recovery, thus providing faster delivery of resources from local, state, federal, and nongovernmental partners because needs, resources, and recovery procedures can be clearly identified.

The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan is presented in three parts:

1

Recovery Operations provides the Parish's purpose, scope mission and guiding principles that constitute the backbone of recovery operations. Part One also provides the concept of operations, recovery organization and assignment of responsibilities, authority and legal references, and a description of the continuity of government and plan maintenance.

2

Recovery Support Functions includes detailed information on the six Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) that provide the framework for East Baton Rouge Parish to plan for and recover from disasters. Part Two presents the following information for each RSF: mission, purpose and scope, lead and supporting agencies, operational areas, and planning and readiness objectives.

3

The following **attachments** are included: examples of memorandums of understanding; a description of relevant supporting Parish plans; a description of municipal resources; relevant laws and information about volunteer organizations; a description of Louisiana State RSFs and the Louisiana Recovery Plan, and a summary of input received at the public meetings held in support of *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan's* development.

#BRResilient

www.brla.gov/EBRPRRecovery

BASIC PLAN

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan is to provide a framework for recovery operations within East Baton Rouge Parish (EBRP). *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* outlines the ability of the MOHSEP along with the Mayor-President's Office and other local, state, and federal partners to lead, manage, and implement its own recovery process. *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* is central to the success of local long-term recovery and resilience, and it is also paramount in the short-term recovery processes.

The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan will provide governance, oversight, and structure for all Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) within EBRP. The coordinating

structure of the RSFs is aligned with the six key functional areas as presented in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Disaster Recovery Framework. Their purpose is to support EBRP recovery efforts by facilitating problem solving, improving access to resources, and fostering coordination among public agencies, non-governmental partners, and stakeholders.

In the event of a disaster, *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* will enable more efficient and effective recovery by enabling the RSFs to identify appropriate recovery strategies, engage the necessary agencies and partnerships, and apply the necessary resources to the affected areas.

Recovery Mission Statement

To restore, redevelop, and revitalize local resiliency in East Baton Rouge Parish by uniting as a "Whole Community" to develop and maintain a comprehensive Recovery Plan in accordance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF).

Recovery Guiding Principles

The National Disaster Recovery Framework details eight principles that guide recovery capacity development and recovery support activities.

1. Individual and Family Empowerment
2. Leadership and Local Primacy
3. Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning
4. Engaged Partnerships and Inclusiveness
5. Unity of Effort
6. Timeliness and Flexibility
7. Resilience and Sustainability
8. Psychological and Emotional Recovery

These principles maximize the opportunity for achieving recovery success and can be found in further detail at: www.fema.gov/national-disaster-recovery-framework

Situations and Assumptions

East Baton Rouge Parish faces a wide range of potential hazards, such as floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, fires, chemical or toxic material spills, civil disruption, public service strikes, major accidents (both fixed-site and mobile), and hostage or terrorist situations. In addition, part of the Parish is in the ten-mile emergency planning zone of a major nuclear plant, and at least two geological fault lines extend through EBRP.

A. Situations

1. East Baton Rouge Parish is bordered by three waterways—the Mississippi River to the west, the Amite River to the east, and Bayou Manchac at the southern end of the Parish.
2. The eight parishes surrounding East Baton Rouge are Ascension, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, Saint Helena, West Baton Rouge, and West Feliciana.
3. There are four municipalities within the Parish—Baton Rouge, Baker, Central, and Zachary.
4. Located at lat 30°32'24.00" N, long 91°05'24.00" W, the Parish has an elevation level of 69 feet above the Gulf of Mexico's sea level at Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport. Based on the 2017 Census, East Baton Rouge Parish has an approximate population of 446,268 and covers 455 square miles of land.
5. East Baton Rouge Parish is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential to disrupt the community, cause damage, and create casualties. Possible natural hazards include hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, and earthquakes. There are also the threats of national security incidents like nuclear, biochemical, biological, conventional attacks, and acts of terrorism.
6. Other disaster situations could develop from a hazardous materials accident, nuclear power plant accident, major transportation accident, terrorism, civil disorder, or conflagration, which is a large, destructive fire.
7. East Baton Rouge Parish has capabilities, which, if effectively used in the event of a disaster, would enhance the preservation of life and property. These capabilities include staffing, governmental agencies' equipment and skills, medical, health, and allied professions and groups, and the public's knowledge of survival actions.
8. *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan's* objective is to ensure maximum use of available staff, equipment, communications, and other resources during the recovery phase of disasters/emergencies.
9. Deviation in the implementation of *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* may become necessary during the recovery phase.
10. *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* should be used during, but not limited to, the following potential hazards that may affect the Parish:
 - Biological threats
 - Chemical threats
 - Civil unrest
 - Cyber incidents
 - Drought
 - Earthquakes
 - Explosions
 - Extreme heat
 - Fires
 - Flooding
 - Hazardous materials incidents
 - Hurricanes
 - Landslides and debris flow
 - Levee and dam failure
 - Nuclear power plants
 - Pandemic
 - Power outages
 - Severe weather
 - Terrorism
 - Tornadoes
 - Tropical cyclones
 - Wildfires
 - Winter storms

B. Assumptions

1. It is impossible to predict the specific effects of a disaster upon EBRP or to be sure in advance that any specific hazard would or would not occur; the Parish could be subjected to numerous disaster situations.
2. Under any circumstances, it would be incumbent upon the government to take the necessary steps to reduce the disaster's effects on the population.
3. In most cases, proper preparations and preventive measures can reduce property damage and loss of life.
4. In the event of a natural or technological incident, sufficient capabilities exist to handle the situation. However, if a national security emergency occurred, EBRP resources would be used to capacity or exhausted, and outside assistance would be required.
5. A catastrophic incident will overwhelm the capabilities of EBRP and its municipalities. Local resources—as well as regional and state resources—would be used to capacity or exhausted, which means outside assistance would be critical. This may hinder effective, efficient relief and recovery operations.
6. Critical infrastructure, public and private buildings, homes, facilities, and equipment may be damaged or destroyed.
7. Debris may impede transportation, potentially making streets, highways, and interstates impassable. This may hinder effective, efficient dissemination of emergency relief supplies, resources, and services to be delivered throughout the Parish.
8. Public utilities may be damaged or destroyed prolonging short- and long-term recovery efforts.
9. Emergency management staff, first responders, elected officials, and/or key administrators may be affected by the incident, and as survivors coping with the event, they may not be able to attend their emergency function roles. This may prevent or decrease emergency services being delivered throughout the Parish.
10. An overwhelming number of disaster survivors may be forced from their homes requiring the need for mass sheltering and/or search and rescue assistance.
11. Mass casualties and/or fatalities may occur requiring an increase in healthcare resources and medical care.
12. If the incident is multijurisdictional and/or occurs in other parishes and neighboring states, shortages of emergency supplies and resources may become an issue. Federal assistance may be needed immediately.
13. The recovery phase may begin in select locations around EBRP while the response phase is still active in others. This may lead to shortages in personnel, resources, equipment, and other capabilities.



Recovery Continuum

The ability to manage recovery effectively begins with pre-disaster preparedness and requires support and resources focused on recovery at the immediate onset of an incident.

The recovery process is a sequence of interdependent and often concurrent activities that progressively advance a community toward its planned recovery outcomes. Decisions made and priorities set by a community pre-disaster and early in the recovery process have a cascading effect on the nature, speed, and inclusiveness of recovery. Figure 1 depicts the interconnectedness of recovery activities from pre-incident through the long term.

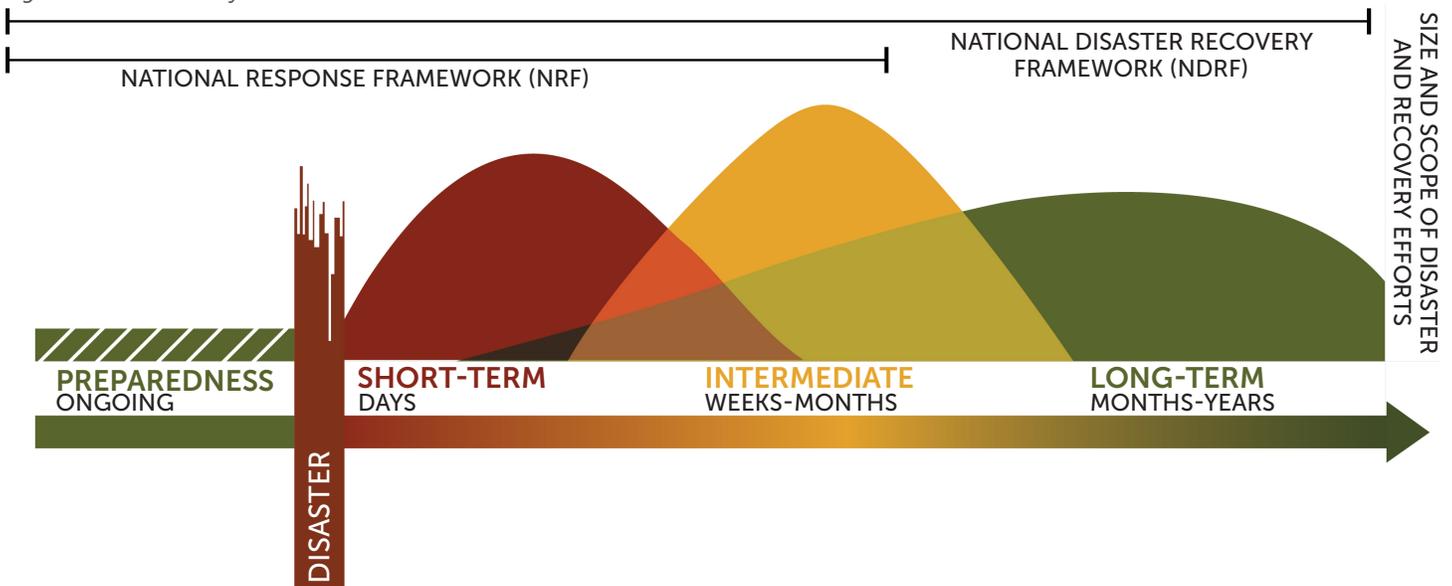
The Recovery Continuum highlights the reality that, for a community faced with significant and widespread disaster impacts, preparedness, response, and recovery are not and cannot be separate and sequential efforts. Laying an effective foundation for recovery outcomes is a key requirement of response activities, but planning for recovery begins before response. Community-level planning for recovery is a preparedness-phase activity that strengthens continuity and response and hastens recovery. The challenge is to ensure adequate and effective coordination between different efforts and players, as the decisions and outcomes for all phases are interconnected.

Concept of Operations

A. Authority to Initiate Action

All emergency operations will be under the authority of Civil Defense Ordinance No. 8434 for the Parish of East Baton Rouge dated June 10, 1987, as well as, Louisiana R.S. § 29:727, 29:728 and 29:729.

Figure 1. The Recovery Continuum



B. Command Responsibility for Specific Action

The Mayor-President of East Baton Rouge Parish is responsible for emergency operations/recovery within his/her political boundaries.

The Director of MOHSEP, under the supervision of the Mayor-President, will be responsible for the coordination of all planning and emergency operations within East Baton Rouge Parish. This will include inter-agency or departmental coordination as well as coordination of civic groups, clubs, and organizations within East Baton Rouge Parish.

The Mayor-President and the Director of MOHSEP are responsible for determining the need to evacuate and have the authority to issue evacuation orders that will be enforced by law enforcement personnel. In situations where immediate threat to life and property is imminent, the local law enforcement or fire department has the authority to begin evacuation procedures while the evacuation orders go through the proper channel (i.e., hazardous materials incidents or civil disorders).

C. Emergency Operation Center (EOC)

The EOC is located in the Advanced Traffic Management/Emergency Operation Center (ATM/EOC), located at 3773 Harding Boulevard, Baton Rouge, LA 70807.

If the relocation of the primary EOC becomes necessary, MOHSEP has a Mobile Command Post and an alternate EOC that may be activated. The Mobile Command Post will serve as the site for primary direction and control. If the Mobile Command Post cannot be utilized, operations will move to the alternate EOC at the Public Works and Planning Center, 1100 Laurel Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. Both alternate locations are fully equipped and ready for emergency operations.

D. Plan Activation and Implementation

The transition from response to recovery is not based upon a decisive point in time, but occurs as a gradual process. As response needs lessen, recovery will increase. The transition process and the exact timeline will vary based on the scale and scope of the disaster. In order to ensure a smooth transition from response to recovery, a debriefing should be held among local officials and community stakeholders.

The All-Hazards Recovery Plan will be activated by Emergency Management to the appropriate level, based on the circumstances of the disaster. As the East Baton Rouge Parish Emergency Operations Plan adheres to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command Structure (ICS), the transition from response to recovery will occur within the Parish's Emergency Operation Center (EOC).

1. Activation/Deactivation by Mayor

The All-Hazards Recovery Plan will be activated by the East Baton Rouge Parish Mayor-President and/or his/her designee. At this point, the Director of MOHSEP will be notified to begin activation of the necessary Recovery Support Function (RSF) subcommittees. No particular order is established because the disaster recovery for each incident will be based on the scale of the disaster; therefore, recovery from different disasters may vary. EBRP has designated the following six RSFs based on guidance from the FEMA National Disaster Recovery Framework:

- Community Planning and Capacity Building
- Economic
- Health and Social Services
- Housing
- Infrastructure
- Natural and Cultural Resources

The Mayor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (MOHSEP) is responsible for contacting the appropriate agency to lead recovery support functions as designated above. Each RSF has been assigned an operational structure (see EBRP All-Hazards Organizational Chart).

2. Appointment of Recovery Manager

Based on the level of the disaster and/or scale of response missions, the EBRP Mayor-President may deem it necessary to appoint a Recovery Manager to oversee all Parish RSF operations. If necessary, each disaster may have a different Recovery Manager, as determined by an informed decision by the EBRP Mayor-President Administration.

If designated, the Recovery Manager has the pre- and post-disaster responsibilities outlined below.

Pre-Disaster

- Serve as the primary point of contact for EBRP disaster recovery preparedness.
- Assist in the maintenance as well as the training and exercise of the All-Hazards Recovery Plan.
- Track the contacts and networks for disaster recovery resources and support.

Post-Disaster

- Serve as the primary point of contact for EBRP disaster recovery.
- Ensure communication and coordination among all six EBRP RSFs.
- Provide situational updates of all recovery operations to the Mayor-President via briefings, situational reports, and/or communication methods.
- Coordinate with all affected EBRP municipalities as well as other community stakeholders to develop a unified recovery strategy that is inclusive of the whole community.

A. Unless a Recovery Manager is appointed by the Mayor-President, the Mayor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (MOHSEP) Director will serve as Chief of Staff to the Mayor-President during recovery. This Recovery Plan will be implemented during the recovery phase of any disaster as deemed appropriate by the Mayor-President or Recovery Manager.

B. EBRP department directors and other stakeholder representatives will be responsible for functions as specified in *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan*. Parish forces will conduct recovery operations until the emergency exceeds the local government's capability to recover, then assistance will be requested from state government. The federal government will provide assistance to the state, when appropriate. Operations shall be conducted from the East Baton Rouge Parish Advanced Traffic Management and Emergency Operation Center (ATM/EOC), and all departments and agencies having an emergency function or capability will be represented.

C. *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* is based upon the concept that recovery functions for various groups involved in emergency preparedness will generally parallel their day-to-day functions in recovery operations. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources will be employed in both cases. It is generally true, however, that a disaster is a situation in which the usual way of doing things no longer suffices.

It is desirable, and always attempted, to maintain organizational continuity and to assign familiar tasks to personnel.

D. In large-scale disasters; however, it may be necessary to draw on established staff capabilities and use them in areas of greatest need. Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency response may be suspended for emergency purposes. Efforts that would normally be directed toward those functions will be redirected to accomplish the recovery phase.

E. In keeping with the nationwide strategy of The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Disaster Recovery Framework, this guidance provides context for how the whole community works together to restore, redevelop, and revitalize the community's health, social, economic, natural, and environmental conditions.

F. FEMA's National Incident Management System (NIMS) will be used by all emergency response agencies to manage an emergency incident/disaster. The nature and size of the incident will determine the level and complexity of the management structure. The NIMS is designed to expand or be reduced as needed. As an incident escalates, the span of control may become stretched. As need arises, the other components of the Incident Management System may be staffed.

G. The use of volunteer agencies, spontaneous volunteers, donations, and other resources will be coordinated through the Louisiana Capital Area Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (LCAVOAD), as identified in the East Baton Rouge Parish Emergency Operations Plan.

H. Where outside recovery programs, emergency relief supplies, and resources are not available, EBRP will be responsible for recovery operations.

3. Transition from Response Phase

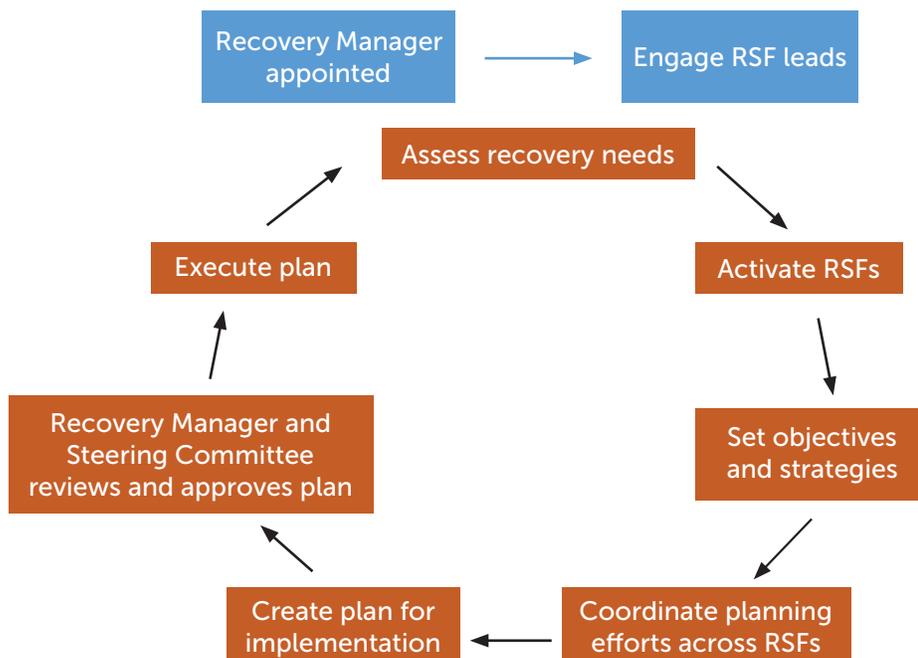
When the Mayor-President determines the response phase is over and recovery is starting, a Recovery Manager will be appointed. The Recovery Manager will engage RSF leads who will then review the response phase incident report and ongoing needs assessment to determine which RSFs must be activated.

4. RSF Planning and Coordination

Activated RSFs will convene to identify additional needs and set recovery objectives. Strategies to achieve those objectives will be developed, and measurable outcomes will be identified. These strategies will be communicated to and coordinated across all RSFs to identify overlapping needs, reduce duplication of efforts, and identify all possible funding streams. Recovery strategies will then be drafted.

