

Poweshiek County Emergency Management Commission

Plan Adoption Document

2023

We hereby certify that the attached/enclosed plans, portions of plans or Recovery Support Functions (RSF) to the Poweshiek County Comprehensive Recovery Plan have been approved and adopted by the members of the county Emergency Management Commission on this the 19th day in the month of July in the year 2023. This plan shall become part of the county recovery and Comprehensive Plan once adopted.

Plans or RSFs Adopted:

RSF Annex 1: Economic Recovery

Dawn Hamilton
Chairperson, Emergency Management Commission

07/19/23
Date

DAWN HAMILTON
Chairperson, EMC-Printed

Brian Paul
Coordinator, Emergency Management Agency

07/19/23
Date

Brian Paul
Coordinator, EMA-Printed

Economic Recovery Support Function

Coordinating Agency: Poweshiek County Emergency Management Agency

Primary Agency: Poweshiek County Emergency Management Agency
Poweshiek Iowa Development (Pow I-80)
Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce
Grinnell Chamber of Commerce
Montezuma Development Board

Support Agencies:

Public/private utility sector
Local Elected Officials and Government Administration
Local Fire and police Departments
Local Public Works/Secondary Roads
Poweshiek County Assessor's Office
Mid-Iowa Community Action
Area Volunteer Organization's Active in Disaster (VOAD)
Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Private Sector Partners
Iowa Economic Development Authority
Iowa Workforce Development
Iowa Board of Regents
Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
Safeguard Iowa Partnership

Responding Agency Hierarchy

A variety of agencies and organizations have important roles in the implementation of the Economic Recovery Support Function (RSF). Each is designated as primary, coordinating, supporting or external based on their specific authorities, resources, and capabilities.

Primary Agency: Provides direction and oversight for the efficient delivery of resources to impacted communities. They have the statutory authorities and/or established programs directly related to most of the RSF.

Coordinating Agency: Facilitates communication and technical assistance needed for the implementation of actions by the primary and supporting agencies. They may assist in the formation and activities of the working groups. Obtain resources on request.

Supporting Agency: Assists primary agency with recovery actions consistent with their resources and capabilities.

External Agency: State or federal agency that has either legal responsibility for property located in the county or programs that could be leveraged to support economic recovery

efforts. State resource support may be requested through a Governor's Proclamation of Disaster Emergency, coordinated through Iowa Department of the Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD). Federal agency resource support, beyond their own legal responsibilities, technical assistance or advice, would need to be requested through the County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) and HSEMD and from FEMA.

Core Capability

The core recovery capability for economic recovery is the ability to return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new economic opportunities that result in an economically viable county.

Scope

The countywide economic resources consists of the businesses including tourism within the county boundaries.

Activities within the scope include:

- Consideration for the integration, access, collection, and analysis of data related to economic recovery.
- Alignment of economic recovery planning efforts with other community-driven planning efforts and issues.
- Analysis of post-disaster labor demand in the areas of supply, retraining programs, the unemployed, and temporary employment.
- Identification of small business needs such as loans, business continuity planning, and the need for technical assistance.
- Promotion of economic planning and strategies to anticipate risk, limit impact, and rapidly recover post-disaster.
- Legal and financial counseling services for farmers experiencing difficulty accessing federal recovery resources. Farmers may need specific guidance on crop insurance coverage or the noninsured crop disaster assistance programs.
- Coordinate with the other recovery support functions.

Recovery Continuum - Transition from Response to Recovery

The Emergency Support Functions (ESF) listed directly relate to the Economic Recovery Support Function (RSF):

