

# PHEP Notice of Funding Opportunity: Recovery Supplemental Guidance

## July 2024

## Purpose

This guidance provides recommendations for achieving the recovery (REC) activities in the [2024-2028 PHEP NOFO](#). This guidance emphasizes that recipients use the [2018 Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Capabilities: National Standards for State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Public Health](#), specifically Capability 2: Community Recovery, to improve public health recovery.

## Programmatic Requirements

To better prioritize community recovery efforts during a public health emergency, recipients must incorporate recovery operations into planning and exercises to address recovery needs and meet recovery objectives. The following recommendations and activities can help recipients adhere to PHEP NOFO guidance requirements.

**REC-A: Incorporate recovery operations into public health multiyear integrated preparedness plans (MYIPP).**

**Identify community partners who aid in recovery and engage in discussions regarding their potential roles and their resources.**

### Recommendations

- Coordinate roles and resources with partners with specific expertise relevant to recovery
  - Examples of partners include emergency management, environmental health, health care organizations, schools, behavioral health specialists, federal partners and those supporting people experiencing health disparities.
- Discuss identified partners with emergency management staff who may already engage these partners and have identified recovery coordination leadership for certain responses. See [Effective Coordination of Recovery Resources for State, Tribal, Territorial and Local Incidents](#), pages 7 – 11, for more information.
- Engage with critical infrastructure partners, such as utility companies, to help ensure infrastructure functions during a public health emergency or returns to normal function as soon as possible.
- Include critical response and recovery partners in required plans and exercises as described within the [PHEP Notice of Funding Opportunity: Exercise Framework Supplemental Guidance](#).
- Ensure plans include processes to fund workforce surge, contracting, and procurement related to recovery operations.

**Identify roles and responsibilities for staff designated to support recovery operations.**

### Recommendations

- Use [Local Public Health Recovery: An Operational Tool Focused on the Local Role in the Recovery Process](#) to identify the roles and responsibilities of staff for short, intermediate, and long-term recovery.
- Include staffing and other resources available through [Emergency Management Assistance Compact \(EMAC\)](#) as described in material developed by the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) in cooperation with the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) and the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO).
- Validate staff understanding and preparedness to fill roles and meet responsibilities through a well-developed exercise program following [Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program \(HSEEP\)](#) principles.



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Identify and establish methods for collecting data and sharing information with staff supporting recovery operations to aid in tracking progress toward meeting recovery objectives.

### *Recommendations*

- Assess population health and resiliency in the pre-disaster phase to serve as a baseline to gauge success. CDC tools to support this assessment are at [Community Planning for Health Assessment: CHA & CHIP | Public Health Gateway | CDC](#).
- Community response plans should include a process for sharing data and information with nongovernmental organizations and other partners involved in recovery.
- Information sharing and tracking objectives can continue long after the response phase ends with a healthier and more resilient community as a desirable recovery goal.

Develop or enhance processes that support the restoration and continuity of operations and services for public health programs, especially for those serving displaced communities.

### *Recommendations*

- Use [The Foundational Public Health Services](#) developed by the Public Health Accreditation Board for services to prioritize.
- Collaborate with community partners who could support recovery operations by providing services and outreach to community members affected by incidents.
- Consider evaluating these processes by including recovery capabilities in your exercise and evaluation programs.

Establish methods for determining recovery priorities and communicating the status of recovery operations with relevant partners, interested groups, and the public.

### *Recommendations*

- Reference Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administrations (SAMSHA) [Disaster Recovery Guidance Series: Communication During Disaster Recovery](#) for resources.
- Use the Department of Homeland Security's [Tips for Effectively Communicating with the Whole Community in Disasters](#).

Participate each year in emergency management recovery and mitigation committees.

### *Recommendations*

- Participate in jurisdictional emergency management recovery or mitigation committees if available. Mitigation has a role in reducing the recovery time in a community and page 4 of Federal Emergency Management Association's (FEMA) [Guide to Expanding Mitigation: Making the Connection with Public Health](#) describes the process and partners to engage for recovery.