5. Recovery Strategy Approval and Implementation

The Recovery Manager and Recovery Plan Steering Committee will review the draft recovery strategies. Once approved, recovery strategies will be implemented. Each RSF will be responsible for coordinating recovery activities. All RSFs will meet regularly throughout the recovery phase at an interval determined by the Recovery Manager. The Recovery Manager will, in consultation with RSF leads, monitor recovery progress and continually assess recovery needs, directing recovery efforts accordingly.



E. Recovery Goals and Objectives: Initial, Intermediate, and Sustained

1. Initial Recovery

- As soon as safe conditions return after the incident, conduct windshield damage assessments to identify immediate needs
- Establish and provide emergency shelters.
- Begin distributing critical commodities.
- Initiate emergency, short-term repair of lifeline utilities.
- Provide emergency services to impacted areas. Such services include but are not limited to law enforcement, security, fire suppression, search and rescue, public health, and emergency medical assistance.
- Initiate emergency, short-term repair of transportation systems and provision of interim transit services.
- Coordinate and disseminate emergency information and critical instructions to the community via a Public Information Officer established at a Joint Information Office.
- Provide ongoing outreach efforts and establish lines of communication with the public to ensure survivors are identified and emergency needs are being assessed and met as well as possible.
- Activate damage assessment teams to gather detailed information in order to provide statistics, facts, and immediate needs to supplement any necessary assistance from outside agencies.
 - » Begin debris removal and clean-up when possible.
 - » Begin to assess damage to critical infrastructure.
 - » Begin to assess damage to historic buildings and

environmentally-sensitive areas.

- Activate any and all Memorandums of Agreement / Understanding that may assist in the recovery phase.
- Request appropriate local, state, and federal disaster assistance programs.

2. Intermediate Recovery

- Relax protective actions and coordinating access and re-entry into evacuated areas.
- Restore essential public facilities and services.
- Coordinate federal disaster assistance with special emphasis on the provision of emergency and temporary housing.
- Coordinate the identification, procurement, and distribution of an array of emergency resources and materials.
- Coordinate and support volunteer organizations delivering disaster assistance.
- Coordinate the dissemination of disaster relief information and instructions to the public.
- Identify post-disaster hazard mitigation strategies and activities to reduce the risk and magnitude of future disaster impacts on communities and critical infrastructure.

3. Sustained Recovery

- Gather and submit documentation required to recoup expenses via FEMA's Public Assistance grant program.
- Educate and provide information to help citizens apply for individual assistance, small business loans, and other available monetary resources.
- Focus on redeveloping communities and restoring economic viability to the disaster area(s).

	Response	Initial Recovery	Intermediate & Sustained Recovery
Location of Command & Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOC • Mobile Command Post • Alternate EOC 	EOC scales down or deactivates and transitions to Recovery Operations Recovery debriefing with all responding agencies/ departments and incoming support	EOC and/or locations predetermined by MOHSEP Staff
Command	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor-President • MOHSEP Director • Recovery Manager 	Mayor-President and/or MOHSEP Director transitions EOC response operations into RSF recovery activities, based on the disaster's scale	Recovery Manager
Recovery support functions (RSF)	RSFs will be activated by the Mayor-President and directed by the MOHSEP Director	Mayor-President MOHSEP Director Recovery Manager RSF Subcommittees	Recovery Manager RSF Subcommittees

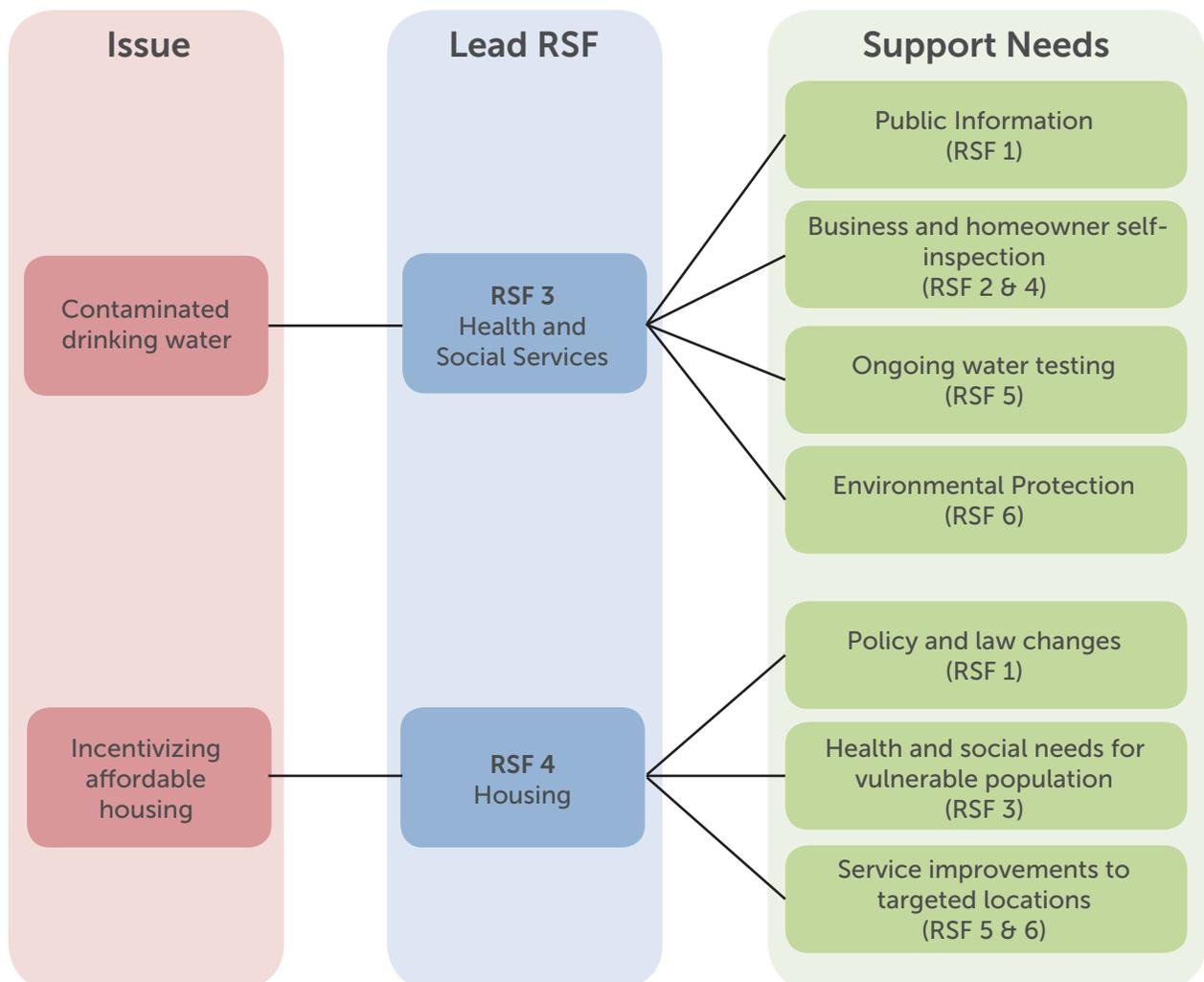
- Require a substantial commitment of time and resources from both governmental and nongovernmental organizations.
- Attend to recovery activities that include:
 - » Restoring public infrastructure and facilities damaged by the emergency;
 - » Working with local governments to determine their recovery priorities;
 - » Assisting local governments and citizens in determining recovery resources and programs available to them;
 - » Providing an adequate supply of housing to replace what was destroyed;
 - » Restoring lost jobs;
 - » Restoring the economic base within the disaster area(s);
 - » Identifying and implementing mitigation measures (e.g., land use and building codes to reduce the risk and magnitude of future disaster impacts on communities and critical infrastructure); and
 - » Applying to FEMA’s Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program (FMA), or Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM).

ORGANIZATION/ ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. RSF Overview and Organization

This section provides an overview of East Baton Rouge Parish Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) modeled on the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and further defines roles and responsibilities based on the organization of the RSFs. The RSFs provide the coordinating structure for key functional areas of assistance. Their purpose is to support EBRP recovery efforts by facilitating problem solving, improving access to resources, and fostering coordination among public agencies, non-governmental partners, and stakeholders.

Key functions and procedures will be accomplished by City of Baton Rouge/Parish of East Baton Rouge employees and/or contractors for specific roles. Mutual Aid Agreements may be activated, and/or state and federal assistance may be requested upon a decline in local resources and personnel capabilities.



B. Recovery Support Function (RSF) Structure and Assignments

East Baton Rouge Parish has six Recovery Support Functions:

1. Community Planning and Capacity Building
2. Economic
3. Health and Social Services
4. Housing
5. Infrastructure
6. Natural and Cultural Resources

C. RSF Interactions

Large-scale and catastrophic disasters affect a community's vitality and health. Though the framework is broken down into RSFs, the RSFs work together with each one complementing and informing the others, depending on the situation and issues.

Authority and Legal References

This section provides references to local, state and federal laws and guidance on disaster planning and recovery.

A. Legal Authority



1. Federal Authority

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 100-707; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Public Law 93-288
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Public Law 101-336

- Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, Public Law 90-480
- Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI, Public Law 88-352
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 44, Chapter 1
- Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110-161
- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, Public Law 106-161
- Executive Order 13166 of August 11, 2000, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency
- Executive Order 13347 of July 26, 2004, Individuals with Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness
- Fair Housing Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3601, as amended in 1988
- Homeland Security Act of 2002, 6 U.S.C. 101, as amended
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, Management of Domestic Incidents (2003)
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7, Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection (2003)
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, National Preparedness (2011)
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, Annex I National Planning (2007)
- National Security Presidential Directive 51 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20, National Continuity Policy (2007)
- Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, Public Law 109-308
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, Public Law 109-295
- Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Public Law 93-112
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Public Law 99-499
- Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety–Emergency Action Planning for Dams, FEMA Publication No. P-64 (July 2013)
- Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, Public Law 110-53
- Water Resources Development Act of 1996–National Dam Safety Program Act, Public Law 104-303
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133; OMB Circular A-87
- Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Public Law 101-380
- Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-295
- Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act of 2006, Public Law No. 109-417
- Other executive orders and acts pertaining to disasters enacted or to be enacted

State Authority



- Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act of 1993, as amended; Louisiana Administrative Code Title 55, Public Safety—Part XXI Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, 2006
- Louisiana Disaster Recovery Manual, January 2005, as amended
- Act 111, Emergency Interim State Executive Succession Act of 1963
- Act 112, Emergency Interim Judicial Succession Act of 1963
- Act 113, Emergency Interim Legislative Succession of 1963, as amended
- Louisiana State Administrative Plan, 1992, as amended
- Louisiana Significant/High Hazard Dam Safety Plan, 1989
- Louisiana Health Emergency Powers Act (La Rev Stat § 29:760-772)
- Other state executive orders and acts pertaining to disasters enacted or to be enacted

Local Authority



- The Plan of Government of the Parish of East Baton Rouge and the City of Baton Rouge, adopted August 12, 1947, effective January 1, 1949, as amended
- Title 14 of the City-Parish Code of Ordinances
- Act 114, Emergency Interim Local Executive Succession Act of 1963
- Other local ordinances pertaining to disasters enacted or to be enacted

Volunteer and Quasi-governmental

- Act 58-4-1905, American Red Cross Statement of Understanding (December 30, 1985); Mennonite Disaster Service/FEMA Agreement; The Salvation Army Charter (May 12, 1974); and Memorandums of Understanding among Louisiana and the agencies above
- Mennonite Disaster Service Agreement with FDAA, 1974
- The Salvation Army Charter (May 12, 1974)
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288
- Statements of Understanding among the state of Louisiana and the agencies above

B. References

Federal

- National Response Framework, replaces National Response Plan
- Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 2.0
- National Preparedness Goal

State

- Louisiana Parish Planning Series: Basic Parish Planning Guidance Volume 1: EOP Development (August 2011)
- Louisiana Unified Shelter Plan, revised 2017
- State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), July 2014

Local

- East Baton Rouge Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan

Non-Profit

- Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP), EMAP Standard 2016

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Effective comprehensive emergency recovery operations depend upon two important factors to ensure continuity of government from the lowest to the highest levels: lines of succession for officials/agency directors/authorized personnel and preservation of records.

A. Succession of Command

1. State Government Succession

Article IV, Section 5 (A) of the Constitution of Louisiana vests in the governor the chief executive power of the state. Article IV, Section 5 (J) and Louisiana Revised Statute Title 29, Section 724 further establishes the emergency preparedness powers of the governor. Article IV, Section 14 of the state's constitution provides for the governor's line of succession as follows:

- Elected lieutenant governor
- Elected secretary of state
- Elected attorney general
- Elected treasurer
- Presiding officer of the Senate
- Presiding officer of the House of Representatives

The successor shall serve the remainder of the term for which the governor was elected.

2. Local Government Succession

The Emergency Interim Local Executive Succession Act (La Rev Stat § 33:1404-1408) references government succession on a local level.

The East Baton Rouge Parish Government's line of succession is provided for in Section 4.05 and 4.06 in the Plan of Government. Section 4.05 states, "if the Mayor-President is absent from the Parish and City or unable to perform his duties the President Pro-Tempore shall act as Mayor-President and in the case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor-President shall serve as such until the vacancy is filled as hereinafter provided." Section 4.06 states that "[a]vacancy in the office of Mayor-President, from whatever cause arising, occurring within one year of the expiration of his term shall be filled by appointment by majority vote of all members of the Metropolitan Council, but if the vacancy occurs more than one year prior to the expiration of his term, it shall be filled by vote of the qualified voters of the Parish at a special election called and held pursuant to the Louisiana Election Code, Louisiana Revised Statutes, Title 18."

The line of succession of MOHSEP is from the Director to the Assistant Director to the Chief of Operations.

Each department, according to the standard operating guidelines, establishes the line of succession to each department head.

B. Relocation of Government

East Baton Rouge Parish provides for the relocation of the center of Parish Government to the EOC located in the Advanced Traffic Management/Emergency Operation Center (ATM/EOC) at 3773 Harding Boulevard, Baton Rouge, LA 70807 during times of emergency. If the primary EOC is determined inoperable, the center of East Baton Rouge City/Parish Government will relocate to the MOHSEP Mobile Command Center. The Mobile Command Center will serve as the site for primary direction and control. If the Mobile Command Center cannot be utilized, operations will move to the alternate EOC at 1100 Laurel Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. The alternate EOC facility is the DPW Annex Building. It is fully equipped and ready for emergency operations.

C. Preservation of Records

State Level

Each agency/department is responsible for maintaining and recording all legal documents affecting the organization and administration of emergency preparedness functions. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of state officials to ensure that all records are secure and protected from elements of damage or destruction at all times.

Local Level

It is the responsibility of the Clerk of Court to ensure that all legal documents of both a public and private nature, recorded by the designated official (e.g., tax assessor, sheriff's office), be protected and preserved in accordance with applicable state and local laws. Examples include ordinances, resolutions, minutes of meetings, land deeds, and tax records.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- The Director of MOHSEP, under the supervision of the Mayor-President, has the overall responsibility for emergency planning, coordination of resources, and provision of direction of disaster operations, including the recovery phase.
- The Director of MOHSEP will provide guidance and direction for the conduct of disaster assistance and recovery activities.
- Directors of supporting agencies have the responsibility for maintaining internal Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs), Standard Operating

Guidelines (SOGs), and resource data to ensure prompt and effective response to disaster to ensure the survivability of its senior management.

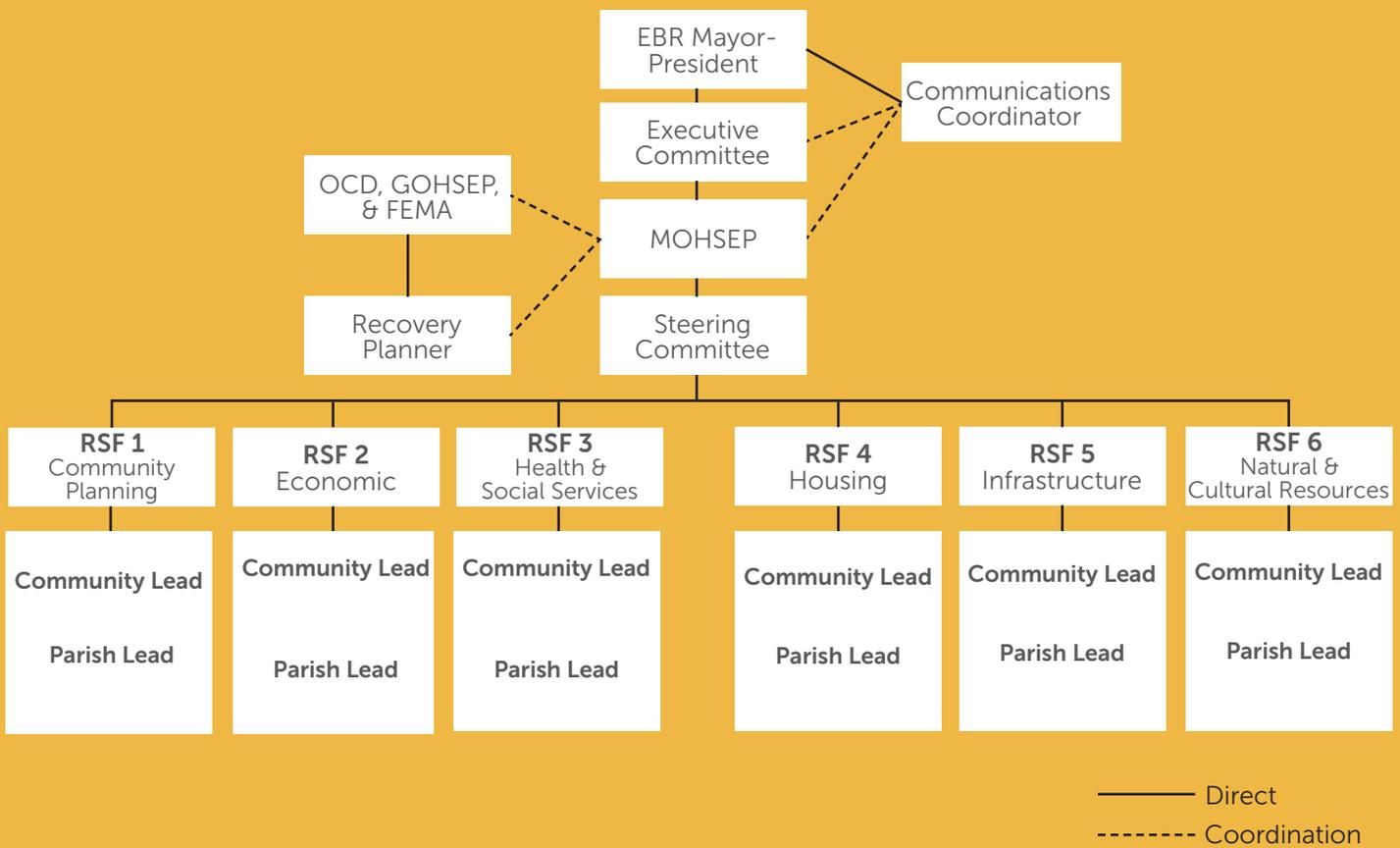
- If a plan is to be effective, its contents must be known and understood by those who are responsible for its implementation. The Director of MOHSEP will brief the Mayor-President, East Baton Rouge Parish Metropolitan Council, departmental directors, and other appropriate officials in emergency preparedness and in *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* in particular.
- All agencies will be responsible for the development and maintenance of their respective segments of *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan*.
- The Director of MOHSEP will maintain and update *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* as required. Responsible officials in state/local agencies should recommend changes at any time and provide information periodically as to changes of personnel and available resources. The Director

will coordinate review and revision efforts as necessary.