ESF 1 – Transportation

ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering

ESF 7 - Logistics Management and Resource Support

ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources

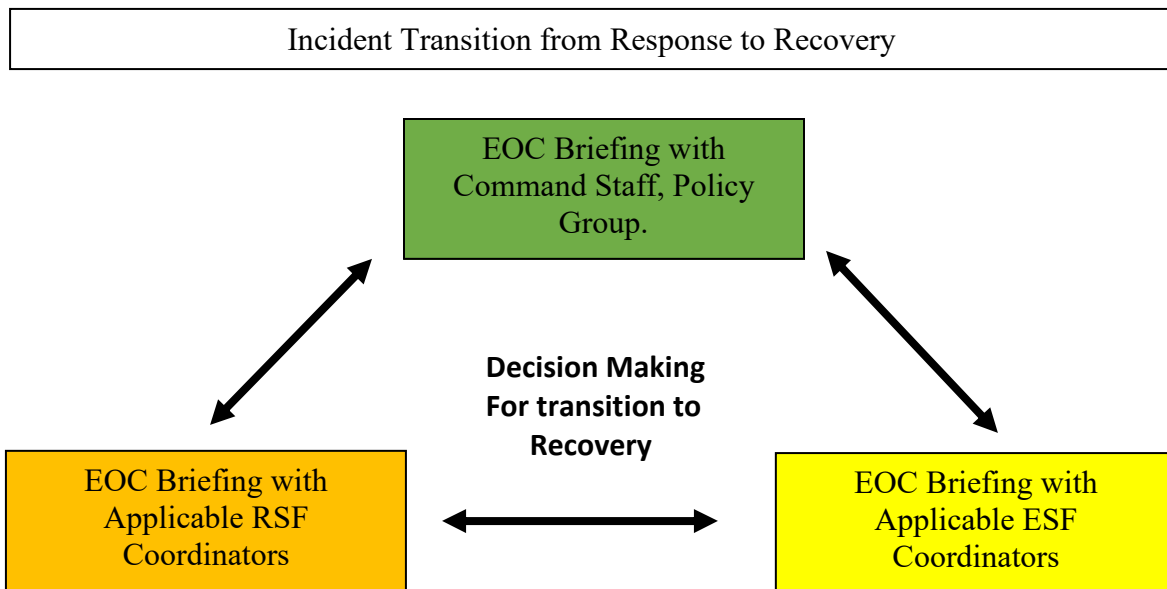
ESF 12 – Energy

ESF 14- Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure

Following a disaster event, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated to coordinate the local response. Depending on the type and severity of the disaster event, specific ESFs may be activated by to effectively address the response needs. The EMA coordinates the activation of the RSFs and facilitates the sharing of information between ESF and RSF primary agencies to ensure a smooth transition.

The primary local agencies identified in the *Emergency Response Plan* for ESFs 1, 3, 11 and 12 are responsible for briefing the primary and coordinating agencies for the RSF on the impact to economic resources within the county and ensuring a smooth transition from ESF to RSF. As ESF 14 continues to be developed as “Business and Cross Sector Infrastructure”, The new ESF 14’s primary agency would be included as part of the group to brief the primary and coordinating agencies for this RSF. This may be accomplished at the EOC or some other convenient location.

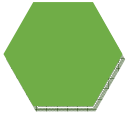
Generally speaking the transition from response to recovery will involve the applicable ESF Coordinator(s) providing a brief to the EOC staff with the relevant and applicable RSF Coordinator(s) present. Once the briefing is conducted and it is determined by the command staff, Policy Group, and applicable RSF Coordinators that the response is complete, the focus will shift to recovery efforts and planning.



Magnitude of Disaster

By gauging the magnitude of the event affecting any given jurisdiction, each agency’s capabilities to assist can be identified to expedite the recovery process. This allows to easily identify the agencies needed to coordinate with, which aspect they will assist with, and what will be needed to expedite the recovery process. The majority of recovery efforts under the Economic RSF are long-term in nature. Long-term actions generally address issues

that go beyond both short and intermediate term recovery and go beyond 12 months. Recovery working groups may be established as part of an RSF activation, to assist with development of strategies necessary for assignments and resource coordination. The magnitude of a disaster can be identified into three categories: Minor, Moderate, and Severe.



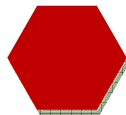
Minor

Events of this magnitude are generally handled within Poweshiek County. These events would impact a local economy, but surrounding areas and towns would remain relatively unaffected. These surrounding areas would likely be assisting with any recovery efforts needed. For the most part, events with a minor magnitude classification typically do not require actions from State or federal agencies. Both the Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA) and HSEMD should have situational awareness.



Moderate

Moderate events can result in a local and/or Governor's Proclamation and U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Declaration for assistance when requested. These can activate the Economic RSF, bring a working group together, and formalize the structure for delivering state resources to local communities. HSEMD will coordinate with local Emergency Management and officials to determine the impacts along with damage assessment to determine if an SBA Disaster Declaration is warranted. Damage can encompass a wide variety of impacts, but is most commonly comprised of impacts to local businesses affecting the economy. Impact information would need to include the entire range of business impacted from small to large as SBA works with a wide variety of businesses as part of its efforts.



Severe

In a severe event, the local communities ability to respond and recover are surpassed, often requiring assistance from one or more of the state's agencies. Generally, a severe magnitude event requires federal assistance which is activated by a formal disaster declaration issued by the President of the United States, or another federal agency. Coordination of recovery efforts for economic impacts will be led by the primary state agency for Economic RSF along with assistance from coordinating, supporting agencies, and local officials.