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### Related Response Readiness Framework (RFF) Activities

#### Strategy 1

RRF Activity (See PHEP NOFO for activity detail)	Recovery Considerations
<b>AHA-A: Complete and submit a risk assessment (RA) and data elements (RADE)</b> (PHEP NOFO page 29)	Use the collected information to identify methods to mitigate the effects of public health risks. Assessing the status of the public health infrastructure and programs early in a response is necessary to prioritize restoration of services. Developing or enhancing processes for the continuity of public health operations and services can lessen impact.
<b>AHA-B: Complete and submit multiyear integrated preparedness plans (MYIPP) and data elements</b> (PHEP NOFO page 30)	See REC-A recommendations.
<b>AHA-C: Develop and conduct required exercises</b> (PHEP NOFO page 31)	Include recovery objectives and considerations in the suite of exercises described in the <a href="#">PHEP Notice of Funding Opportunity: Exercise Framework Supplemental Guidance</a> to include, but not limited to, behavioral health needs for community and responders and community priorities. [PAR-A] (pg. 42), REC-A (pg. 45)]. Recipients should decide when and where to include those objectives. Additionally, consider exercising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrating recovery staff from outside the department and</li> <li>• The reinstatement of public health services for people disproportionately impacted.</li> </ul>
<b>AHA-D: Submit exercise and incident response improvement plan data elements</b> (PHEP NOFO page 31)	These may involve improving the health and <a href="#">resilience</a> of the population and involve multiple partners.
<b>AHA-G: Complete training to ensure baseline competency and integration with preparedness requirements</b> (PHEP NOFO page 33)	One recovery focused course is <a href="#">IS-2900.A: National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) Overview</a> . Consider conducting joint training with recovery partners to improve interactions before an incident occurs.
<b>DM-A: Incorporate data systems and data source functionality and infrastructure in public health emergency response plans</b> (PHEP NOFO page 39)	Find information on data systems in the following CDC sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Data Modernization Implementation Guidance Portal for Public Health Departments</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The Public Health Data Strategy</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Data Modernization Initiative</a></li> </ul>
<b>HE-A: Update risk assessment to include people who are disproportionately impacted by public health emergencies</b> (PHEP NOFO page 41)	Find resources at CDCs <a href="#">Social Determinants of Health</a> website. Also ensure plans have a process, such as the <a href="#">Community Assessment for Public Health Emergency Response (CASPER)</a> , to assess the impact of an incident to help identify recovery priorities.



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### Strategy 2

RRF Activity (See PHEP NOFO for activity detail)	Recovery Considerations
<p><b>PAR-A: Include critical response and recovery partners in required plans and exercises</b></p> <p>(PHEP NOFO page 42)</p>	<p>See REC-A recommendations and consider engaging these partners in sessions focused on improving community health resilience, mitigation, and recovery. Also review FEMA's <a href="#">Building Private-Public Partnerships</a>.</p>
<p><b>RSK-C: Identify and implement specific Crisis &amp; Emergency Risk Communication (CERC) activities that meet diverse needs of communities of focus</b></p> <p>(PHEP NOFO page 44)</p>	<p>See CDC's <a href="#">CERC</a> website for additional information and resources. SAMHSA's <a href="#">Disaster Recovery Guidance Series: Communication During Disaster Recovery</a> site also has helpful resources.</p>
<p><b>HE-B: Engage partners to incorporate health equity principles into preparedness plans and exercises</b></p> <p>(PHEP NOFO page 46)</p>	<p>Read ways the federal government is approaching this issue at <a href="#">Equitable Long-Term Recovery and Resilience: The People &amp; Places Thriving Approach</a>. The Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response also published the <a href="#">Equitable Disaster Recovery Assessment Guide &amp; Checklist: Advancing Equity in Post-Disaster Recovery Operations</a>.</p>

### Strategy 3

RRF Activity (See PHEP NOFO for activity detail)	Recovery Considerations
<p><b>LOC-A: Engage local jurisdictions, including rural, frontier, and tribal entities, in public health preparedness planning and exercises</b></p> <p>(PHEP NOFO page 53)</p>	<p>Review FEMA's guidance on <a href="#">Effective Coordination of Recovery Resources for State, Tribal, Territorial and Local Incidents</a> as well as the <a href="#">Pre-Incident Recovery Planning Guides</a>.</p>
<p><b>WKF-C: Actively engage in at least one community of practice that identifies problems, solutions, and best practices in workforce recruitment, hiring, training, retention, or resiliency</b></p> <p>(PHEP NOFO page 52)</p>	<p>Frequent, overlapping, and long-term responses can take a toll on staff mental health, capacity, and capabilities. Visit SAMHSA's <a href="#">Center for Mental Health Services</a> to review the services that center provides.</p>