- *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* will be executed upon order of the East Baton Rouge City/Parish Mayor-President, Director of MOHSEP, or an authorized representative.
- *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* applies to all East Baton Rouge Parish boards, commissions, and departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government.
- For training purposes and exercises, the Director of MOHSEP may activate *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* as necessary to ensure a readiness posture.
- *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* may be activated at least once a year in the form of a simulated emergency, regardless of actual events, in order to provide practical controlled operations experience to those who have EOC responsibilities.



APPENDIX 1: ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



APPENDIX 2: EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH RECOVERY INFRASTRUCTURE

This appendix is secure and on file at MOHSEP.

APPENDIX 3: RECOVERY DATA & INFORMATION

Disaster Data: GOHSEP is the primary recipient of FEMA data. GOHSEP will determine the type and level of data they need and will make the request to FEMA. FEMA will then send data directly to GOHSEP and GOHSEP will be responsible for sharing and hosting disaster data. Interested agencies and organizations will need to contact GOHSEP to be on their distribution.

Public Assistance Specific Data: Gathering of PA data begins with a Site Inspector. Agencies, organizations, or municipal staff that need PA data will need to coordinate with the State Agency Liaison (SAL) to be included in a Site Inspection. Once the Site Inspection is done a FEMA Program Delivery Manager (PDM) will be assigned. The PDM will schedule an Applicant Briefing and a Kick-Off Meeting. Agencies, organizations or municipal staff are allowed to attend if they have worked through the SAL.

Individual Assistance Specific Data: If an agency or organization requires IA specific data that is not provided through GOHSEP, the agency or organization can request a Routine Use Agreement through FEMA Individual Assistance. A Routine Use Agreement can provide targeted data for a specific amount of time if the agency or organization is approved. A Routine Use Agreement must include:

- Description of the specific need for the data
- Description of the outcome(s) the data will provide
- A letter to the Federal Coordination Officer detailing the who, what, where, when and why a Routine Use Agreement is being requested
- Approval from FEMA Office of Chief Council

Non-Agency Specific Federal Grants, Assistance, and Guidance Websites: These websites have search capabilities that allow users to search available federal grants and assistance based on specific keywords.

- Grants.gov—www.grants.gov
- Benefits.gov—www.benefits.gov
- DisasterAssistance.gov—www.disasterassistance.gov
- Assistance Listings (formerly Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA))—<http://cfda.gov/>; <https://beta.sam.gov/>
- U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit—<http://toolkit.climate.gov/>
- U.S. Government Open Data—<http://www.data.gov/>
- Other Recovery Help—<https://www.disasterassistance.gov/get-assistance/other-recovery-help>
- Community Recovery Management Toolkit— <http://www.fema.gov/national-disaster-recovery-framework/community-recovery-management-toolkit>
- East Baton Rouge Parish Library (Funding Information Network partner; grant resources)—<http://ebrpl.libguides.com/c.php?g=44628>

Funding Type	Description/Scope	Program Examples
Typical Disaster Relief Funding	Funding made available by FEMA after a Presidentially Declared Disaster or made available by another agency's declaration process. Grants and other support for disaster losses or needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual assistance • Public assistance • Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) • Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM) • U.S. Small Business Association (SBA) loans • U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) emergency loans • Community Disaster Loan Program
Federal Annual Programs	Funding allocated to federal departments and agencies that are included in the annual U.S. budget. Available for a wide array of individual, business, and community development needs. Not designated for disaster; however, federal agencies may prioritize a portion of this funding for disaster-related needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) • U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)–Rural Development (RD) grants • U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund (DWSRF) • U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)–Social Services Block Grant Program (SSBG) • U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) grants
State Programs	Funding and programs made available by state government after a disaster. Disaster assistance from states is often limited and variable. Annual funds from states may assist with a wide variety of disaster recovery needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State assistance with cost share for FEMA Public Assistance grants • State social services • State affordable housing programs • State economic development programs
Federal Supplemental Resources	Congress may appropriate special funding to federal agencies following large and widespread disasters for specific congressionally designated disaster-related needs. The majority of this funding is delivered through additions of dollars to existing programs; however, supplemental resources may also create new or unique programs in response to needs. Strictly dependent on an act of Congress.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Development Block Grant–Disaster Recovery (CDBG–DR) • U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) economic development disaster recovery grants • U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)–Farm Service Agency–Emergency Conservation Program • National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Marine Debris Program and Fishing for Energy grants • U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) targeted construction programs • National Park Service Historic Preservation Fund
Nonprofit and Philanthropic Organizations	Nonprofit and philanthropic organizations provide funding and other assistance donated by private, community, or corporate foundations to a wide variety of individual and community projects. Programs and organizations are highly variable in scope with some organizations having dedicated disaster programs while the majority support disaster needs ad-hoc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rockefeller Foundation's 100 Resilient Cities • Center for Disaster Philanthropic grants and technical assistance • American Red Cross Disaster Relief & Recovery Services • Central Louisiana Community Foundation • National Forest Foundation grant programs

*Not a comprehensive list of programs and funds

APPENDIX 4: VOLUNTEER & DONATIONS MANAGEMENT

This appendix outlines the roles and responsibilities for coordinating volunteer efforts and managing donations of goods and services that may occur in the aftermath of an emergency situation.

Roles and Responsibilities

When a disaster strikes, many people—from the local community, the nation, and the world—want to assist relief efforts by donating time, services, or resources. However, the response can be overwhelming, and a plan must be in place to store, sort, and distribute what is donated. For donation management, East Baton Rouge Parish relies on community organizations and Louisiana Capital Area Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (LCAVOAD).

Because of their extensive experience with serving during disasters, LCAVOAD takes the lead for the Parish. Their donation management program involves the organizational elements of the LCAVOAD Steering Group, Unmet Needs Committee, and LCAVOAD Coordinator and the operating units of a volunteer center, phone bank, staging area, one or more distribution points, and a LCAVOAD operations station/area. LCAVOAD will coordinate with member agencies to monitor pre-disaster donation management and to assign responsibilities. LCAVOAD will also coordinate with Capital Area United Way 2-1-1 to ensure resources are updated in the 2-1-1 database in a timely manner.

During the first of five emergency management phases, prevention activities include designating warehouses for donated goods and creating a public awareness campaign about the quantity and types of donations needed.

In the mitigation phase, there should be an accessible list of resources and agencies for survivors. LCAVOAD's role should be reviewed and updated, and a training program to transition to the mitigation phase created. On a regular basis, the EBRP Annex V—Donations Management document should be assessed and updated to keep plans and appendices current.

The preparedness phase involves developing standard operating guidelines for LCAVOAD and donation management. A LCAVOAD coordinator will be appointed by the Director of MOHSEP and is responsible for donation management among the local government and volunteer groups. Capital Area United Way 2-1-1 will send a LCAVOAD representative, and a steering group will be created to monitor pre-disaster donation management

and to assign responsibilities. During this time, those volunteer organizations that could help with donation management should be identified. Periodically, volunteer groups, department heads, and elected officials should be briefed about LCAVOAD and donation management issues. The local media should be educated on how LCAVOAD and donation management works so they keep the public updated with timely, specific information.

When the response phase is underway, the LCAVOAD donation management team and their plan will be activated. Sites must be prepared for and staff assigned to these facilities. The media must be given current information about donation needs and requirements.

Once the community reaches the recovery phase, the LCAVOAD Steering Group will decide which facilities to activate, how the opened facilities will be logistically supported, and how to provide necessary paid staff and volunteers. During this period, donations will be gathered, sorted, stored, distributed, and, if necessary, disposed. The media should be kept updated about donation protocols, progress, and current needs for goods and services. The Steering Group is responsible for determining which facilities should remain open or if some should be consolidated as well as when the donation management program can be discontinued. To ensure that those in need continue to receive assistance, the Unmet Needs Committee should be activated and should coordinate with the federal and/or state Donations Management Coordinator at GOHSEP.

Reimbursement

Typically, donation functions and activities are not reimbursable. However, there are circumstances in which the state and/or federal government will provide funding. In order to claim these expenses, accurate records must be kept of personnel hours, equipment, supplies, and other relevant costs incurred during the donations management operation. All government departments and agencies are expected to keep their own documentation, and the LCAVOAD Steering Group is also instructed to keep records of their activities and expenses.

For more information, refer to the East Baton Rouge Parish Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)—Annex V— Donations Management.

APPENDIX 5: DEFINITIONS

Alert—An incident that currently does not affect the local or general population but has the potential to escalate to a more serious emergency. The situation is unresolved and should be monitored closely. Some limited protective actions may be implemented and additional assistance requested from MOHSEP.

Annex—A plan element that is devoted to emergency operations and describes the jurisdiction’s approach to functioning in that area of activity in response to emergencies caused by any hazard that might affect the community.

Appendix—A plan element attached to a functional annex to provide information on special approaches or requirements generated by unique characteristics of specified hazards identified as being of particular concern to the jurisdiction.

Applicant—A state agency, local government, private nonprofit facility, or governor’s authorized representative who submits a project application or request for direct federal assistance.

Basic Plan—A plan that establishes general policies, responsibilities, and procedures for implementing comprehensive emergency preparedness.

Behavioral Health— the scientific study of the emotions, behaviors and biology relating to a person’s mental well-being, their ability to function in everyday life and their concept of self.

Continuity of Government—The capability to ensure survivability of the government, governing body, and/or organizational leadership.

Continuity of Operations—The capability to continue essential program functions and to preserve essential processes and functions, positions, lines of succession, applications and records, communications, and facilities across a broad range of potential emergencies/disasters.

Coordinating Agency— An agency that supports the incident management mission by providing the leadership, expertise, and authorities to implement critical and specific aspects of the response.

Critical Infrastructure—Systems, assets, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

Cultural Resources/Assets – For the purposes of this Recovery

Plan Cultural Resources or Assets are defined as Historic Properties, Structures and Districts, Libraries, Museums, and Other Cultural Institutions, Archaeological Sites, Arts/Arts Community, and Faith-Based Communities

Disaster—A severe or prolonged emergency that threatens life, property, environment, and/or critical systems. Also, an event with effects that cause loss of life, human suffering, public and private property damage, and severe economic and social disruption. Disasters can be natural or human-caused events, major accidents, or enemy attacks. Disasters are differentiated from those day-to-day emergencies and accidents that are routinely responded to by local emergency organizations and may be of such magnitude or unusual circumstances as to require response by all levels of government—local, state, and federal.

Disaster Field Office— The office established in or near the designated area to support federal and state response and recovery operations. The DFO houses the FCO and the Emergency Response Team (ERT), and where possible, the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and support staff.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)—A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid.

Emergency—An incident or set of incidents—natural or human-caused—that requires responsive actions to protect life, property, environment, and/or critical systems. The emergency could be a disaster occurrence or a situation that seriously threatens loss of life and damage to property. It usually develops suddenly and unexpectedly and demands immediate, coordinated, and effective responses by government and private sector organizations to protect lives and limit damage to property. Examples of emergency situations—which could result in a disaster—include an accident involving hazardous materials, which threatens to explode or rupture and endanger the nearby population; a period of time prior to the onset of a severe storm such as a hurricane; and a period of intense international crisis that could lead to nuclear warfare. Includes any of the various types of catastrophe included in the definition of a “major disaster” which required federal emergency assistance to supplement state and local efforts to save lives and protect property, public health, and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of a disaster.

Emergency Alert System (EAS)—A network of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities that have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to operate in a controlled manner during a war, state of public peril or disaster,

or other natural emergency as provided by the Emergency Alert System Plan.

Emergency Management Program (EMP)—A system that provides for management and coordination of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards. The system encompasses all local, state, and federal organizations, agencies, departments, and individuals having responsibilities for these activities.

Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP)—The criterion used to determine qualification for Emergency Management Operations, individual standards describe qualities or facts that must be present for accreditation.

Emergency Preparedness—The judicious planning, assignment, and coordination of all available resources in an integrated program of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery for emergencies of any kind, whether from an enemy attack or human-caused or natural sources.

Emergency Operation Center (EOC)—A protected site from which civil government officials—municipal, parish, state, and federal—exercise direction and control in an emergency.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)—A brief, clear, and concise document that describes action to be taken, provides instructions to all individuals and local government services, and states what will be done in the event of an anticipated emergency. The plan will state the method or scheme for taking coordinated action to meet the situation's needs. It will state what action is to be taken, when and where it is to take place, and who is responsible, based on pre-determined assumptions, objectives, and capabilities. A plan like this is sometimes referred to as the Population Protection Plan by federal agencies.

Emergency Public Information (EPI)—Information that is disseminated before, during, and/or after an emergency designed to instruct and transmit direct orders to the public via the news media.

Environmental Assets— Naturally occurring entities that provides environmental "functions" or services. All assets including those which have no economic values, but bring indirect uses benefits, options and bequest benefits or simply existence benefits which cannot be translated into a present day monetary value.

Environmental Hazards— A substance, a state, or an event which has the potential to threaten the surrounding natural environment / or adversely affect people's health, including pollution and natural

disasters such as storms and earthquakes.

Essential Personnel—An individual whose skills or services are required to continue operation of vital facilities and activities that will provide goods and services to the relocated population and host Parish residents or ensure continuance of the nation's production capabilities and preservation of the economic system.

Essential Program Function(s)—Activities that enable an agency, department, organization, or individual to carry out emergency response actions, provide vital services, protect the safety and well-being of the citizens of the program's jurisdiction, and maintain the economic base of the program.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)—An agency under the U.S. Department of Homeland Security with the primary purpose of coordinating the response to an event that has occurred in the United States that overwhelms the resources of local and state authorities.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)—A person responsible for the coordination of all federal disaster assistance efforts in an affected area. The FCO is located in and works closely with the Disaster Field Office to assure effective implementation of assistance programs.

Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC) —An official who may be designated by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security in non-Stafford Act situations when a federal department or agency, acting under its own authority, has requested the assistance of the Secretary of Homeland Security to obtain support from other federal departments and agencies. In these situations, the FRC coordinates support through interagency agreements and Memorandums of Understanding. The FRC is responsible for coordinating timely delivery of resources to the requesting agency.

Federal-State Agreement (FEMA-State Agreement) — Upon the declaration of a major disaster or an emergency, the Governor, acting for the State, and the FEMA Regional Administrator or his/her designee, acting for the Federal Government, shall execute a FEMA-State Agreement. The FEMA-State Agreement states the understandings, commitments, and conditions for assistance under which FEMA disaster assistance shall be provided.

Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) —The Louisiana state agency that has the responsibility to coordinate other state agencies in their efforts to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from all natural and human-caused emergencies and disasters.

Governor—The Chief Executive or Acting Chief Executive of the

state of Louisiana.

Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)—The person named by the governor in the Federal-State Agreement to execute on behalf of the state all necessary documents for disaster assistance following the declaration of an emergency or major disaster, including certification of applicants for public assistance.

Grant Coordinating Officer (GCO)—The state official assigned the management responsibility in the administrative plan for FEMA's Individual and Family Grant (IFG) Program.

Hazard—A condition or situation that has the potential to be the primary cause of an incident.

Hazard Area—Areas designated by the federal government or local government through a Hazard Vulnerability Analysis, which are relatively more likely to experience the direct effects of certain natural or human-caused disasters.

Hazard Mitigation—All methods and measures employed to eliminate or make less severe the effects of a major disaster or emergency and of future disasters in the affected area, including reduction and avoidance.

Homeland Security (HLS)—Homeland Security is a concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur.

Human-caused—Incidents caused by human activity, which include but are not limited to those of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive, or technological (including cyber) nature, whether accidental or intentional.

Incident—An occurrence, natural or human-caused, that requires action by the Emergency Management Program.

Incident Management System—An incident management system is formalized and institutionalized and addresses the principles of command and the basic functions of planning, operations, logistics, finance, and administration. An incident management system is modular, scalable, interactive, and flexible; it includes common terminology, manageable span of control, unified command, consolidated action plans, multi-agency coordination, and integrated communications. Examples include the National Incident Management System, e Command System (ICS), or a multi-agency coordination system.

Individual Assistance Officer (IAO)—A principal staff officer on

the FCO's staff and directly responsible to the FCO for all matters relating to individual assistance, including the establishment, location, and operation of Disaster Application Centers (DACs) and mobile teams. The IAO is located with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO).

Joint Field Office (JFO)—A facility established within or adjacent to an affected area that provides disaster victims with one-stop service in meeting their disaster or emergency needs. It is usually staffed by representatives of local, state, and federal government agencies, volunteer organizations, and certain private sector representatives.

Joint Information Center (JIC)—An interagency entity established to coordinate and disseminate information for the public and media concerning an incident. JICs may be established locally, regionally, or nationally depending on the size and magnitude of the incident.

Jurisdiction—The federal, state, territorial, regional, tribal, county, parish, municipal, educational, private sector, or other entities that the Emergency Management Program serves.

Lead Agency— an organization assigned to organize the interagency oversight of the day-to-day conduct of policy related to a particular operation. It serves as the central point for program development at the local, regional, or state level.

Louisiana Capital Area Volunteer Organization Active in Disaster (LCAVOAD)—The regional chapter of Louisiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (Louisiana VOAD), a nonprofit organization that enhances the effectiveness of service providers and stakeholders who help communities prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters, with the overall purpose of lessening the impact of disasters on citizens. During emergencies, LCAVOAD is represented in the Emergency Operation Center (EOC).

Local Government (Political Subdivision)—Any city, parish, village, town, district, or other legal political subdivision within the state of Louisiana.

Mitigation—The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of a disaster. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss due to hazards.

Mutual Aid Agreement—A written agreement among agencies and/or jurisdictions that provides for assistance upon request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) - The NDRF is a

guide to promote effective recovery, particularly for those incidents that are large-scale or catastrophic.

Natural Resources- for the purposes of this Recovery Plan Natural Resources are defined as agriculture, forest, groundwater (lakes, wetlands, rivers, and estuaries), animal (fish and wildlife), threatened and endangered species, oil and gas.

Points of Distribution (POD) –Centralized locations where the public picks up life-sustaining commodities following a disaster or emergency. Commodities may include ice, water, meals ready to eat, and tarps. Commodities are provided often in the event of loss of electricity or decrease in availability of commodities, such as food.

Public Health - the health of the population as a whole, especially as the subject of government regulation and support.

Preparedness – “The range of deliberate critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from disasters. Preparedness is a continuous process,” according to the Emergency Management Accreditation Program. Preparedness activities serve to develop the response capabilities needed in the event of an emergency. Planning, exercising, training, and developing public information programs and warning systems are among the activities conducted under this phase.

Prevention – “Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves identifying and applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators,” according to the Emergency Management Accreditation Program.

Recovery—The development, coordination, and execution of plans or strategies for the restoration of impacted communities and government operations and services through individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance. Recovery includes both short-term and long-term activities. Short-term operations seek to restore critical services to the community and provide for the basic needs of the public. Long-term recovery focuses on

restoring the community to its normal, or an improved, state of affairs. The recovery period is also an opportune time to institute mitigation measures, particularly those related to the recent emergency. Examples of recovery actions would be temporary housing and food, restoration of non-vital government services, and reconstruction of damaged areas.