Recovery Objectives

Overarching goals and strategies are established by the Recovery Task Force. In conjunction with the primary and coordinating agencies for each ESF, the Economic Working Group will identify goals and objectives relating to each component of the Economic RSF mission. This effort forms the basis of the recovery strategy for the economic recovery agencies and is scalable to the type, impacts, and magnitude of the disaster event. Suggested below are a list of potential objectives to support economic recovery.

Short term objectives:

- The County's recovery efforts must have the capability to identify and prioritize damaged local market sectors. By identifying these local businesses, the Economic Working Group can then prioritize the restoration/repairs methods to reestablish the supply chain needs.
- Address supply chain disruptions, with priority to recovery-essential goods and services. The Economic Working Group will work with other activated RSFs to address private-sector supply chain concerns and restoration priorities.
- Coordinate transition from emergency provision of commodities. As government logistics and distribution of supplies and commodities wind down, the local business community should be ready to meet county residents' and companies' needs for those goods and services through regular business practices.
- Public access to recovery-related goods and services requires accurate and timely public information. Coordinate with the Public Information Officer and Business Recovery Centers (if activated) to provide information county public information channels. The public and other companies can be kept aware of locations and supply chain program changes, particularly as provision of such goods and services reverts to regular business practices.
- Provide employment resources and workforce placement. The Economic Working Group will coordinate with employers, placement companies, and job training companies, etc. to provide resources, information, and placement for area residents.
- Coordinate provision of workforce transportation. If transportation options are inhibited or limited, the Economic Working Group will coordinate with the Infrastructure Working Group to provide interim support to and from employers.
- Coordinate provision of workforce housing as necessary.
- If activated, provide staffing, expertise, and program support to Business Recovery Centers. Direct provision of insurance, financing, workforce, relocation, and other related information are implemented through the Business Recovery Centers. If a physical Business Recovery Center is not activated, determine if a virtual one could be established to support the needs.
- Leverage local businesses to meet recovery needs to the maximum extent possible. As management of the situation transitions from response to recovery, the need for goods and services will continue. Although outside resources may continue to be available, the recovery efforts may be better served if goods and services can be acquired through normal business processes.

- Communicate recovery plans and priorities. Local businesses must understand the recovery objectives that pertain to their individual recovery needs. Overall business restoration and recovery planning must consider realistic planning assumptions for the restoration of public utilities and other essential support systems. Work with the Public Information Officer to communicate economic recovery and business restoration priorities to county residents and businesses.

Intermediate and long-term objectives:

- Promote employment of area residents and small businesses in recovery efforts. Jobs and job markets will undergo continuous changes throughout the recovery process. The Economic Working Group will work to promote the hiring of residents and small businesses in support of recovery activities.
- Work with the Infrastructure RSF Working Group to identify and promote opportunities for IT or telecom infrastructure upgrades as part of disaster reconstruction work.
- Identify and promote opportunities for enhanced private sector resiliency. The Economic Working Group will work with private sector businesses, trade groups, and professional associations to promote business resiliency in terms of adequate insurance, continuity planning, IT recovery planning, etc., as well as promoting enhanced efficiency of facilities and operations.

Policies

The EOC may be used to support initial coordination efforts for post-disaster recovery planning and operations.

All local, state and federal laws and regulations will be taken into consideration when organizing recovery processes.

All external resources will be requested and coordinated through the EMA or their designee.

Physical and economic damage and impact assessments will be collected by the EMA or their designee and sent to HSEMD upon request.

State of Iowa proclamations that support Economic recovery:

A Governor's Proclamation of Disaster Emergency is coordinated with a request from the County EMA through HSEMD's director. This activates the disaster response and recovery aspects of the State, local, and inter-jurisdictional emergency plans applicable to the political subdivision or area. It can authorize the deployment and use of any state forces to which the plan applies, and for use or distribution of any supplies, equipment, and materials and facilities assembled, stockpiled, or arranged to be made available when resource requirements exceed local capabilities. Other actions or activities that can be addressed via

a Governor's Proclamation of Disaster Emergency include weight restrictions over the state highway system and support from state parks and recreational areas.

Federal Disaster Declarations that support Economic recovery:

Presidential Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance and/or Individual Assistance: On gubernatorial request, the president can declare a major disaster and authorize Public Assistance (assistance to state and local government agencies and/or certain, qualified private nonprofit (PNP) agencies) and/or Individual Assistance (assistance to homeowners and businesses). The Presidential Disaster Declaration request process is described in the State of Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan. The request is based on the assessment that recovery requirements exceed local and state capabilities.