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### Suggested Resources

Title	Description	Link/Location
Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Capabilities	In 2011, CDC established the Public Health Preparedness Capabilities, a set of 15 distinct, yet interrelated, capability standards designed to advance the emergency preparedness and response capacity of state and local public health systems. Note: The focus of Capability 2 is community recovery.	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/orr/readiness/00_docs/CDC_PreparednessResponseCapabilities_October2018_Final_508.pdf">https://www.cdc.gov/orr/readiness/00_docs/CDC_PreparednessResponseCapabilities_October2018_Final_508.pdf</a>
National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)	The NDRF enables effective recovery support to disaster-impacted state, tribal, territorial, and local jurisdictions. It provides a flexible structure that enables disaster recovery managers to operate in a unified and collaborative manner. The NDRF 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.	<a href="https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/frameworks/recovery">https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/frameworks/recovery</a>
Effective Coordination of Recovery Resources for State, Tribal, Territorial and Local Incidents	This guide highlights the critical tasks and coordination challenges that state, local, tribal, and territorial governments most commonly address when managing a recovery process. It describes the processes, considerations, and interdependencies of the key elements of recovery management to enhance recovery coordination.	<a href="https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/effective_coordination_recovery_resources_guide.pdf">https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/effective_coordination_recovery_resources_guide.pdf</a>
Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning Guides for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State and Territorial Governments</li> <li>• Local Governments</li> <li>• Tribal Governments</li> </ul>	This site is a gateway to planning guides designed to help different levels of government develop pre-disaster recovery plans. These guides follow a process to engage members of the whole community, develop recovery capabilities across government and nongovernmental partners, and ultimately create an organizational framework for comprehensive recovery efforts.	<a href="https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/plan#pre-disaster">https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/plan#pre-disaster</a>
Community Recovery Management Toolkit	The toolkit is designed to help communities manage recovery. It outlines a three-step process of organizing, planning, and managing recovery, while also providing resources from other recovery support functions.	<a href="https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/recovery-resources/community-toolkit">https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/recovery-resources/community-toolkit</a>



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Title	Description	Link/Location
FEMA's Recovery and Resilience Resource Library	FEMA developed the Recovery and Resilience Resource Library to navigate the programs available to help recover from a disaster. The resources are intended for a wide range of users to help them find federal disaster recovery resources beneficial in pre-disaster recovery planning or in the wake of a disaster.	<a href="https://www.fema.gov/ru/emergency-managers/practitioners/recovery-resilience-resource-library">https://www.fema.gov/ru/emergency-managers/practitioners/recovery-resilience-resource-library</a>
FEMA, Disaster Financial Management Guide Guidance for State, Local, Tribal & Territorial Partners	This document helps state, local, tribal, and territorial governments establish and implement sound disaster financial management practices.	<a href="https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/disaster-financial-management-guide.pdf">https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/disaster-financial-management-guide.pdf</a>
Healthy, Resilient, and Sustainable Communities After Disasters: Strategies, Opportunities, and Planning for Recovery	The Committee on Post-Disaster Recovery of a Community's Public Health, Medical, and Social Services, Board on Health Sciences Policy, and Institute of Medicine created this report to provide recommendations and guide communities to implementing recovery operations that lead to better community health.	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK316532/pdf/Bookshelf_NBK316532.pdf">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK316532/pdf/Bookshelf_NBK316532.pdf</a>
Local Public Health Recovery: An Operational Tool Focused on the Local Role in the Recovery Process	This tool, developed by National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO), provides checklists and resources to aid in developing plans for short, intermediate, and long-term public health recovery at the local level.	<a href="#">Local Public Health Recovery: An Operational Tool Focused on the Local Role in the Recovery Process</a>