Resilience—The ability to prepare for anticipated hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions.

Resources—Staffing, raw or basic materials, finished goods and products, services, and facilities.

Resources List—A list maintained in Trace 360 by the Director of East Baton Rouge Parish Mayor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, which lists all resources (equipment, personnel, supplies) in the Parish which can be used by emergency services in response to local disasters/emergencies. The resource list of Baton Rouge Area Mutual Aid System (BRAMAS) is maintained in the Baton Rouge Fire Communications Division. This list also contains available equipment and supplies in the Baton Rouge area.

Response—Efforts to minimize the short-term, direct effects of an incident threatening life, property, environments, or critical systems. Response activities help to reduce casualties and damage and speed recovery. These include warning, evacuation, rescue, and other similar operations addressed in the EBRP All-Hazards Recovery Plan. During the response phase, emergency services are provided.

Risk—The degree to which people, property, the environment, or social and economic activity—in short, all elements at risk—are susceptible to injury, damage, disruption, or loss of life.

Site Area Emergency—An emergency that either has already had some effect on near-site population or is anticipated to do so. This classification would be used in situations where a limited number of people have been affected or a much larger number could possibly be affected. Protective actions would be implemented, and emergency preparedness assistance would be necessary.

Shelter, Expedient—Any shelter constructed in an emergency or crisis period, on a crash basis, by individuals or single families.

Shelter, Fallout—A habitable structure or space used to protect its occupants from radioactive fallout.

Shelter Manager—A pre-trained individual who provides for a shelter facility’s internal organization, administration, and operation.

Social Services - government services provided for the benefit of the community, such as education, medical care, and housing

Stakeholder(s)—At a minimum, public, private, and nongovernmental agencies, departments, organizations, and individuals that have functional roles in the Emergency Management Program.

State—Refers to the state of Louisiana.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO) —The state official designated by the Governor to act as his/her principal assistant in the coordination and supervision of the State Disaster Assistance Program and to act in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer for the purpose of coordinating state and local assistance efforts with those of the federal government.

State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) —A facility designated as the area of mobilization of all resources of the state during times of emergencies. Other state EOCs may be designated as required in a disaster area.

State Emergency Plan —A state plan that is designed specifically for state-level response to emergencies or major disasters and sets forth actions to be taken by the local and state governments, including those for implementing federal disaster assistance.

Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) —A set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness.

Staging Area (SA) —A preselected location having large parking areas and cover (e.g., a major shopping area, schools, etc.) for equipment, vehicle operators, and other personnel. The SA provides a base for coordinated emergency operations and assembly of persons to be moved by public transportation to reception jurisdictions; a rally point for mutual aid; and a debarking area for

returning evacuees. Several of these areas should be designated in each evacuating/hazard and reception jurisdiction.

Supporting Agency — A department or agency designated to assist a specific primary agency with available resources capabilities or expertise in support of emergency support response operations as coordinated by the representative of the primary agency.

Technical Assistance—The provision of advice, assistance, and/or training.

Terrorism—The calculated use of violence or the threat of violence to attain goals that are political, religious, or ideological in nature. Terrorism includes criminal act against persons or property that is intended to influence an audience beyond the immediate victims.

Vulnerable Population(s) —A specific group of individuals subject to potential harm from a hazard, such as those individuals who are downstream from a dam that may break or in a power plant's emergency planning zone. Vulnerable populations may include people who are elderly, medically fragile, physically, mentally, or developmentally disabled, or have other vulnerabilities such as language barriers.

Whole Community- As a concept, Whole Community is a means by which residents, emergency management practitioners, organizational and community leaders, and government officials can collectively understand and assess the needs of their respective communities and determine the best ways to organize and strengthen their assets, capacities, and interests.

APPENDIX 6: ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

BRAMAS	Baton Rouge Area Mutual Aid System
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
EMAP	Emergency Management Accreditation Program
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FDRC	Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GOHSEP	Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
ICS	Incident Command System
JIC	Joint Information Center
LCAVOAD	Louisiana Capital Area Volunteer Organization Active in Disaster
LDRM	Local Disaster Recovery Manager
MOHSEP	Mayor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
PA	Public Assistance
PPD-8	Presidential Policy Directive 8
RSF	Recovery Support Function
SA	Staging Area
SAT	Special Assistance Team
Stafford Act	Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
UASI	Urban Area Security Initiative
UTL	Universal Task List

RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

2

Community Planning and Capacity Building
Economic
Health and Social Services
Housing
Infrastructure
Natural and Cultural Resources





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This section provides detailed information on the six Recovery Support Functions that form the framework for East Baton Rouge Parish to plan for and recover from disasters. *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* is designed to be flexible and scalable - RSFs may be activated as necessary to respond to a small neighborhood incident or large scale catastrophic event with a Stafford Act Emergency Declaration. The six Parish RSFs that are the pillars of *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* are:

- RSF 1 – Community Planning and Capacity Building;
- RSF 2 – Economic;
- RSF 3 – Health and Social Services;
- RSF 4 – Housing;
- RSF 5 – Infrastructure; and
- RSF 6 – Natural and Cultural Resources.

The following sub-sections are consistent across all RSFs while the subject matter will vary by RSF.

Purpose

The purpose of this section is to provide operational guidance to local and state agencies regarding recovery operations and responsibilities as identified within the RSFs. Additionally, it defines an approach that the Parish will use to support local communities in recovery. Each community has unique needs and resource demands, and they may be amplified by the effects of a disaster. The Parish can prioritize and prepare for the inevitable disaster event that will threaten lives and compromise the ability of the community to take action. The preparation and planning will take a comprehensive look at the disaster circumstances and align Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) to carry out missions when life and safety are no longer threatened. The RSFs are assigned to Parish agencies that have been identified as having the personnel, equipment, and resources necessary to effectively support East Baton Rouge during disaster recovery.

Structure

Leadership is needed to ensure that the inclusive process by which the RSFs will aid local communities is realistic, well-planned, and clearly communicated to stakeholders, partners, and the public. Leadership must instill confidence that recovery goals can be achieved. (See Organizational Chart in Appendix 1, Above)

Organizational Responsibility

Acting under the direction of a designated lead agency, each RSF provides guidance and coordination for the potential actions taken by appropriate Parish departments as well as non-governmental supporting partners and stakeholders. Supporting agencies are engaged to ensure their preparedness to effectively and efficiently assist when needed. In coordination with the Mayor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (MOHSEP), each RSF's lead agency will have the authority to:

- regularly convene, in periods of steady-state, to ensure that necessary plans and procedures are in place to warrant prompt action upon activation; and
- prepare agency-specific plans and procedures and maintain the capabilities to deploy in the roles specified in this document.

Lead and Supporting Agency Responsibilities – Common to All RSFs

RSFs mobilize the authorities and expertise of multiple Parish departments under a lead agency that ensures delivery of Parish support. Each RSF also includes support agencies and organizations which work with the lead agency to fulfill the RSF's scope of operations.

Lead Agencies are responsible for:

- representing their respective RSF at policy group meetings;
- facilitating communication and collaboration within their respective RSF lead and supporting agencies as well as with other RSFs;
- coordinating development and regular updates of needs assessments and action plans to inform the Parish's overall recovery;
- designating field coordinators as necessary to support local recovery activities; and assigning a liaison to communicate with volunteer and community support organizations.

RSF Support Agencies are responsible for:

- supporting lead agencies when the RSF is activated; and
- providing specialized services upon request from an RSF lead agency, which may include:

- » participating in planning for incident management, short-term recovery operations, long-term-recovery, and the development of supporting plans, standard operating procedures, checklists, or other job aids;
- » providing input to periodic readiness assessments;
- » maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams;
- » identifying new equipment or capabilities required to respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats; or
- » coordinating resources resulting from response efforts.

Recovery Objectives – Common to All RSFs

The following is a list of recovery objectives that are broken down into pre-disaster and post-disaster categories that will give guidance to each RSF.

Recovery objectives provide guidance in identifying strategies and potential activities that will increase resilience. Pre-disaster objectives include activities that may be considered by the RSFs during initial phases of implementation of *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* as well as steady-state. Post-disaster objectives lead the RSFs through a recovery planning process that define actions which may be helpful to each RSFs individually and collectively. The following presents a list of objectives that are common across all RSFs. This is followed by subject-specific objectives that may be addressed by each respective RSF.

Disaster Lifecycle

There are four phases in the lifecycle of a disaster, represented in the illustration below. These are Preparedness or Pre-Disaster, Response, Recovery, and Mitigation, which is ongoing and continues throughout all disaster planning. Although not specifically referenced in *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan*, mitigation efforts can be found in the EBRP Mitigation Plan.

Preparedness

- Stay informed about relevant plans, policies and regulations in order to: (see the East Baton Rouge Parish Recovery and Resiliency Plan Matrix in Part Three of *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* for an initial plan inventory)
 - » Participate in plan updates as an opportunity to incorporate resilience.
 - » Improve consistency and compatibility between plans.
- Conduct a baseline assessment of existing conditions and

vulnerabilities within the scope of each respective RSF that may influence the nature and extent of recovery activities.

- » Assess the capabilities of RSF agencies and stakeholders and their ability to address recovery activities that include but are not limited to: necessary staffing, funding, technical assistance, and resources.
- Review and update Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs), Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs), contracts and/or other supporting arrangements that authorize agencies to enact their recovery capabilities.
- Identify additional partnerships that improve the capabilities of the RSFs that include but are not limited to: leveraging resources, accessing funding, technical assistance, or training opportunities.
- Implement resilience projects as listed in the East Baton Rouge Parish Recovery and Resiliency Plan Matrix (in Part Three of *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan*.) Notify MOHSEP of project status changes
- Establish criteria to prioritize post-disaster strategies and ensure that recovery actions are aligned with the guiding principles of existing plans, policies and initiatives.
- Enhance communication platforms and protocols for internal and external applications.
 - » Internal: Maintain a distribution list to communicate within an RSF. Communications between RSFs will be managed by RSF 1 – CPCB.
 - » External: Communicate RSF-specific messaging to the general public and/or target audiences with consideration to non-English-speaking residents, and residents requiring other interpretation needs such as sign language.
- Encourage disaster preparedness by contributing RSF-specific information to MOHSEP for use in the Red Stick Ready education and outreach campaign.

Response and Recovery

- Assist state and federal agencies in gathering damage assessment reports and other available data to establish situational awareness and create a needs assessment as compared to baseline conditions (see Pre-Disaster Objective #2).
- Evaluate the abilities of communities and municipalities to recover and provide training opportunities on related topics, such as:
 - » Community recovery planning processes and best practices;
 - » Tools to engage the community in the recovery

planning process; and

- » Post-disaster funding resources and requirements.
- Review the needs assessment data with appropriate state, regional, and federal agencies, in addition to other stakeholders, to develop the Long-Term Recovery Strategy. The Strategy should:
 - » Be consistent with relevant plans (see RSF Toolkit, Attachment 1);
 - » Include hazard mitigation measures where possible;
 - » Address the needs of vulnerable populations; and
 - » Include community input.
- Report Recovery Strategies to RSF 1, and/or the Recovery Manager, in order to compile and cross-reference relevant projects across RSFs.
- Provide RSF-specific information on disaster impacts, recovery activities, resources and success stories to MOHSEP, using the RSF Needs Assessment and Impact tool. This is located in the RSF Toolkit, Attachment 1. Information may be included as part of a public recovery outreach and education campaign.
- Implement the Long-Term Recovery Strategy by:
 - » Identifying and recommending appropriate funding mechanisms;
 - » Procuring resources such as technical assistance and training;
 - » Establish appropriate timelines for recovery activities.
- Document lessons learned and update mitigation, response, and recovery plans and procedures.



1	MITIGATION: Includes directly preventing future emergencies and minimizing their effects.
2	PREPAREDNESS: Includes plans made in advance of an emergency that help communities get ready.
3	RESPONSE: Includes actions taken in the midst of or immediately following an emergency, including efforts to save lives and prevent damage.
4	RECOVERY: Happens after damages have been assessed, and involves actions to return the community to pre-disaster state or better.

Source: Center for Disaster Philanthropy

RSF Needs Assessment: Impacts, Issues, Challenges and Opportunities Tool (Attachment 1)

Each RSF will use this tool to identify the needs, impacts, and issues within the RSF sector. This will include lead and supporting partners, agencies, and organizations, both governmental and non-governmental. In addition to impacts, each RSF will use the tool to identify strategies, actions, and resources needed to address the needs and impacts. The tool will also be used to identify issues that cross multiple RSFs as a way to coordinate resources.

RSF 1: COMMUNITY PLANNING & CAPACITY BUILDING

Recovery Support Function 1 (RSF 1)–Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB) and the five other RSFs provide the framework for East Baton Rouge Parish to plan for and recover from disasters. This section presents RSF 1’s purpose and scope; mission; guiding principles; operational guidance with pre- and post-disaster objectives; community planning and capacity building initiatives; resources; and funding opportunities.

A. Mission

East Baton Rouge Parish RSF 1–Community Planning and Capacity Building’s mission is to unify and coordinate expertise and assistance programs for governmental and nongovernmental partners to aid in building capabilities to effectively plan for and manage recovery and engage the whole community in the recovery process. RSF 1–CPCB integrates Parish assets and capabilities to address long-term community recovery needs after disasters.

B. Purpose

The Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB) RSF presents a cohesive, collaborative approach to local recovery planning and long-term resiliency. Following a disaster, it supports and aligns with all other RSFs in their community planning and engagement needs. In addition, the CPCB RSF will engage with the Parish and local agencies to facilitate, plan for, and support the community-focused recovery needs. With a strong network at the federal, state and non-governmental levels, CPCB-RSF will leverage the resources of other agencies to enhance the Parish’s capacity to plan, manage, and implement disaster recovery activities.



C: Recovery Responsibilities

RSF 1 is responsible for:

- guiding recovery activities in the most resilient way possible to avoid loss in future disasters;
- partnering with state and other governmental agencies to develop support programs that enhance local recovery planning and build long-term resiliency;
- serving as a unified point of contact among federal agencies for assembling and reviewing recovery information;
- providing assistance and guidance to other RSFs in addressing recovery from a whole community perspective.
- representing RSF 1 at policy group meetings;
- facilitating communication and collaboration among RSF 1 lead and supporting agencies as well as with other RSFs; and
- coordinating development and regular update of a Community Planning and Capacity Building Recovery needs assessment to inform the overall recovery strategy

Operational Areas

As directed by the recovery manager, RSF 1 is responsible for coordinating all communication within and among the RSFs. The following operational areas will be considered when developing short- and long-term recovery priorities:

- Resilience needs assessment
- Plans and policy
- Recovery resources
- Funding resources and management
- Education and training
- Internal and external communication – including Parish, State and Federal partners
- Public outreach / community engagement
- Data collection and coordination

D: RSF-1 Agencies and Partner Organizations

The following agencies and organizations may be asked to lead or support RSF 1.

Lead Agencies
Mayor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (MOHSEP)
Capital Region Planning Commission (CRPC)
Support Agencies—East Baton Rouge Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish Metropolitan Council
Municipalities’ Councils
East Baton Rouge Parish Library
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Information Services (IS)
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Public Works
East Baton Rouge Parish Office of Community Development
East Baton Rouge Parish Floodplain Managers
East Baton Rouge Parish Council on Aging (EBRCOA)
Build Baton Rouge
Capital Area Transit System (CATS)
Department of Finance
Support Organizations—East Baton Rouge Parish (Private/Nonprofit)
Louisiana Capital Area Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (LCAVOAD)
Capital Region Planning Commission
Baton Rouge Area Foundation (BRAAF)
Baton Rouge Area Chamber (BRAC)
Baton Rouge Area Mutual Aid System (BRAMAS)
North Baton Rouge Chemical Industry Taskforce (NBRCITF)
Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge (BREC)
East Baton Rouge Parish Developers
Region II Healthcare Emergency Preparedness Coalition (HEPC)
Interfaith Federation of Greater Baton Rouge
Center for Planning Excellence (CPEX)

Support Agencies—State of Louisiana
Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (LDAF)
Louisiana Office of Community Development (OCD)
Louisiana Department of Education
Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP)
Louisiana Economic Development (LED)
Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC)
Support Agencies—State of Louisiana (Private/Nonprofit)
Volunteer Louisiana
Capital Area Human Services District (CAHSD)
Louisiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (Louisiana VOAD)
Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP)
Support Agencies—Federal Government
U.S. Department of Homeland Security–Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Region VI–CPCB Regional Coordinators
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Support Agencies—Federal Government (Private/Nonprofit)
Corporation for National and Community Service–AmeriCorps VISTA
National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (National VOAD)
ESF Coordination
ESF Emergency Management
ESF Purchasing and Resource Support
ESF Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization
ESF Public Information

RSF 1 is the primary coordinator of the six RSFs. Therefore, RSF 1 remains in a state of preparedness at all times by maintaining competencies in community-wide planning, education, training, and resource augmentation. The following is an initial list of objectives that RSF 1–CPCB may consider in preparing and implementing recovery operations.

- Support and promote the compilation of recovery tools and resources available to each RSF.
- Foster programs that strengthen the communities’ ability to self-contain their recovery efforts and increase resilience.
- Provide guidance to Parish and municipal leaders to adopt long-term, holistic resiliency and sustainability concepts for community planning and capacity-building functions that reduce repetitive impacts, including but not limited to:
 - » Application of smart growth and resilience principles like alternative funding and assessment mechanisms; and
 - » Encourage the use of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) and green construction concepts into the post-disaster redevelopment and construction.
- Support a review of policies, codes and regulations throughout EBRP with a focus on redevelopment, building/ zoning and land use codes, floodplain ordinances, and/or other regulatory measures in order to maintain consistency across the Parish.
- Support EBRP in assessing capacity for long-term recovery, including available financial, programmatic, and staffing resources.
- Identify and provide support for training resources and tools to address gaps and enhance capacity of RSF-1 partners, as appropriate.
- Support community disaster education efforts that promote individual, family and community self-sufficiency.

Recovery

Recovery activities support the Parish’s ongoing community planning and capacity building efforts. RSFs will use the RSF Needs Assessment: Impacts, Issues, Challenges and Opportunities tool found in the RSF Toolkit - Attachment 1. Activities will include the following:

- Identify and assess issues of affected communities; evaluate potential partners, opportunities, and challenges that may define and prioritize the allocation of resources and technical expertise.

E. Recovery Objectives

Preparedness

- Identify and coordinate government and community recovery goals, policies, priorities, plans, and programs.
- Encourage agencies to implement temporary or emergency regulatory measures to expedite recovery, including but not limited to: land use codes, inspection, redevelopment and construction permitting and review functions.
- Engage appropriate stakeholders to ensure recovery objectives are representative of whole community perspectives. Planning consideration should be given to the following:
 - » That redevelopment is consistent with the FUTUREBR Comprehensive Plan and any local municipality plans; and
 - » Appropriate hazard mitigation measures are encouraged when possible.
- Provide oversight to other RSFs to ensure that recovery activities are coordinated with disaster response, hazard mitigation, and preparedness programs.
- Assist local communities in identifying additional resources needed to address gaps in recovery capabilities.
- Document lessons learned across each RSF and encourage updates to mitigation, response, and recovery plans and procedures as appropriate.