Small Business Administrator Disaster Declarations: The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) has statutory authority to issue declarations making low-interest loans available to businesses of all sizes depending on the type of declaration requested and approved. SBA disaster loans are the primary source of federal assistance to help private property owners pay for disaster losses not fully covered by insurance. The SBA declaration process is described in the State of Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan.

U. S. Secretary of Commerce Declarations: The U.S. Secretary of Commerce may make a determination that eligible small businesses have suffered substantial economic injury as a result of commercial fishery failures or fishery resource disasters.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Disaster Declaration: Producers may apply for low-interest emergency loans in the counties named as primary or contiguous under a USDA disaster declaration. Both USDA Farm Service Agency and Rural Development have numerous programs that, once activated, offer a wide variety of support to economic recovery.

Local agency roles, responsibilities, functions and programs**Coordinating Agency:**

Poweshiek County Emergency Management is responsible for the development and maintenance of the county's All Hazard Comprehensive Plan, Recovery Plan, and Mitigation Plan. The Coordinator is responsible for planning and facilitating exercises and drills to facilitate these plans and provide critical training opportunities to ensure the county is well prepared to handle emergencies and disasters that may impact the county.

For this RSF, the role of the Emergency Management Agency is to coordinate between the members of primary and supporting agencies to ensure that information is shared, provide necessary and requested resources for recovery efforts, and assist with the recovery planning effort.

Primary Agency:

The primary agencies under this RSF are the voice of business and economy in the county as they are the leaders and voices that advocate for the needs and issues to support commerce, community health, and the overall prosperity of the area. Their mission is to foster an environment that brings in new business, supports and retains jobs, stimulates the economy and supports opportunities for area residents

For this RSF, their role is to become the communication link and coordinate resources and information between the business and industry sector and the Emergency Management Agency and/or Emergency Operations Center (EOC) after an emergency or disaster has occurred. They are responsible for determining the extent of damage to area business/industry, determine the impact that damage will cause the local economy, and relay information to and from the emergency Management Agency and/or EOC regarding business and industry recovery efforts and needs. Some businesses within this group may be called upon or able to offer resources to assist with debris removal and cleanup and other mission/tasks to aid in the recovery effort.

Supporting Agencies:

Elected and local government officials are responsible for the citizens living within their jurisdictions, and although they do not have any responsibilities with the economic recovery sector, they are an integral part of the recovery effort by establishing priorities and setting goals. Therefore, they provide insight and guidance to the economic recovery function.

City officials and individual departments are the primary source for information and aid in coordinating response and recovery efforts on behalf of the elected officials. They may also provide services and resources that may be called upon to assist with recovery efforts.

Local and regional volunteer organizations may assist in recovery efforts by providing resources, personnel, and equipment for the recovery effort. Volunteer organizations will help support the primary and other support agencies with needs within their respective scope and capabilities.

State Agency Disaster Related Programs, Functions, Roles, and Responsibilities**Iowa Economic Development Authority**

The Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA) builds partnerships and leverages resources to assist communities in recovering from natural disasters. This department has access to the following resources that support Iowa's disaster mitigation and recovery efforts. In the economic arena, several IEDA and U.S. Economic Development Authority programs could potentially assist in economic recovery. See the EDA section for additional details. Those include:

- Investments for public works and economic development facilities.

- Intermediary Relending Program.
- Economic development technical assistance.

Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD) facilitates effective communication and coordination among the state's RSF primary and supporting agencies, organizations, partners, and stakeholders. Recovery objectives include an effective and efficient return to normalcy or a new standard of normalcy for the impacted business community. HSEMD is the coordination point for the County EMA to access state resources.

Some state and federal agencies are available and able to assist in a specialized capacity to support the primary and coordinating agencies. Their role aligns with their agency missions and may be useful during disaster recovery. Many of these programs are typically non-disaster programs but can be accelerated after an event occurs. A Governor's Proclamation of Disaster Emergency is often required by the agency to provide support and assistance.

Iowa Workforce Development

Iowa Workforce Development (IWD) contributes to the economic security of Iowa's workers, businesses, and communities through a comprehensive statewide system of employment services, education, and regulation of health, safety, and employment laws. Within the Economic RSF, IWD can provide assistance to businesses and employees in the event a jurisdiction experiences disruption to the local economic system. If federal assistance is granted, they are the state conduit for those programs.

Overall duties:

- Assists IEDA with economic recovery measures by providing technical assistance for workforce development activities.
- Monitors local employment figures to gauge impact and need for an affected jurisdiction.

Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship

The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) is responsible for a wide range of programs that affect the quality of life of all residents within the state. IDALS has three divisions: Soil Conservation, Food Safety and Animal Health, and Consumer Protection and Industry Services. IDALS operates as a supporting agency for any recovery needs, regardless of the event magnitude, that affect the State's agriculture sector. IDALS can provide recovery assistance to both local entities in the event the recovery needs surpass the local communities' capabilities.

IDALS provides:

- Severity information as it relates to impacts on agriculture’s economic sector, in conjunction with the local entities, for situational awareness to all applicable agencies.
- Program-specific technical assistance as necessary to primary and coordinating agencies.

Iowa Board of Regents

The State universities may have access to resources to support the compiling of economic assessment data collection through a variety of means. Iowa State University (ISU) Extension and Outreach may coordinate with the Community and Economic Development directorate and the Community Development Data Information and Analysis Laboratory to help communities, organizations, and state and local agencies identify needs and evaluate their assets. These entities provide support and technical assistance in program evaluation, research methodology, and data analysis to communities, agencies, and organizations. Identified entities use a wide variety of survey tools and can provide analysis of the results. ISU’s Department of Economics has subject matter experts who can assist in researching and providing specific analysis, technical assistance, and outreach to economically impacted communities. The Department of Economics has a direct coordination point with Iowa State University Extension to ensure their efforts are complementary.

Safeguard Iowa Partnership

The Safeguard Iowa Partnership (SIP) is a private, not-for-profit organization that assists private businesses in pre-disaster planning, mitigation, and recovery capacity building. SIP can assist in coordinating the information flow between government and private entities after an event occurs.

Program Website:

[Safeguard Iowa Partnership](#)

SBA, SCORE

SCORE is a nonprofit resource partner of the U.S. Small Business Administration that can help small businesses be better prepared for unplanned business interruptions. The organization offers a variety of free resources crafted by experts and partners to help businesses prepare for natural disasters and build a more resilient community. SCORE also has volunteer mentors with decades of experience available to help get businesses back on track and offers free online preparedness and recovery resources for small businesses. SCORE offers free, confidential small business advice.

Program Website:

[SCORE website](#)

Chambers of Commerce

Chambers of Commerce are organized at all levels of government. They are nongovernment entities that work directly with businesses. Chambers of Commerce can be leveraged to support business recovery and can also be requested to support preparedness activities for businesses such as business continuity planning support.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce Foundation Corporate Citizenship Center developed guides to support both preparedness and recovery for local chamber efforts as well as small businesses.

Program Website:

[Guides for preparedness and recovery from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce](#)

Non-disaster programs

Ongoing non-disaster programs can support disaster recovery efforts and may be available without a disaster declaration. These are offered by various state and federal government agencies.

Iowa Workforce Development

Iowa Workforce Development manages the State of Iowa's Unemployment Insurance program. There are certain criteria that needs to be met before accessing benefits.

To be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits the claimant must:

- Be totally or partially unemployed
- Have worked and earned a minimum amount of wages in work covered by unemployment insurance in the last 15 to 18 months
- Have lost his or her job through no fault of their own
- Be able and available for work
- Be actively seeking work (work search may be waived if certain criteria are met)
- Be registered for work at a local IowaWORKS center or online

Program Website:

[Unemployment Insurance IWD](#)

Iowa Economic Development Authority

The Iowa Economic Development Authority builds partnerships and leverages resources to assist communities in recovering from natural disasters. This department has access to resources that can support Iowa's disaster mitigation and recovery efforts.

Community Development Block Grant

IEDA administers Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program in Iowa, except those designated as HUD entitlement areas. Those areas manage their own direct grant from HUD. The main goal of the program is to develop viable communities by providing decent housing and suitable living environments, and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate incomes. In

Iowa, the CDBG program can be used to fund eligible activities, including public facilities such as water and sewer facilities and community buildings, housing rehabilitation, and economic development and job training.

CDBG can be specifically designated for certain disaster recovery operations and is identified as a relevant program under other RSFs.

There are specific eligibility requirements that must be met to qualify. Verify with IEDA that the need and project are eligible and approved prior to obligating. CDBG can be specifically designated for certain disaster recovery operations and is also identified as a relevant program under other RSFs.

Program Website: [Community Development Block Grant IEDA](#)

Federal agencies

For disaster and non-disaster related programs, functions, roles and responsibilities offered by US government agencies, see the [State of Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan, Economic RSF](#).