F. Community Planning and Capacity Building Initiatives

The following current initiatives and efforts address the need for community planning and capacity building as part of the Parish’s disaster recovery.



East Baton Rouge Parish Initiatives

What Works Cities

In September 2017, Baton Rouge was selected as one of five cities to participate in Bloomberg Philanthropies' What Works Cities, a national initiative designed to help the public sector develop its use of data and evidence. Through this partnership, world-class experts provided the City-Parish with technical assistance to better address local issues. The What Works Cities team has focused on two key areas: open data and performance management.

Reference: www.brla.gov/1346/What-Works-Cities

Cradle to K

Cradle to K is Mayor Broome's signature early childhood initiative. The goal is to strengthen the culture of parenting in Baton Rouge. Ultimately, Cradle to K is about supporting parents to build positive habits and reduce stress.

Reference: www.brla.gov/1416/Cradle-to-K---Baton-Rouge

Resilient Baton Rouge

Resilient Baton Rouge strives to help residents in flood-prone areas "prepare for, respond to, and recover from adverse events and unanticipated crises." The initiative helps community health providers and community-based partnerships to expand their capacity to provide behavioral and mental health services for those in need. Additionally, Resilient Baton Rouge aims to improve self-reliance and long-term resilience by training residents and local leaders on topics such as mental health screenings and healthcare support.

Reference: <https://www.resilientbatonrouge.org/>

Resiliency Planning for Businesses [CRPC]

CRPC is developing a preparedness and continuity of operations guide for small and locally-owned businesses in the Capital Region. The guide will assist businesses in creating their own continuity of operations plans and reduce business recovery time. CRPC will leverage educational and economic development agencies to distribute information and assist businesses with implementation.

State of Louisiana Initiatives

Governor's Council on Watershed Management

Created by the Governor John Bel Edwards in 2018, the Council on Watershed Management is charged with adopting regional approaches to flood mitigation and drainage planning for the state of Louisiana. By partnering with various state agencies,

representatives from local governments, colleges, federal agencies, nonprofits, and private organizations may provide a more comprehensive approach to floodplain management.

Reference: watershed.la.gov/

Louisiana Select Committee on Disaster Recovery

Designated by the Louisiana State Senate in September 2016, the Select Committee on Disaster Recovery supersedes the former Select Committee on Hurricane Recovery. The committee reviews matters concerning disaster recovery from flooding, hurricanes, and other weather events and provides policy recommendations to the Senate to accelerate recovery efforts in affected regions.

Reference: senate.la.gov/DisasterRecovery/default.asp

G. Resources

Additional resources available to support pre- and post-disaster recovery efforts include:

- East Baton Rouge Parish Library—BR City Key
- Capital Area United Way 2-1-1
- Red Stick 3-1-1
- FEMA public and individual assistance data
- East Baton Rouge GIS Program
- American Planning Association (national and state chapter)—Community Planning Assistance Teams
- American Institute of Architects—Sustainable Design Assistance Team and Regional/Urban Design Assistance Team
- LSU School of Architecture—Coastal Sustainability Studio
- Corporation for National and Community Service—AmeriCorps VISTA
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—Silver Jackets (community-based planning program)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—Flood Risk Management Program
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—Brownfields Program
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—Smart Growth
- Urban Land Institute—Advisory Services
- Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development—Complete Streets Policy
- Capital Region Planning Commission
- FEMA
- Capital Area Transit System (CATS)
- East Baton Rouge Parish Library – grants funding database

RSF 2: ECONOMIC

Recovery Support Function 2 (RSF 2)–Economic and the five other RSFs provide the framework for East Baton Rouge Parish to plan for and recover from disasters. This section presents RSF 2’s purpose and scope; mission; guiding principles; organizational structure; pre- and post-disaster objectives; initiatives; resources; and funding opportunities.

A. Mission

East Baton Rouge Parish RSF 2–Economics mission is to aid in putting the systems, processes, and resources in place to allow the Parish to recover and become economically stronger than before the disaster.

B. Purpose

The Economic RSF facilitates the recovery process and restores community self-sufficiency and economic vitality for the Parish. It presents goals, strategies, and implementation measures that guide economic recovery in a coordinated fashion, informing and informed by the business community as well as community-

wide priorities. RSF 2 assists in rebuilding businesses, growing employment, and encouraging economic resilience throughout EBRP communities.

C: Recovery Responsibilities

RSFs mobilize the authority and expertise of multiple Parish departments under a lead agency that ensures delivery of Parish support. Each RSF also includes support agencies and organizations which work with the lead agency to fulfill the RSF’s scope of operations. RSF 2 is responsible for:

- Supporting development of local and private sector economic plans.
- Providing financial and technical assistance to businesses that have been impacted by the disaster.
- Assisting in economic damage assessment.
- Supporting individual economic recovery through workforce development activities.



Operational Areas

RSF 2 serves as the primary RSF to promote and ensure economic recovery and is responsible for the following operational areas, which will be considered when developing short- and long-term recovery priorities:

- Economic development
- Small businesses
- Major industry and business sectors
- Private Industry
- Workforce development
- Finance and insurance
- Education and literacy

Lead Agencies
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Finance
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Purchasing
Support Agencies—East Baton Rouge Parish
Baton Rouge Area Chamber (BRAC)
Baton Rouge Growth Coalition
Capital Region Planning Commission
Mayor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (MOHSEP)
East Baton Rouge Parish Metropolitan Council
Municipalities' Councils
East Baton Rouge Parish Planning Commission
East Baton Rouge Parish Library
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Information Services (IS)
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Human Resources
Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport

Support Organizations—East Baton Rouge Parish (Private/Nonprofit)
Louisiana Bankers Association (LBA)
Interfaith Federation of Greater Baton Rouge
Louisiana Capital Area Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (LCAVOAD)
Small business associations
Insurance companies
Support Agencies —State of Louisiana
Louisiana Office of Community Development (OCD)
Louisiana Supply Chain Transportation Council
Louisiana Economic Development (LED)
Louisiana Department of Justice—Office of the Attorney General
Louisiana Department of Insurance
Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP)
Support Agencies—State of Louisiana (Private/Nonprofit)
University of Lafayette NIMSAT /Louisiana Business Emergency Operations Center (LBEOC)
Support Agencies—Federal Government
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Homeland Security—Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Support Agencies—Federal Government (Private/Nonprofit)
Council on Foundations
ESF Coordination
ESF Purchasing and Resources Support
ESF Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization



E. Recovery Objectives

Preparedness

RSF 2–Economic maintains and enhances the economic vitality of EBRP by developing and implementing economic resilience. The following is an initial list of objectives that RSF 2 may consider in preparing and implementing recovery operations:

- Coordinate with major industry employers and suppliers to examine critical communication, transportation, and infrastructure interdependencies that may impact business supply chain during a disaster. Identify potential projects to increase resilience and reduce impacts on the local economy.
- Coordinate with business and industry groups to identify segments of the economy that are most vulnerable, either through interruption of supply and distribution chain for essential goods and services, or through reliance on service sector employees through actions such as:
 - » Prioritizing measures that minimize supply chain disruption for essential goods and services, including but not limited to those for the food, medical, and energy sector;
 - » Providing technical assistance for increasing insurance, financing and business development in an effort to reduce vulnerabilities to all hazards; and
 - » Identifying and promoting opportunities to enhance IT and telecom infrastructure.
- Foster partnerships with local business organizations to ensure greater awareness and resource sharing. Activities may include:
 - » promoting the development of continuity of operations plans; and
 - » encouraging the creation or enhancement of business retention and expansion plans and programs.
- Work with small- and medium-sized businesses to understand their needs and vulnerabilities and identify possible resilience measures.
- Pre-identify volunteer agencies that are available to provide technical assistance and support to businesses in rebuilding efforts, including areas of financing, insurance, and litigation.

Recovery

Recovery activities support the Parish’s ongoing community planning and capacity building efforts. RSFs will use the RSF Needs Assessment: Impacts, Issues, Challenges and Opportunities tool found in the RSF Toolkit / Attachment 1. Activities will include the following:

- Coordinate with members of the business community to connect them with technical assistance and disaster recovery resources in an effort to increase job retention.
- Coordinate with RSF 5 - Infrastructure to identify and facilitate logistical support to supply chains in an effort to maintain essential commerce.
- Assist stakeholders to:
 - » Identify opportunities for tax and regulatory relief for local governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the disaster;
 - » Collaborate with local agencies, organizations, and institutions to promote and facilitate outside investment;
 - » Provide financial, regulatory, and logistical technical assistance to business suppliers in temporary relocation of their operations; and
 - » Work with lending institutions to identify financial recovery tools.
- Provide information to MOHSEP on impacts and successes of local businesses, with an emphasis on small and disadvantaged businesses.

participation of a diverse group of leaders representing state and federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, businesses, and Louisiana’s universities.

Equity in Business

Mayor Broome and local entrepreneurs meet quarterly to learn how businesses can successfully apply for City-Parish contracts. This initiative strives to share available resources and success stories from Small Business Enterprise (SBE) and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) entrepreneurs in order to start and grow businesses as well as build relationships with other peer businesses.

Reference: <https://www.brla.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4967/Equity-in-Business-Flyer-2>

Employ BR

Employ BR partners with local, state, and federal governments, colleges, schools, and community and faith-based organizations to deliver comprehensive workforce development services. The initiative is responsible for programs and services within the Parish, which are funded under the Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act (WIOA) of 2014. Employ BR is an integral part of the Workforce Development System designed to provide an integrated workforce delivery environment for employers and job seekers.

Reference: www.employbr.com/home

Regional Initiatives

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)

The Capital Region Planning Commission (CRPC) serves as the region’s Economic Development District. As a member of the CRPC, East Baton Rouge Parish may be eligible for U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) planning investment assistance. The CEDS provides the framework by which economic development projects in the region qualify for grant funding from EDA.

static1.squarespace.com/static/54cbd54fe4b047a0380cae54/t/59ef7c3ae9bfd41a8c2bcfb/1508867131989/CRPC_CEDS_2014.pdf

Capital Area Ready Re-Entry Credentialing/Access Program

In the event of a hurricane or other disaster, an evacuation or curfew may be necessary, and phased re-entry or allowances for various responders, businesses, and citizens may be required. The Capital Area Ready Re-Entry Credentialing/Access Program includes eight parishes within Region II, East Baton Rouge Parish among them. Emergency responders—such as law enforcement, fire services,

F. Economic Development Initiatives

The following current initiatives and efforts address the need for economics in East Baton Rouge Parish.

East Baton Rouge Parish Initiatives

Louisiana Supply Chain Transportation Council

The Louisiana Supply Chain Transportation Council (SCTC) is a public private partnership with the goal of increasing the overall effectiveness of transportation and reducing the impacts on commercial and agricultural interests from future events, thereby creating a more resilient Louisiana economy. The need for the SCTC was identified in the National Disaster Recovery Framework Recovery Support Strategy from the floods of March and August 2016. Louisiana State Senator Paige Cortez and Representative Kenny Havard authored Senate Concurrent Resolution 99 of the 2017 Regular Session which officially authorized the creation of the SCTC and charged it with studying transportation and supply chain resiliency in Louisiana. Furthermore, the legislature tasked the SCTC with creating a report on its findings and recommendations. Through the coordination of the Capital Region Planning Commission, the SCTC has met regularly since early 2017 with the support and active

and emergency medical services—have full access to a Parish. According to the program’s plan, there are three re-entry tiers for other organizations and businesses. Tier 1 encompasses emergency response organizations and businesses, such as designated staff of government offices, utility companies, and contractors providing critical services. Tier 2 includes those who offer response support, such as teams of businesses a Parish president deems essential; recovery teams from certain businesses (hazardous waste facilities, major plants, major retailers, food suppliers, etc.); and humanitarian relief organizations. Tier 3 focuses on repopulation support, allowing for businesses a Parish president considers essential to residents or the Parish’s economic vitality.

An online system is available for organizations and businesses to apply for one of the tiers. (<http://www.capitalareaready.com>) Those selected will receive placards noting their tier levels, which must be displayed on their vehicle dashboards.

G. Resources

Additional resources available to support pre- and post-disaster recovery efforts include

- East Baton Rouge Parish Library–EBR City Key
- Capital Area United Way 2-1-1
- Red Stick 311
- GIS layers
- International Economic Development Council (IEDC)
- Corporation for National and Community Service–AmeriCorps VISTA
- Louisiana Business Emergency Operations Center (LA BEOC)

RSF 3: HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

Recovery Support Function 3 (RSF 3)–Health and Social Services (HSS) and the five other RSFs provide the framework for East Baton Rouge Parish to plan for and recover from disasters. This section presents RSF 3’s purpose and scope; mission; guiding principles; operational guidance with pre- and post-disaster objectives; initiatives; resources; and funding opportunities.

A. Mission

East Baton Rouge Parish RSF 3–Health and Social Services’ mission is to coordinate an integrated network of primary care, behavioral health, and social services in order to provide support and resources for community resiliency and recovery, post-disaster.

B. Purpose

The HSS RSF coordinates with local healthcare facilities and coalitions, ensuring access to adequate healthcare and social services for children, individuals, and families that have been affected by a disaster. This RSF supports the recovery and redevelopment of health and social services throughout the Parish by identifying gaps in service availability, monitoring the needs of special populations, and coordinating special assistance with partner organizations.

This RSF addresses the recovery activities for the following sectors:

- Health – Public health functions, behavioral health, and the healthcare system,
- Social Services – The range of social services from shelters and food banks to the broad network of support for vulnerable populations.
- Education – Public and private education services including childcare, public and private K-12 schools, and higher education.

C: Recovery Responsibilities

RSF 3 is responsible for the following:

- serving as the primary point of communication and coordination among public, private, and nonprofit organizations that support the Parish’s health and social services;
- managing communications and information among social service providers and RSF partners, such as situational awareness; coordinating resource information from the Recovery Operations Centers and the field;
- communicating clear, accessible recovery information regarding access to social services to the whole community;
- conducting assessments of a disaster’s impact on public health and on local healthcare delivery systems;
- establishing criteria for prioritizing restoration of individual healthcare facilities based on conditions and anticipated community needs following a disaster;
- monitoring ongoing public health activities, including epidemiologic surveillance; and
- promoting self-sufficiency of health and social services to impacted individuals and communities.

Operational Areas

RSF 3 is responsible for the following operational areas, which will be considered when developing short- and long-term recovery priorities:

- Environmental health and stability
- Food and nutrition
- Children’s and youths’ education
- Vulnerable populations
- Social services
- Disaster case management
- Crisis counseling
- Behavioral health
- Mental health
- Addictive disorder
- Schools and education
- Pharmaceuticals
- Primary healthcare
- Specialty healthcare (physical therapy, mental healthcare, cancer treatment, surgery)
- Communications (internal and external for the public and responders)

D: RSF-3 Agencies and Partner Organizations

The following agencies and organizations may be asked to lead or support RSF 3.

Lead Agencies
ESF-8 Region II Representative
Louisiana Department of Health (LDH), Office of Public Health (Region 2)
Capital Area Human Services District
Regional DCFS Office
Support Agencies—East Baton Rouge Parish
Municipalities’ Councils
Mayor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (MOHSEP)
East Baton Rouge Parish Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
East Baton Rouge Parish Coroner’s Office
East Baton Rouge Department of Human Development and Services
East Baton Rouge Parish Library
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Information Services (IS)
Baton Rouge Police Department
East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff’s Office
EBRP Municipality Police Departments
Support Organizations—East Baton Rouge Parish (Private/Nonprofit)
Louisiana Capital Area Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (LCAVOAD)
Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank
American Red Cross–Louisiana Capital Area–West
The Salvation Army of Baton Rouge
Capital Area United Way
Society of St. Vincent de Paul Baton Rouge
Interfaith Federation of Greater Baton Rouge
Catholic Charities of Baton Rouge
Mental Health Association for Greater Baton Rouge



Volunteers of America Greater Baton Rouge
Local hospitals
Local education authorities
Support Agencies —State of Louisiana
Louisiana Department of Health (Office of Behavioral Health, Office for Citizens with Developmental Disabilities)
Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)–Baton Rouge District
LSU AgCenter (LSUAC)–Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service
Southern University Agricultural Research and Extension Center (SUAREC)
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)
Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (accesses resources from USDA)
Louisiana Workforce Commission
Louisiana Department of Education
Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP)
Support Agencies —State of Louisiana (Private/Nonprofit)
National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) Louisiana
Support Agencies—Federal Government
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA)
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Support Agencies—Federal Government (Private/Nonprofit)
Save the Children
Corporation for National and Community Service–AmeriCorps
ESF Coordination
ESF Public Health and Medical Services
ESF Mental Health and Developmental Services
ESF Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization

E. Recovery Objectives

Preparedness

RSF 3 works to enhance strengths and reduce vulnerabilities within health systems, ensuring availability of health services and access to facilities and services. The following is an initial list of objectives that RSF 3 may consider in preparing and implementing recovery operations.

- Maintain a list of healthcare providers for the general public, including emergency services, urgent care, surgical centers, family medicine, and mental health and counseling services.
- Work with MOHSEP to develop and deliver a community outreach campaign for disaster preparedness that encourages the use of electronic records for medications, contact information for medical service providers and prescriptions, etc.
- Work with schools and other education providers to establish a coordinated pre-disaster recovery plan for restoring K-12 education, utilizing the resources and assets of both public and private institutions.

Recovery

Recovery activities support the Parish’s ongoing community planning and capacity building efforts. RSFs will use the RSF Needs Assessment: Impacts, Issues, Challenges and Opportunities tool found in the RSF Toolkit / Attachment 1. Activities will include the following

- Disseminate a comprehensive list of health and wellness services, programs and specific providers, including:
 - » identifying services and/or agencies that are unable to continue operations due to irreversible devastation; and
 - » providing information regarding changes in services offered by open facilities, along with locations and access of those services.
- Develop operational priorities for short- and long-term recovery planning that consider the whole community’s life, safety, and health. Provide psychological support to impacted communities.
- Work with local governments to assess and address capacity gaps in health services by:
 - » communicating with health organizations and practitioners to identify resource needs; and
 - » eliminating the impediments to service provision including shortage of skilled workforce, diminished laboratory capacity, and lack of technical expertise.

- Formulate a recovery strategy to address the identified recovery issues. The strategy should:
 - » Contain provisions for providing short-term sheltering and feeding;
 - » Expedite restoration of the healthcare system to support the physical and mental wellbeing of the community;
 - » Prioritize the restoration of critical facilities;
 - » Consider the needs of vulnerable populations;
 - » Provide for the safety and wellbeing of household and service animals;
 - » Identify and recommend projects to increase resiliency for the whole community. Considerations should be given to current EBRP plans and ongoing initiatives; and
 - » Identify funding resources.
- Share relevant information with healthcare providers, social services agencies, and educational organizations to facilitate resource sharing and collaborative problem solving.
- Coordinate with RSF 4–Housing, and the Louisiana Capital Area Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (LCAVOAD) to ensure that the holistic needs of individuals are addressed during the transition from short-term to long-term housing.
- Leverage neighborhood-based networks such as schools, faith-based organizations and local social service offices to gather and disseminate information to the general public.
- Coordinate with private businesses that provide key components of the healthcare system supply chain to ensure effective and consistent exchange of information and delivery of services, including:
 - » pharmaceuticals, blood banks, mortuaries, medical waste disposal providers;
 - » environmental monitoring and remediation providers;
 - » food service, linens and cleaning services, and
 - » fuel and transportation services.
- Consider actions and/or initiatives from any long-term recovery committees within EBRP. Implement appropriate strategies from plans such as strengthening and developing equitable access to healthcare, social services, and mental healthcare (BR Transition Report) and transform the congested medical corridor into Baton Rouge’s health district (Health District Master Plan).
- Communicate with the following stakeholders and/or agencies to identify and coordinate any recovery needs.
 - » Healthcare Facilities:
 - Hospitals
 - Religious Non-medical Health Care Institutions (RNHCIs)
 - Ambulatory Surgical Centers (ASCs)
 - Hospices
 - Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities (PRTFs)
 - All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE)
 - Transplant Centers
 - Long-Term Care (LTC) Facilities
 - Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IID)
 - Home Health Agencies (HHAs)
 - Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facilities (CORFs)
 - Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs)
 - Clinics, Rehabilitation Agencies, and Public Health Agencies as Providers of Outpatient Physical Therapy and Speech-Language Pathology Services
 - Community Mental Health Centers (CMHCs)
 - Organ Procurement Organizations (OPOs)
 - Rural Health Clinics (RHCs) and Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)
 - End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Facilities
 - Behavioral Health Providers
 - Pediatric Healthcare Centers
 - » Capital Area Human Services District
 - » Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)
 - » Crisis Counseling Agencies
 - » Disaster Case Management
 - » Donation Centers (non-food items)
 - » Faith Based Organizations
 - » Food Banks and Meal Centers
 - » Parish Libraries
 - » Pharmacies
 - » Volunteer Organizations
 - » Vulnerable Service Organizations

F. Health and Social Services Initiatives

The following current initiatives and efforts help address the need for access to holistic health and social services as part of disaster recovery in East Baton Rouge Parish:



East Baton Rouge Parish Initiatives

The mission of Mayor Broome's Healthy BR is "to foster a movement based on communication, coordination, and collaboration that promotes a better and healthier life for all people in the great city of Baton Rouge." The initiative strives to encourage and support healthier eating and more active lifestyles. Priority areas include obesity, HIV/STIs, mental and behavioral health, and preventable emergency department visit reduction.

Reference: <http://www.healthybr.com/>

Capital Region Behavioral Health Collaborative

The Capital Region Behavioral Health Collaborative is a community/provider collaborative, led by CAHSD, which meets monthly to; provide a greater understanding of system weaknesses and development thru multi-sector participation; collect and share system wide data for planning, development, implementation and CQI; understand needs of vulnerable/disenfranchised individuals; educate providers and the public of services and processes, admission criteria, etc. of various treatment and support entities;

provide a meeting place for the media to access information, to amplify messages and to identify and link providers; activate; to provide logistics to responders for emergency response; offer responders funding opportunities; and to partner specialized responders in an emergency.

ESF 8 MSNS Monthly Planning Meetings

The Region 2 Office of Public Health is the lead agencies to support the Emergency Support Function 8 in a disaster. Stakeholders involved in support this function include a unified command and span from local, state and federal agencies to provide services to support public health. One of the major tasks is transportation, housing, behavioral and public health in the Medical Special Needs Shelter operation. This operation has various components, and collaborators throughout the region convene on monthly basis from March until November to ensure appropriate planning and responses are viable.

Regional Initiative

Capital Region Behavioral Health Collaborative

The Capital Region Behavioral Health Collaborative is a community/provider collaborative, led by CAHSD, which meets monthly to; provide a greater understanding of system weaknesses and development thru multi-sector participation; collect and share system wide data for planning, development, implementation and CQI; understand needs of vulnerable/disenfranchised individuals; educate providers and the public of services and processes, admission criteria, etc. of various treatment and support entities; provide a meeting place for the media to access information, to amplify messages and to identify and link providers; activate; to provide logistics to responders for emergency response; offer responders funding opportunities; and to partner specialized responders in an emergency.

State of Louisiana Initiatives

Louisiana Fosters

Louisiana Fosters is a statewide effort that mobilizes, encourages and inspires faith, nonprofit, business and service communities to partner with government to bolster the support for foster children and their caregivers in Louisiana.

Foster Families and Reunification

A statewide effort that mobilizes, encourages and inspires faith, nonprofit, business and service communities to partner with government to bolster the support for foster children and their caregivers in Louisiana. In the EBR area the following resources

are available for our foster parents and youth that have aged out of foster care.

Welfare for LA

This website provides a description of government benefits available to Louisiana citizens. It includes over 600 benefit programs available from various government agencies.

www.welfareinfo.org/la/

Louisiana Baptist Children's Home

Connect 1:27 Ministries recruits and supports foster families statewide. Completes home studies for foster parent applicants. Sponsors no-cost professional training for DCFS staff and foster parents. Provides community activities for foster families. Works with churches throughout Louisiana to establish foster care support ministries for foster families in the church's communities. Offers free ministry kits to churches interested in establishing foster/adoption support ministries. Hosts foster family fun days each fall.

HP Serve/LA Heart Gallery

Recruits and supports foster care and adoption statewide. Oversees Heart Galleries throughout Louisiana.

Louisiana Foster & Adoptive Parent Association

State Foster/Adoptive Parent Association provides training, funding and support to local foster/adoptive parent associations. Provides educational scholarships for youth aging out of foster care.

Louisiana Methodist Children's Home

Recruits statewide therapeutic foster homes and provides faith-based community recruitment and support of foster families. Promotes statewide involvement of United Methodist Churches with The Open Table, a support ministry for youth aging out of foster care. Provides Independent Living Services for young adults who have aged out of foster care.

Bread or Stones Campaign of Louisiana Interchurch Conference

Promotes child well-being throughout churches of all denominations in Louisiana with an emphasis prenatal health, nutrition, foster care and youth aging out of foster care. Works with churches to recruit foster families and establish support ministries. Website lists resources for families throughout the state.

The Open Table

Work with churches and community organizations to implement The Open Table Model, a support ministry for youth and young adults that have aged out of the foster care system to assist them in developing and implementing life plans.

Brave Heart

Provides backpacks with toiletries and small gifts for children entering foster care. Provides life book supplies for children in foster care.

TANF (Welfare) DCFS offers 2 programs for families with children

- FITAP Family Independence Temporary Assistance Program: provides cash assistance to families with children when the financial resources of the family are insufficient to meet subsistence needs.
- KCSP Kinship Care Subsidy Program: provides cash assistance of \$222.00 per month for each eligible child who resides with a qualified relative other than a parent.

G. Resources

Additional resources available to support pre- and post- disaster recovery efforts include:

- EBRP Library Bookmobile
- EBRP Library Community Information Database
- East Baton Rouge Parish Library–EBR City Key
- Meals on Wheels
- Soup kitchens
- Web Emergency Operations Center (WebEOC)
- Capital Area United Way 2-1-1
- Red Stick 311
- Capital Area Human Services (CAHS): <http://www.cahsd.org/publications/>
- Before and after school childcare programs
- Childcare resources and referrals
- Save the Children
- Boys and Girls Clubs
- Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center (LSUHSC), Department of Psychiatry–Terrorism and Disaster Coalition for Child and Family Resilience (TDC4)
- National Child Traumatic Stress Network
- Universities (students to collect data to help write grants)

- Faith-based programs:
 - » First Baptist Foster Care Support
 - » Healing Place Church
 - » Belfair Baptist Church
 - » Istrouma Baptist Church
 - » Revival Temple
- TDC4 – Terrorism, Disaster Coalition
- University partnerships for data collection and grant writing
- Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (DSNAP): www.dcf.louisiana.gov/index.cfm?md=pagebuilder&tmp=home&pid=360
- Crisis Counseling:
 - » LA SPIRIT: ldh.la.gov/index.cfm/page/201
 - » CAHSD: www.cahsd.org/
- Disaster Case Management: ldh.la.gov/assets/docs/OAAS/publications/FactSheets/Disaster-Case-Management-Fact-Sheet.pdf
- FEMA Programs:
 - » Individual Assistance (IA): www.fema.gov/individual-disaster-assistance
 - » Public Assistance (PA): www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-state-tribal-and-non-profit, www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1534520705607-3c8e6422a44db5de4885b516b183b7ce/
- PublicAssistanceFactSheetJune2017_Updated2018.pdf
- » Small Business Administration (SBA): www.sba.gov/disaster-assistance/
- » Transitional Sheltering Assistance (TSA): www.fema.gov/transitional-shelter-assistance
- Multi-agency shelter transition teams:
 - » Potential Team will include DCFS, Louisiana Department of Health (LDH), and Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC)
- Trauma
 - » www.louisianabelieves.com/
 - » The Louisiana Department of Education is working with trauma professionals in Louisiana schools: www.louisianabelieves.com/early-childhood/early-childhood-programs/training-and-technical-assistance
- Funding Opportunities:
 - » Health and Human Services (HHS) hospital grant / www.hhaonline.org
 - » Hospital Preparedness Program / www.phe.gov
 - » Cities Readiness initiative: www.cdc.gov/cpr/readiness/mcm/cr.html
 - » City Year: www.cityyear.org/



RSF 4: HOUSING

Recovery Support Function (RSF) 4–Housing and the five other RSFs provide the framework for East Baton Rouge Parish to plan for and recover from disasters. This section presents RSF 4’s purpose and scope; mission; guiding principles; operational guidance with pre- and post-disaster objectives; initiatives; resources; and funding opportunities.

A. Mission

East Baton Rouge Parish RSF 4–Housing’s mission is to establish an integrated framework of housing strategies that stabilize and secure all community needs.

B. Purpose

Coordination of housing strategies with other RSFs will be vital to the success of Parish-wide recovery goals, as they impact jobs, infrastructure requirements, human services, and long-term land use planning. The Housing RSF develops recovery strategies intended to strengthen the housing market, integrate mitigation measures, and build inclusive and sustainable communities. This RSF applies data-driven, priority-based housing strategies to develop solutions that will provide adequate, affordable, and accessible housing, both interim and permanent, to disaster-impacted neighborhoods.



C: Recovery Responsibilities

RSF 4 provides guidance to Parish departments that aid local partners in providing temporary, short-term, and long-term disaster housing for individuals and families, with a goal of long-term housing solutions wherever feasible.

After a disaster, individuals and households typically require four types of housing. RSF 4 assists in locating and coordinating the use of facilities and resources for:

- Emergency shelter: spontaneously established locations to protect individuals from the incident and elements (e.g., open fields, vehicles, unused facilities).
- Temporary shelter: mass-care facilities used to provide food, water, and needed health services (e.g., school facilities, churches).
- Temporary housing: facilities that allow households to reestablish their daily lives by attending school and work (e.g., hotels, rental properties).
- Permanent housing: housing that allows households to reestablish their daily lives in preferred locations and structures (e.g., single family and multifamily homes, apartments).

RSF 4 is responsible for:

- Ensuring that immediate sheltering needs are met and maintained for an extended timeframe.
- Ensuring that intermediate housing solutions are available for evacuees and temporarily displaced families and individuals to facilitate continuance of their regular work, school, and leisure activities.
- Providing resources to promote long-term housing solutions, including home ownership.
- Addressing pets and service animals in Parish housing strategies.

Operational Areas

RSF 4 is responsible for the following operational areas, which are to be considered when developing short and long-term recovery priorities:

- Inventory of housing needs
- Housing development
 - » Housing developers
 - » Affordable housing developers—80% and below area median income (AMI)
 - » Permanent and supportive housing



- Rebuilding and mitigation
- Community planning
- Risk and insurance
- Finance
- Education

D: RSF-4 Agencies and Partner Organizations

The following agencies and organizations may be asked to lead or support RSF 4.

Lead Agencies
Build Baton Rouge
Housing FIRST Alliance of the Capital Area
Support Agencies—East Baton Rouge Parish
Municipalities' Councils
East Baton Rouge Parish Planning Commission
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Public Works—Departments of Buildings and Grounds, Maintenance, and Development
Mayor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (MOHSEP)
East Baton Rouge Parish School System and municipalities' school districts
East Baton Rouge Parish Floodplain Managers
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Information Services (IS)
Support Organizations—East Baton Rouge Parish (Private/Nonprofit)
Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge (BREC)
East Baton Rouge Parish Council on Aging (EBRCOA)
Louisiana Capital Area Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (LCAVOAD)
American Red Cross—Louisiana Capital Area—West
Community Rating System (CRS) Users Groups
The Salvation Army of Baton Rouge
Capital Area United Way
Society of St. Vincent de Paul Baton Rouge

Interfaith Federation of Greater Baton Rouge
Catholic Charities of Baton Rouge
Center for Planning Excellence (CPEX)
Baton Rouge Lodging Association
Celtic Studios
Raising Cane's River Center
Habitat for Humanity of Greater Baton Rouge
Greater Baton Rouge Association of REALTORS®
Louisiana Associated General Contractors
Foundations (e.g. Baton Rouge Area Foundation)
Homeowners associations
Support Agencies —State of Louisiana
Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP)
Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)
Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC)
Louisiana Department of Health—Permanent Supportive Housing
Louisiana Office of Community Development (OCD)
Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry
Louisiana Department of Insurance
Louisiana Department of Education
Louisiana State University
Southern University
Baton Rouge Community College
Louisiana Assistive Technology Access Network (LATAN)
Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism (housing at state parks for response workers)
Support Agencies—State of Louisiana (Private/Nonprofit)
Capital Area Human Services District (CAHSD)
Volunteer Louisiana

Support Agencies—Federal Government
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Support Agencies—Federal Government (Private/Nonprofit)
Corporation for National and Community Service—AmeriCorps
ESF Coordination
ESF Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services

E. Recovery Objectives

Preparedness

RSF 4 provides a critical component to guide the implementation of plans and policy to expedite housing recovery, including the effective repair and replacement of housing units for individuals and families. The following is an initial list of objectives that RSF 4 may consider in preparing and implementing the Parish’s housing recovery:

- Identify and maintain informational networks with state and federal housing agencies, including the Restore Louisiana Task Force, for current program requirements, funding, and resources. Identify housing resources and programs for:
 - » affordable housing
 - » unmet housing needs
 - » mortgage relief
 - » mortgage insurance
 - » reallocation of funding for disaster relief
 - » fair housing
 - » grants and loans, including gap funding for home repairs and renovations
- In coordination with RSF 3—Health and Human Services, identify food and hygiene resources for shelters and transitional housing.
- In coordination with RSF 6—Natural and Cultural Resources, identify historic housing structures and determine strategies for their protection.
- Identify a comprehensive list of housing partners to coordinate strategies and resources to provide post-disaster opportunities, including;

- » establishing a network of public, private, and philanthropic agencies and Parish departments that can quickly form a long-term recovery group focused on identifying and filling unmet needs;
- » creating an information sharing system for affected populations and their housing needs; and
- » pre-identifying land developers, housing construction, and redevelopment companies and agencies that are eligible to conduct business with EBRP.
- Establish criteria for evaluating and prioritizing housing recovery strategies. This may include:
 - » coordinated technological/database integration (e.g., American Red Cross’s Open Shelters web page);
 - » City/Parish needs and capacity for temporary shelters; and
 - » HUD pre-disaster sheltering programs.
- Establish a process to identify structures, empty spaces, or property that may be suitable for housing disaster survivors or may be modified to accommodate emergency housing.
- Develop criteria to identify qualified contractors, address building repair regulations and compliance measures, and expedite the post-disaster building permitting process, including:
 - » a review of building codes to incorporate resilient practices in new construction;
 - » a review of contractor licensing requirements for the inspection, repair, and rebuilding of damaged units; and
 - » the development of an educational brochure to communicate contractor verification, codes, and licensing requirements.
- Develop a program to address title succession for abandoned, damaged and destroyed properties with the intent of putting properties back into use. This may include a range of components such as providing “succession crises” awareness; funding for court filings for successions; and establishing ownership and transferring utilities to current owners.
- Develop and adopt a comprehensive housing strategy for East Baton Rouge Parish that addresses substandard housing to strengthen neighborhoods, making them less vulnerable to future events.
- Identify potentially vulnerable populations and develop strategies to address their specific housing and related support service needs.
- Identify potential structures (empty or underutilized spaces within East Baton Rouge Parish) that could be utilized as group shelters, including:

- » determining what memorandum of understanding (MOU) agreements are necessary.
- » identifying non-traditional shelter options, including dual-purposed facilities, and their capacities.
- Identify local housing ordinances, laws, resolutions, and executive orders that may affect EBRP recovery operations and housing for short, intermediate, and long-term recovery, and provide recommendations for expediting recovery actions.
- Identify and recruit housing-related businesses to participate in FEMA’s Transitional Sheltering Assistance program.
- Coordinate with the Baton Rouge Lodging Association to identify strategies for accessing their availability listings and housing options for use during recovery.
- Identify and consider land use plans and policies to support a broad range of replacement housing needs. Promote building codes and land use regulations that expedite development, construction and repair, and encourage zoning laws that align with hazard mitigation goals to reduce risk. Audit land use policies and ordinances and amend where appropriate to emphasize best practice for resilience planning.
- Evaluate the availability of building materials and labor for post-disaster home repair, addressing provisions for:
 - » storage and staging of donated building materials; and
 - » housing and living resources for construction labor.
- Develop and enhance GIS layers containing locations and/or facilities with housing capacities during the recovery phase.

Recovery

Recovery activities support the Parish’s ongoing community planning and capacity building efforts. RSFs will use the RSF Needs Assessment: Impacts, Issues, Challenges, and Opportunities tool found in the RSF Toolkit / Attachment 1. Activities will include the following:

- Review of damage assessment reports and other data affecting housing recovery to provide situational awareness, including shelter capacity and projected long-term housing needs. Provide perspective of needs in light of pre-existing baseline housing stock and vacancy conditions.
- Coordinate with RSF 3–Health and Social Services to identify impacted populations with specialized post-disaster housing needs; these may include children, seniors, and persons with disabilities and functional needs.
- Coordinate with appropriate local, state, and federal agencies and stakeholders to formulate a recovery strategy that addresses a range of short, intermediate, and long-term

housing opportunities for disaster survivors. The strategy should:

- » link housing strategies with appropriate approved mitigation measures;
- » expedite construction of temporary housing for survivors;
- » identify and promote strategies that allow homeowners to occupy their housing units during construction; and
- » identify the potential for unique or innovative housing solutions, such as:
 - Tiny house structures,
 - Rapid Temporary Repair (RTR) of individual homes, and
 - congregate shelters or other sheltering programs such as Transitional Sheltering Assistance (TSA Manufactured Housing Units (MHUs).
- Facilitate the use of resources and technical expertise to expedite home remodel and construction, including:
 - » resources to ensure an adequate supply of trained and experienced construction labor, including supporting volunteers.
 - » management of building material donations.
 - » coordination with RSF 1–Community Planning and Capacity Building to facilitate expedited permitting for housing renovations and new construction in affected areas.
- Where appropriate and practical, implement goals from relevant Parish plans during the rebuilding process, including:
 - » Concepts and goals of the FUTUREBR Comprehensive Plan that highlight the need to “create a balanced housing supply; coordinate housing planning with the region; ensure that East Baton Rouge Parish’s existing neighborhoods are stable and strong; coordinate housing and economic development efforts; and promote sustainable, energy-efficient housing in transportation-efficient neighborhoods.”
 - » Initiatives of the BR Transition Report, including blight elimination and creating homeownership opportunities, that would involve strategic collaboration among the East Baton Rouge Parish Office of Community Development (EBROCD), Capital Area Finance Authority (CAFA), and Build Baton Rouge.
- Emphasize the incorporation of sustainable and resilient housing strategies, such as:
 - » increasing the amount of quality, affordable housing to rent or own;

- » providing education on resilient and smart building concepts, including building stronger, safer communities; and
- » defining and implementing building practices that prioritize resiliency, such as compliance with measures identified in the approved EBRP Hazard Mitigation Plan, including the application of housing and property buyout, and coordination with RSF 1 to review consistency and compliance with resilient building codes.

- Promote an understanding and awareness of insurance and risk, educating homeowners about the benefits and importance of flood insurance options.

- GIS layers related to vacant land and/or facilities
- Maps of eligible MHU locations
 - » Group sites
 - » Commercial sites
 - » Individual property with already secured agreements through FEMA
- Southeast Louisiana Legal Services (SLLS)
- Louisiana Appleseed (flood proofing)
- East Baton Rouge Parish Consolidated Plan
- Build Baton Rouge
- Habitat for Humanity of Greater Baton Rouge
- Rebuilding Together Baton Rouge
- Baton Rouge Fire Department–Smoke Detector Installation Program
- Meals on Wheels
- Louisiana Disaster Housing Taskforce (LDHTF)

F. Resources

Additional resources available to support pre- and post- disaster recovery efforts include:

- City-Parish Purchasing Portal for Contractors: www.brla.gov/358/Purchasing



RSF 5: INFRASTRUCTURE

Recovery Support Function 5 (RSF 5)–Infrastructure and the five other RSFs provide the framework for East Baton Rouge Parish to plan for and recover from disasters. This section presents RSF 5’s purpose and scope; mission; guiding principles; operational guidance with pre- and post-disaster objectives; initiatives; resources; and funding opportunities.

A. Mission

East Baton Rouge Parish RSF 5–Infrastructure’s mission is to identify, enhance, and sustain all critical infrastructure within East Baton Rouge Parish, which includes providing critical facilities, energy, water, transportation, wastewater, and information systems.

B. Purpose

The Infrastructure RSF addresses the need for a coordinated and strategic approach to restoring services in the short and medium-term, while rebuilding infrastructure in a way that will make the Parish more resilient, more efficient, and higher-functioning in the long term. It coordinates the efforts of public, private, and nonprofit sectors, enabling an efficient and economical restoration of critical infrastructure, services, and operations.

C: Recovery Responsibilities

RSFs mobilize the authorities and expertise of multiple Parish departments under a lead agency that ensures delivery of Parish support. Each RSF also includes support agencies and organizations which work with the lead agency to fulfill the RSF’s scope of operations.

RSF 5 provides guidance to Parish departments that aid local partners in recovery of the built environment by coordinating with public and private owners and managers of infrastructure sectors and subsectors to recover essential community services, resources, and operations related to:

- Energy
- Water

- Dams
- Information systems
- Transportation systems (air, land, and water)
- Food and water
- Critical facilities (government, healthcare, education, etc.)
- Sanitation
- Flood control

RSF 5 lead agencies are responsible for:

- facilitating communication and collaboration among RSF 5 primary and supporting agencies as well as other RSFs;
- coordinating efforts to implement infrastructure and recovery activities; and
- designating field coordinators as necessary to support local recovery activities.

Operational Areas

RSF 5 is responsible for the following operational areas, which will be considered when developing short- and long-term recovery priorities:

- Transportation (all modes including land, water, and air)
- Communication
- Wastewater
- Water
- Energy
- Information systems
- Dams/levees
- Telecommunications
- Food and Water
- Critical facilities (government, healthcare, education, etc.)
- Sanitation
- Flood Control



D: RSF-5 Agencies and Partner Organizations

The following agencies and organizations may be asked to lead or support RSF 5.

Lead Agencies
Mayor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (MOHSEP)
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Transportation and Drainage
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Maintenance
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Information Services (IS)
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Buildings and Grounds
Support Agencies—East Baton Rouge Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Environmental Services

East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Development
Baton Rouge Fire Department (BRFD)
Baton Rouge Police Department (BRPD)
East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's Office (EBRSO)
Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport
Municipalities' Departments of Public Works
Capital Area Transit System (CATS)
East Baton Rouge Parish School System and municipalities' school districts
East Baton Rouge Parish Emergency Medical Services—Radio Shop
East Baton Rouge Parish Communications District (911 center for East Baton Rouge Parish)

Support Organizations—East Baton Rouge Parish (Private/Nonprofit)
Baton Rouge Water Company
Electricity and gas providers (e.g., Entergy, DEMCO, Atmos Energy)
Baton Rouge Area Mutual Aid System (BRAMAS)
North Baton Rouge Chemical Industry Taskforce (NBRCITF)
Center for Planning Excellence (CPEX)
American Red Cross—Louisiana Capital Area—West
Baton Rouge Green
Communication providers (e.g., AT&T, Cox Communications, etc.)
Charter bus lines
Railroad(s)
Oil, natural gas and chemical pipeline(s)
Support Agencies —State of Louisiana
Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP)
Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD)
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA)
Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (LDAF)
Louisiana National Guard (LANG)
Louisiana Public Service Commission (LPSC)
Louisiana Office of Community Development (OCD)
Louisiana State Police (LSP)
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Port of Greater Baton Rouge
Support Agencies—Federal Government
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
U.S. Department of Energy

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT)
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Forest Service (tree damage assessment)
Support Agencies—Federal Government (Private/Nonprofit)
Corporation for National and Community Service—AmeriCorps
National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)
ESF Coordination
ESF Transportation
ESF Telecommunications and Information Technology
ESF Public Works and Engineering
ESF Energy

E. Recovery Objectives

Preparedness

RSF 5 remains in a state of preparedness through activities including disaster planning, engineering, and operations and maintenance of community infrastructure. The following is an initial list of objectives that RSF 5 may consider in preparing and implementing infrastructure recovery operations.

- Facilitate a review of all interrelated infrastructure operational areas to understand:
 - » current operational capacity;
 - » level of demand for services based on residential and commercial users, and geographical areas;
 - » potential timelines, equipment and staffing needed for repairs following a disaster; and
 - » the capability requirements for sharing of infrastructure repair among related operational areas, such as combining IT communications and flood control projects with transportation corridor improvements during recovery.
- Identify priorities for infrastructure needs in each of the operational areas of responsibility listed in Operational Guidance (above). Focus on how activities will transition from response to recovery, as well as phasing of short-, intermediate- and long-term recovery activities.
- Facilitate coordination among public and private

infrastructure providers and end users of critical services to improve timing and phasing of recovery. Promote sharing of resources and responsibilities.

- Within known areas of vulnerability, pre-identify or prepare potential projects that may be included in requests for federal assistance following a disaster, coordinating this review with specific recommendations from the Mitigation Plan.
- Pre-identify critical facilities and staging areas for supplies and equipment used for recovery efforts.

Recovery

Recovery activities support the Parish's ongoing community planning and capacity building efforts. RSFs will use the RSF Needs Assessment: Impacts, Issues, Challenges and Opportunities tool found in the RSF Toolkit / Attachment 1. Activities will include:

- Leveraging potential funding opportunities to implement mitigation measures and encourage modernization of infrastructure during rebuilding.
- Developing operational priorities that will restore essential utilities and services and will protect property, facilitate redevelopment, and drive revitalization of the affected RSF 5 sectors.
- Implementing an Infrastructure Recovery Strategy for:
 - » expediting the restoration of essential utilities, as well as healthcare, governmental, educational, and other critical facilities;
 - » facilitating the sharing of public and private infrastructure resources and technical expertise;
 - » incentivizing the application of creative and green technologies for infrastructure resiliency;
 - » ensuring that mechanisms for public communication are inter-operable, redundant, and appropriate for diverse residential and commercial users;
 - » ensuring that the resources and legal authorities needed to implement infrastructure recovery plans and procedures are available and coordinated among agencies; and
 - » using appropriate restoration strategies for property and environmental protection.

F. Infrastructure Initiatives

The following current initiatives and efforts address the need for community planning and capacity building as part of disaster recovery in East Baton Rouge Parish.

East Baton Rouge Parish Infrastructure Initiatives

MovEBR

Funded by a one-half of one percent (0.50%) sales tax, Mayor Broome's MovEBR initiative will construct community enhancement projects—such as drainage, lights, and sidewalks—within the Parish and the Cities of Baton Rouge, Baker, Central, and Zachary, improve the Advanced Traffic Management and Emergency Operation Center (ATM/EOC), and enhance existing corridors to increase mobility—including signal synchronization and sidewalks.

movebr.brla.gov/

Stormwater Master Plan

As a result of the August 2016 Flood, Mayor Broome encouraged the implementation of a Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) for East Baton Rouge Parish. *The East Baton Rouge Parish All-Hazards Recovery Plan* complies with federal and state regulations for urban stormwater. The SMP's purpose is to understand the performance of the Parish's stormwater systems, address the risks and impacts of local and regional flooding, and engage the public in the planning process. The plan's policies must be followed for all development and redevelopment projects that require demolition or complete removal of existing structures or impervious surfaces at a site and replacement with new development.

<https://www.brla.gov/DocumentCenter/View/5357/Stormwater-Master-Plan-PDF>



RSA/RPC – Re-routing Plank Road

Project Name: Runway 13/31 RSA and RPZ Improvements (Plank Road Relocation)

Description: This project will provide a fully FAA compliant Runway Safety Area (RSA) replacing an Engineered Materials Arresting System (EMAS), which is no longer a viable RSA solution because the sole manufacturer has ceased production of the material. Additionally, this will allow the Airport to meet the Runway Protection Zone (RPZ) standard by removing and relocating the existing state road (Plank Road) from the RPZ. This action will allow the Airport to recover the existing 315-foot displaced threshold on Runway 31.

Long-term economic sustainability: Removing the portion of Plank Road that travels through our Runway Protection Zone (RPZ) allows us to eliminate the EMAS which will substantially enhance the long-term economic sustainability of the airport by eliminating the significant maintenance, manpower, and cost burdens inherent in an EMAS installation as documented in a recently completed EA/BCA funded by an AIP grant.

FutureBR- Infrastructure Chapter

The infrastructure chapter of the FutureBR Comprehensive Plan (updated in 2018) provides an overview and assessment of the current City-Parish wastewater and drainage services along with recommendations to help Baton Rouge achieve and manage growth.

www.brla.gov/DocumentCenter/View/1968/Infrastructure-PDF

State of Louisiana Infrastructure Initiative

Louisiana Watershed Initiative

The Louisiana Watershed Initiative establishes a long-range vision and a statewide multi-pronged approach to mitigate future flood risk by focusing on natural boundaries, not political ones. The Louisiana Watershed Initiative, launched in 2018, is a continuation of the planning, coordination, and collaboration across various federal, state, and local agencies in direct response to the historic flooding events of March and August 2016.

G. Resources

Additional resources available to support pre- and post- disaster recovery efforts include:

- Red Stick 3-1-1
- Web Emergency Operations Center (WebEOC)
- State and local Department of Public Works lots
- Louisiana State Analytical and Fusion Center
- Louisiana's Strategic Adaptations for Future Environments (LA SAFE)
- Additional communications equipment from telecom providers
- Communications devices and towers
- State-operated towers / interoperability wireless and fiber
- Technology equipment
- Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD)–511 (www.511la.org)
- Waze (GPS navigation software app)

RSF 6: NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Recovery Support Function 6 (RSF 6)—Natural and Cultural Resources (NCR) and the five other RSFs provide the framework for East Baton Rouge Parish to plan for and recover from disasters. This section presents RSF 6’s purpose and scope; mission; guiding principles; operational guidance with pre- and post-disaster objectives; initiatives; resources; and funding opportunities.

A. Mission

The mission of the East Baton Rouge Parish RSF 6—Natural and Cultural Resources is to return the community’s cultural, natural, and environmental assets and systems to pre-disaster or improved conditions.

B. Purpose

The Natural and Cultural Resources (NCR) RSF 6 facilitates the return of the cultural, natural, and environmental systems to pre-disaster or improved conditions. RSF 6 integrates Parish assets and capabilities to help local governments and impacted communities address long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery needs after large-scale and catastrophic incidents.

This RSF provides guidance that emphasizes sustainable, resilient recovery solutions, including:

- coordinating the Parish’s public, private, and nonprofit sector efforts to address long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery needs; and
- ensuring that impacts to natural resources are monitored and addressed—inclusive of parks, reservoir(s), watersheds, and other environmental assets, industry, or landfill, whether publicly or privately owned/operated.

C: Recovery Responsibilities

RSFs mobilize the authorities and expertise of multiple Parish departments under a lead agency that ensures delivery of Parish support. Each RSF also includes support agencies and organizations which work with the lead agency to fulfill the RSF’s scope of operations.

The following activities fall within the scope of RSF 6:

- Assist in the inventory and pre-disaster assessment of natural and cultural resources;
- Assess natural and cultural resources for hazard vulnerability and determine how the damage or loss of those resources might impact the community;
- Identify appropriate partnerships and funding sources to support recovery and restoration of affected resources, including those in the arts and cultural community;
- Facilitate ongoing management of resources, including maintenance of natural systems in a state of health and resilience; and
- Establish protocols for maintaining the temporary and permanent safekeeping of cultural resources before, during, and after emergencies.

Operational Areas

RSF 6 is responsible for the following operational areas, which will be considered when developing short- and long-term recovery priorities:

- Natural Resources
 - » Agriculture
 - » Forests
 - » Groundwater; lakes and wetlands; rivers and estuaries
 - » Animal, fish, and wildlife
 - » Threatened and endangered species
 - » Oil and gas
- Cultural Resources/Assets
 - » Historic properties, structures, and districts
 - » Libraries, museums, and other cultural institutions
 - » Archaeological sites
 - » Arts/arts community
 - » Faith-based communities
- Environmental Assets and Hazards
- Public Education and Outreach



D: RSF-6 Agencies and Partner Organizations

The following agencies and organizations may be asked to lead or support RSF 6.

Lead Agencies
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Environmental Services
North Baton Rouge Chemical Industry Taskforce (NBRCITF)
Support Agencies—East Baton Rouge Parish
Mayor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (MOHSEP)
East Baton Rouge Parish Metropolitan Council
East Baton Rouge Parish Planning Commission
East Baton Rouge Parish Library
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Information Services (IS)
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Maintenance
East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Development
East Baton Rouge Parish Floodplain Managers
East Baton Rouge Parish Historic Preservation Commission
Baton Rouge Area Foundation (BRAAF)
Support Agencies—East Baton Rouge Parish (Private/Nonprofit)
Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge (BREC)
Baton Rouge Green
Arts Council of Greater Baton Rouge
Interfaith Federation of Greater Baton Rouge
Greater Baton Rouge Industry Alliance (GBRIA)
Environmental services contractors
Industry partners and stakeholders
Support Agencies—State of Louisiana
Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP)
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)

Louisiana Office of Community Development (OCD)
LSU AgCenter (LSUAC)
Southern University Agricultural Land-Grant Campus (SUALGC)
Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (LDAF)
Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism (CRT)
Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism (CRT)–Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Louisiana Division of Administration–Office of State Lands
Louisiana Department of Education
Private sector recreational—tourism, hiking, fishing, etc.
Support Agencies—State of Louisiana (Private/Nonprofit)
Louisiana Chemical Association
Louisiana Environmental Action Network (LEAN)
Louisiana Sportsmen’s Coalition
The Nature Conservancy
Ducks Unlimited
Coastal Conservation Association of Louisiana (CCA)
Louisiana Wildlife Federation
Support Agencies—Federal Government (Private/Nonprofit)
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Department of Homeland Security–Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
ESF Coordination
v Public Works and Engineering
ESF Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
ESF Agriculture and Natural Resources
ESF Energy

C. Recovery Objectives

Preparedness

RSF 6 leads activities for natural and cultural resource recovery. The following is an initial list of objectives that RSF 6–NCR may consider in preparing and implementing recovery operations.

- Develop pre-disaster agreements among natural and cultural response agencies to expedite post-disaster recovery actions.
- Provide guidance to local jurisdictions in applying environmentally-friendly design to recovery projects, including the preservation of open space.
- Encourage the identification of natural and cultural resources through development of inventories.
- Assess potential vulnerabilities of natural and cultural resources and determine how damage or loss might impact the community.
- Encourage the integration of multi-agency efforts into recovery planning to enhance the potential for long-term recovery from environmental impacts.
- Incorporate considerations for environmental, arts, cultural and historic preservation initiatives and programs into baseline conditions and risk and vulnerability assessments.
- Promote the maintenance and health of critical natural resources (e.g., floodplains, coastal barriers, potable water sources) that help reduce hazard risks.
- Establish priority actions for the recovery of natural and cultural resources based on community value.
- Support training of response and recovery workers on

techniques for managing and preserving cultural resources

- Strengthen current facilities and plans to permanently relocate high-risk artifacts to protect cultural resources.
- Ensure that proposed recovery activities are consistent with environmental management and historic preservation regulations and protocol.
- Identify and encourage priority actions for the response and recovery of natural resources that help mitigate hazards.
- Support training of response and recovery workers on techniques for managing cultural resources.
- Provide guidance and support for the arts and cultural community in developing emergency preparedness plans.

Recovery

Recovery activities support the Parish’s ongoing community planning and capacity building efforts. RSFs will use the RSF Needs Assessment: Impacts, Issues, Challenges and Opportunities tool found in the RSF Toolkit / Attachment 1. Activities will include the following:

- Monitor environmental issues and threats to natural assets or systems in coordination with federal and state agencies, as appropriate.
- Identify recovery strategies that reflect the needs and priorities of natural and cultural resource interests, including:
 - » Supporting, protecting, rehabilitating, and restoring natural and environmental assets to pre-disaster or improved conditions wherever possible;
 - » Connecting arts and culture organizations to help the community reflect, heal, celebrate, and re-energize the economy;
 - » Promoting historic preservation;
- Review damaged or vacated commercial properties and examine the potential of candidate sites for community enhancing initiatives such as creative place making concepts.
- Evaluate current cultural districts; assess the potential for expansion or creation of new districts to enhance cultural diversity.
- Provide guidance and support for affected artists and independent businesses to obtain disaster recovery resources.
- Facilitate ongoing management of natural and cultural resources and establish protocols and capabilities for the temporary and permanent safekeeping of cultural resources.
- Provide post-disaster assistance in completing surveys and historic designations to prevent inappropriate repairs affecting the integrity of place or district.





addresses existing stormwater conveyance systems, development and drainage ordinances, their impact on overall stormwater management, and the risks and impacts of local and regional flooding.

www.brla.gov/DocumentCenter/View/5357/Stormwater-Master-Plan-PDF

Imagine Your Parks

Implemented by BREC more than a decade ago, the “Imagine Your Parks” strategic plan has transformed the landscape of the East Baton Rouge Parish park system. Based on extensive research, public planning meetings, and community input, BREC launched a strategic plan in 2005. By 2014, projects included “12 new community parks, five dog parks, Liberty Lagoon Water Park, skateboard parks, fishing ponds, a new conservation area in Central for hikers and nature lovers, improved playgrounds, a growing trails system, [and] a mobile playground unit.” Every ten years, as part of its accreditation process, BREC plans and implements a strategic plan to guide the system’s progress; the recent draft is “Imagine Your Parks 2.” BREC has been named among the U.S.’s top ten recreational systems, and it is one of 106 parks systems that is nationally accredited.

www.brec.org/index.cfm/page/ImagineYourParks2

D. Natural and Cultural Resources Initiatives

The following current initiatives and efforts strive to improve natural and cultural resources in East Baton Rouge Parish prior to a disaster.

East Baton Rouge Parish Initiatives

Operation Fresh Start

In June 2018, Mayor Broome kicked off the first event of a Parish-wide litter abatement and beautification campaign. To reduce blight, Operation Fresh Start brings together teams from nonprofit organizations, local businesses, and Parish departments. Past and future activities include trash and debris pick-up, storm drain cleaning and repair, grass cutting, pothole repairs, and downed tree removal.

Baton Rouge Green

Baton Rouge Green’s mission is to “lead, educate, and inspire the planting and sustaining of our community’s trees and green spaces.” Since 1987, the organization has worked to protect, enhance, and maintain the area’s urban canopy. With the help of volunteers, thousands of trees have been planted in neighborhoods and along interstates and roadways. Projects include City Citrus—small orchards which yield fresh fruit for residents—and Neighborhoods, which recently provided 1,000 free trees to Livingston Parish flood survivors.

<http://batonrougegreen.com/>

EBR Stormwater Master Plan Implementation Framework, 2018

Following the floods of August 2016, the East Baton Rouge Parish developed a Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) that

State of Louisiana Initiatives

Governor’s Council on Watershed Management

Created by the Governor in June, 2018, the Council on Watershed Management is charged with adopting regional approaches to



flood mitigation and draining planning for the State of Louisiana. By partnering with various State agencies, representatives from local governments, colleges, federal agencies, nonprofits and private organizations may provide a more comprehensive approach to floodplain management.

watershed.la.gov/

E. Resources

Additional resources available to support pre- and post- disaster recovery efforts include:

- GIS layers—historic properties, watersheds, industry, etc.
- Baton Rouge Area Mutual Aid System (BRAMAS)
- North Baton Rouge Chemical Industry Taskforce (NBRCITF)
- LSU AgCenter (LSUAC) facilities
- Southern University Agricultural Land-Grant Campus (SUALGC) facilities
- Red Stick 3-1-1
- Louisiana State Police Hazmat Hotline
- Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) data
- Louisiana Watershed Resiliency Study—Amite River
- Better Business Bureau
- Baton Rouge Area Foundation (BRAAF)
- Water Institute - LSU/ Studies on MS Ri
- East Baton Rouge Parish Library grants funding database and reference librarians
- East Baton Rouge Parish Library programs and resources
- Louisiana Disaster Recovery Alliance
- U.S. Economic Development Administration—Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)
- Private sector recreational—tourism, hiking, fishing, etc.

ATTACHMENT 1: RSF TOOLKIT

Memorandums of Understanding

RSF Needs Assessment: Impacts, Issues, Challenges and Opportunities

Current Plan Inventory

ATTACHMENT 2: LOUISIANA VOLUNTEER LAW & INFORMATION

August 2018: Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act (29:735.4) Registry and Credentialing of Disaster Volunteers

Tracking this law now: HB 388: "The Volunteer Bill"

To implement this law, GOHSEP will work hand in hand with the Parish directors, volunteer groups, state agencies, first responders, and other stakeholders to flesh out the framework that was put into place with the law. The law also directs GOHSEP to promulgate rules in the LA Register explaining how the program will be implemented. Due outs to follow include MOU templates, administrative rules, training, and policy/procedure documents. More will follow on this initiative in the coming weeks.

Link here for complete bill history: <http://www.legis.la.gov/legis/BillInfo.aspx?s=18RS&b=HB388&sbi=y>

ATTACHMENT 3:
LOUISIANA STATE RSFs/
RECOVERY PLAN

ATTACHMENT 4: FEDERAL INITIATIVES AND GUIDANCE

Community Recovery Management Toolkit

The Community Recovery Management Toolkit is a compilation of guidance, case studies, tools, and training to assist local communities in managing long-term recovery post-disaster.

www.fema.gov/community-recovery-management-toolkit

Disaster Recovery Assistance Guide

Disaster Recovery Assistance Guide: www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/6341

Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Disaster Recovery Framework, September 2011

The National Disaster Recovery Framework is a guide that enables effective recovery support to disaster-impacted States, Tribes, Territorial and local jurisdictions. It focuses on how best to restore, redevelop and revitalize the health, social, economic, natural and environmental fabric of the community and build a more resilient Nation.

References: www.fema.gov/national-disaster-recovery-framework; www.fema.gov/pdf/recoveryframework/ndrf.pdf

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plan (FIOP), Annex B: Planning, July 2014

The Recovery FIOP provides guidance to implement The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Disaster Recovery Framework. It describes the concept of operations for integrating and synchronizing existing national-level Federal capabilities to support local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal plans and is supported by Federal department-level operational plans, where appropriate.

Annex B: Planning addresses both Federal operational planning to support disaster recovery and Federal support for community-based recovery planning.

Federal Infrastructure Initiatives

Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Disaster Recovery Framework, September 2011; Federal Emergency Management Agency, Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plan, Annex E: Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function, July 2014

FEMA Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) data

FEMA Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP): www.fema.gov/environmental-and-historic-preservation

FEMA Individuals and Households Program Unified Guidance

The Individuals and Households Program Unified Guidance provides FEMA employees, emergency management partners, political leadership, and the public with a single, comprehensive reference containing policy statements and conditions of eligibility for all forms of Individuals and Households Program assistance. The IHPUG supersedes existing stand-alone policies and applies to disasters declared on or after September 30, 2016.

www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/124228

FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG)

The PAPPG is a comprehensive, consolidated program and policy document for the Public Assistance Program.

www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/111781

National Parks Service – Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program

National Parks Service – Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program: www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/index.htm

SBA Loans-Federal Declaration (designation of funding opportunity)

ATTACHMENT 5: PUBLIC MEETINGS

As a part of the process to develop a plan to guide post-disaster recovery operations, East Baton Rouge Parish offered community members an opportunity to articulate what is most important for their community and provide ideas on how to improve resilience. This information will inform Recovery Support Function partners as they articulate their mission, goals and task for recovery operations.

Meetings were held in 4 public libraries on the following dates:

- October 17, 2018 / 6:00PM – 8:00PM, East Baton Rouge Parish Library, Baker Branch
- October 25, 2018 / 6:00PM – 8:00PM, East Baton Rouge Parish Library, Bluebonnet Branch
- October 30, 2018 / 6:00PM – 8:00PM, East Baton Rouge Parish Library, Zachary Branch
- November 8, 2018 / 6:00PM – 8:00PM, East Baton Rouge Parish Library, Greenwell Springs Road Branch

The following summary can offer some guidance and direction for parish leaders and recovery partners.

RSF 1: Community Planning and Capacity Building

Important characteristics of the community:

- Beautiful
- Quiet
- Small
- Large
- Diverse
- The people
- Suburban and rural
- Togetherness
- Communication
- Education

Issues:

- How to support all residents
- Equity and success for all
- Government transparency – It is hard to know what is going on

Ideas to improve resilience:

- Provide opportunities for the community to socialize and



“Our Parish, like many other communities, has experienced the hardships of financial, emotional, and/or physical impacts of devastating disasters. To develop opportunities for East Baton Rouge Parish to rebuild stronger, smarter and safer after any emergency or disaster, I am selecting subject matter experts, and reaching out to our community to develop a Recovery Plan that will help us to become a stronger, more resilient Baton Rouge.”

“INTEGRATING NATIONAL STANDARDS INTO LOCAL COMMUNITY RESILIENCY”

Please join us for community meetings to discuss our progress, discuss your resiliency plans, propose recovery projects and identify the needs of East Baton Rouge Parish.

Wednesday, October 17th Baker Branch Library
6:00 PM – 8:00 PM

Thursday, October 25th Bluebonnet Branch Library
6:00 PM – 8:00 PM

Tuesday, October 30th Zachary Branch Library
6:00 PM – 8:00 PM

Thursday, November 8th Greenwell Springs Branch Library
6:00 PM – 8:00 PM

#BResilient

come together

- Listen to young people
- Work together
- Improve laws and regulations
- Improve road infrastructure
- Disaster preparedness education
- Assist elderly with rebuilding – finances
- Investments to improve drainage
- Build back better – don’t just return to status quo
- Invest in education, job readiness
- Build community centers that can function as storm shelters
- Preparedness planning for disabled community
- City/Parish communications with the public such as newsletters or annual mailings

RSF 2: Economic

Issues/Needs:

- Industry/jobs
- Need more land-based agricultural career opportunities
- Jobs training
- Lack of jobs
- Bad neighborhoods
- Bad roads
- Traffic
- Lower crime, improve safety
- Equitable opportunities for all residents
- Financial literacy and emergency planning for businesses
- Ideas to improve resilience:

Identify funding to improve roads

- Prepare high school kids for jobs
- Promote volunteer opportunities in rebuilding
- Diversify the industrial sector
- Improve drainage system
- Sync stop lights
- Post-disaster job training that anticipates future job specialty needs
- PR campaign to address stigma in the construction industry
- Support small businesses to plan and save
- Better integration with government and private sector
- Provide education for residents to become more economically resilient
- Work with insurance companies to educate about policies and post-disaster finances
- Connect business owners with SBDC/local banks/other financial experts
- Workforce development programs
- Mitigation grants for small businesses
- Improve warning about flooding
- Use sustainable design in rebuilding

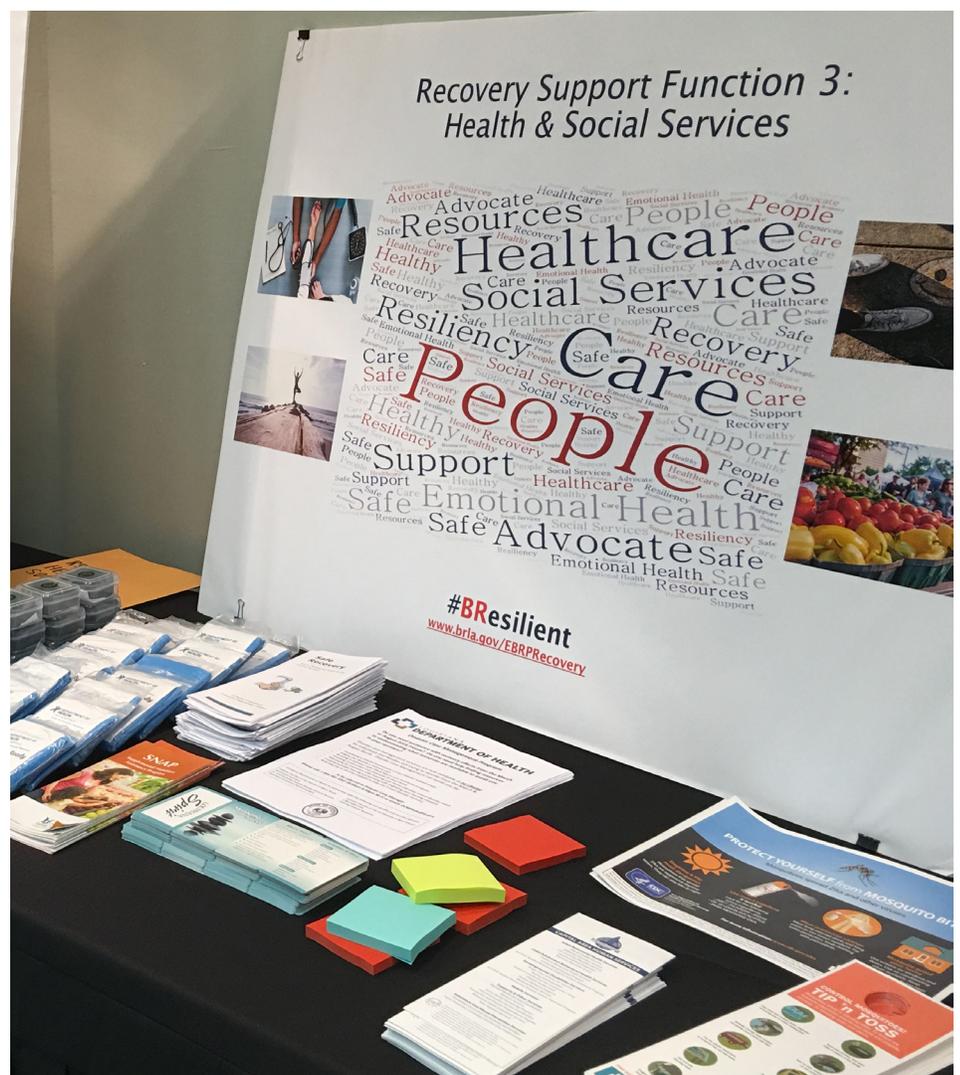
RSF 3: Health and Social Services

Issues/Needs:

- Access to health care providers
- Mental illness/depression
- Lack of mental health resources – trauma programs
- Access to healthy food
- Preventative health care
- Relief and services for disaster staff
- Not enough facilities such as urgent care and ER
- Improved services for underserved children
- Counseling services

Ideas to improve resilience:

- Provide information about services and how to access them at doctors' offices, churches, and clinics.
- Mobile medical resources / satellite doctor offices
- Individual preparedness planning



- Consider hospitals as part of a resilient infrastructure system
- Develop renewable energy to improve post-storm resilience, such as solar panels on shelters, hospitals and other critical facilities
- Improve transportation to services
- More healthy and local food options
- Inventory/improve resources for special needs citizens
- Provide workshops for mental wellness
- Build more community based healthcare centers
- Provide more social programs for children
- Expand mental health resources in schools
- Engage youth and families

RSF 4: Housing

Issues/needs:

- Home affordability (ownership and rental)
- Expensive homes in low density areas
- Low income housing is older, out of date
- Need to deal with current issues before adding more housing

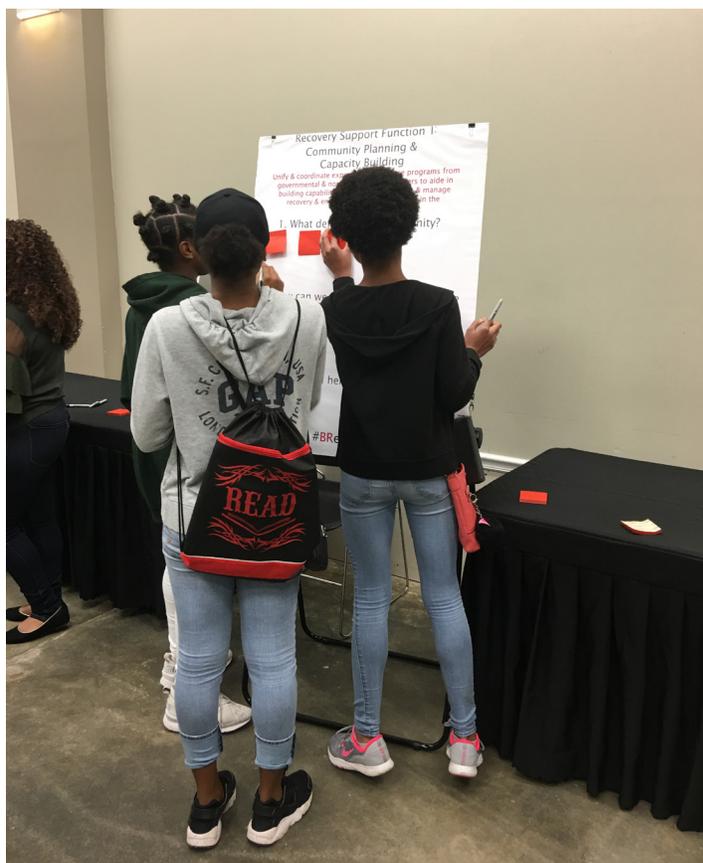
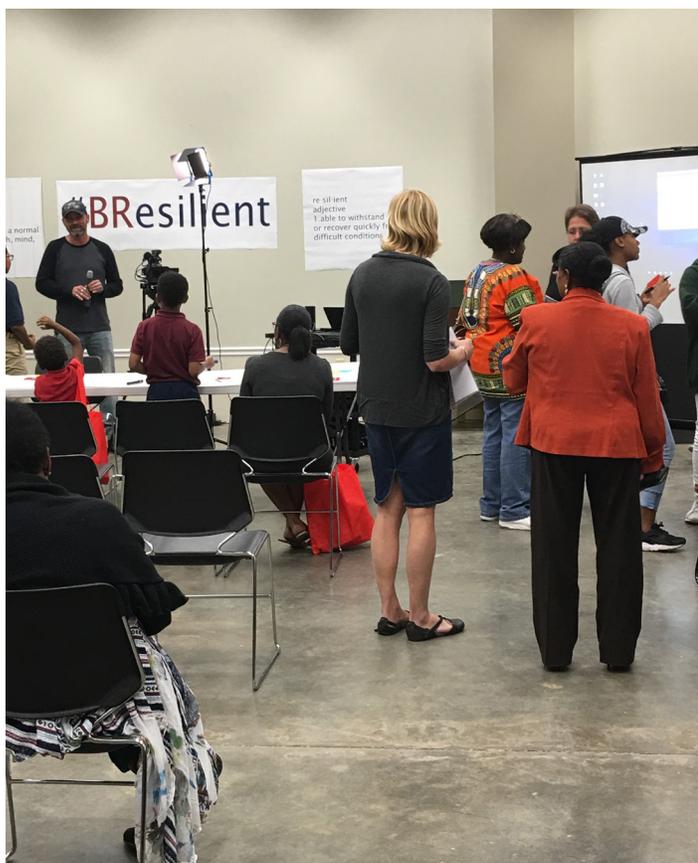
Ideas to improve resilience:

- Develop affordable housing programs
- Community housing
- Market selected areas as retirement community
- Improve the quality of low income housing
- Mix single family homes and apartments–encouraged mixed income development
- Increase housing density
- Develop on the grid system
- Build sidewalks
- Keep all new development out of the floodplain
- Maintain historic elements – promote as tourist destination
- Review income levels for housing qualification

RSF 5: Infrastructure

Issues/needs:

- Poor drainage
- Flooding
- Sewage backups
- Littering
- Clearing of ditches



Ideas to improve resilience:

- Create partnerships to improve hurricane testing
- Improve recycling programs
- Use technological infrastructure to assist community
- Prioritize evacuation of nursing homes
- Provide city Wi-Fi
- Create drainage plans – apply engineering
- Expand partnerships to implement programs

RSF 6: Natural and Cultural Resources

Important characteristics of the community:

- Greenspace
- Quality of Life
- LSU Lakes
- Libraries
- Parks
- Rivers
- Recreation
- Historic sites
- City council issues building and development proposals even

when the community is against it

Issues/Needs

- Poor drainage
- Flooding

Ideas to improve resilience:

- Gain community input on ideas for parks – such as BREC’s Imagine Your Park outreach effort
- Promote Art and Culture in the community
- Protect and reinforce historical elements
- Get input from retirees and community input in general
- Highly treat industrial and sanitary sewer waste that is discharged into the Mississippi River
- Explore the possibility of using Bluebonnet Swamp Nature Center as a water management area
- Put oil and gas resources toward housing
- Promote community service
- Programs to decrease littering
- Protect rivers and wildlife
- Identify funding for levees
- Limit land clearing and development to designated areas



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