



FEMA National Advisory Council
May 10-12, 2016
Menger Hotel, San Antonio, TX
MEETING NOTES

PARTICIPANTS

<u>NAC Members</u>	<u>Discipline</u>	<u>May 10</u>	<u>May 11</u>	<u>May 12</u>
Jim Featherstone, Chair	Emergency Management (Rep)	X	X	X
Teresa Scott, Vice Chair	FEMA Administrator Selection (SGE)	X	X	X
James Akerelrea	Elected Tribal Government Officials (Rep)	X	X	X
Beth Armstrong	Standards Setting and Accrediting (Rep)	X	X	X
Brett Bailey	Communications (SGE)	X	X	X
Peter Barca	Elected State Government Officials (Rep)	X	X	X
Meloyde Batten-Mickens	FEMA Administrator Selection (SGE)	X	X	X
Sarita Chung	In-Patient Medical Providers (SGE)	X	X	X
Mark Cooper	Emergency Management (Rep)	A	A	X
Jeanne-Aimee De Marrais	FEMA Administrator Selection (SGE)	A	A	A
Jerry Demings	Elected Local Government Officials (Rep)	X	X	X
Gerard Dio	Emergency Response Providers (Rep)	A	A	A
Lee Feldman	FEMA Administrator Selection (SGE)	A	X	X
Scott Field	Non-Elected Local Government Officials (Rep)	X	X	X
Jeffrey Hansen	Non-Elected Tribal Government Officials (Rep)	A	A	A
Chris Howell	FEMA Administrator Selection (SGE)	X	X	X
June Kailes	Access and Functional Needs (SGE)	X	X	X
Emily Kidd	Emergency Medical Providers (SGE)	X	X	X
Nim Kidd	FEMA Administrator Selection (SGE)	X	X	X
Anne Kronenberg	Emergency Response Providers (SGE)	X	X	X
Linda Langston	FEMA Administrator Selection (SGE)	X	X	X
Chris Littlewood	Disabilities (SGE)	X	X	A
Suzet McKinney	Public Health (SGE)	A	A	A
Catherine Nelson	Cyber Security (SGE)	X	X	A
Gerry Parker	Health Scientists (SGE)	X	X	X
Samantha Phillips	Emergency Management (Rep)	A	X	X
Robert Salesses	U.S. Department of Defense (Ex Officio)	A	A	A
Michael Sprayberry	Emergency Response Providers (Rep)	X	X	X
Guy Swan	FEMA Administrator Selection (SGE)	X	X	X
Darryll Wong	FEMA Administrator Selection (SGE)	X	X	X
Phil Zarlengo	FEMA Administrator Selection (SGE)	X	X	X
Daniel Zarrilli	Infrastructure Protection (SGE)	A	A	A

***Rep-Representative; SGE-Special Government Employee*

X: Present, A: Absent

Guest Speakers

Colonel Barry Graham, U.S. Army North

Brigadier General Patrick Hamilton, Texas National Guard

Philip J. Palin, Staff Consultant, Supply Chain Resilience, National Academics of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (May 11)

Lieutenant General Perry Wiggins, U.S. Army North

FEMA Speakers

Katie Fox (May 10)

Joe Nimmich, Deputy Administrator (May 11)

Nick Peake, Preparedness Planner, National Preparedness Directorate (May 11)

Tony Robinson, Regional Administrator, Region VI (May 11)

Elizabeth Zimmerman, Associate Administrator, Office of Response and Recovery (May 10 by phone)

FEMA Staff

Elizabeth Connelly, Office of Regional Operations, Office of the Administrator
Jasper Cooke, Alternate Designated Federal Official, Office of the NAC
Michael Delman, Alternate Designated Federal Official, Office of the NAC; Office of Chief Counsel
Marcia Hodges, Director of Executive Operations, Office of the Administrator
Ted Litty, Office of Response and Recovery (NAC Subcommittee Liaison)
Robert Tender II, Program Analyst, Office of the NAC
Brian Willis, Grants Program Directorate (NAC Subcommittee Liaison)
Katrina Woodhams, National Preparedness Directorate
Alexandra Woodruff, Director, Office of the NAC

CART Servicer Provider

Whitney Alden, CaptionSource (May 10-11)

Members of the Public

Mr. Brandon Brown, Defense Support of Civil Authorities, Department of Defense
Seth W. Christensen, Texas Governor's Office (May 10-11)
Mr. Bobbie Jackson, Texas Military Department (May 10)
Suzannah Vessell, Texas Office of Emergency Management (May 10)
Kim Jones, Texas Office of Emergency Management
Mr. Mickey Reynolds, Director of the Texas Colorado River Floodplain Coalition
Curtis Vaughn, Weston Solutions, Inc. (May 11)
Susan Vessell, Texas Office of Emergency Management (May 10)

MEETING SUMMARY—Tuesday, May 10, 2016

The meeting was called to order at 9:10 am CDT and roll call was taken by Alexandra Woodruff, FEMA NAC DFO. Alexandra provided a safety briefing for the attendees.

Update from the Office of the NAC

Alexandra Woodruff, DFO

- The President signed the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) Act of 2015 on April 11, 2016, requiring FEMA to establish an IPAWS Subcommittee under the NAC. The IPAWS Subcommittee must meet within 120 day of enactment, which aligns to the timeframe of the September NAC meeting. The IPAWS Subcommittee will report to the NAC, and the NAC discusses, deliberates, and votes on the recommendations. Any recommendations that pass are forwarded to the FEMA Administrator. Copies of these reports are also sent to Congress and the White House regarding IPAWS. The NAC Leadership team agrees that NAC members should serve on this subcommittee and identify a NAC member to serve as vice chair on this subcommittee.

Remarks from NAC Chair and Vice Chair

Jim Featherstone, NAC Chair

Teresa Scott, Vice Chair

- Jim thanked everyone for joining and supporting the NAC meeting today.
- Teresa welcomed and thanked everyone for the commitment to be here and participate.

Office of Response and Recovery (ORR) Update

Beth Zimmerman, Associate Administrator, FEMA ORR

- Beth talked briefly about exercise play from last week that is continuing at FEMA for the next two weeks.
- **Public Assistance (PA) Program:** Beth discussed the PA Program, which is FEMA's largest grant program. The small projects comprise a majority of the PA Program. The new PA program is being implemented in Oregon for DR-4258. The program focuses on spending time up front to acquire good cost estimates and establish project completion timelines. There are fewer concerns with audits since the focus is on planning the effort thoroughly from the beginning. Highlights of the program include: applicant briefings and delivery managers to build relationships; technical experts for specific damage types; and exploratory calls that eliminate initial meetings. The stakeholders have provided positive feedback so far. Intake damage and eligibility analysis occurs with inspectors in phase II. There are three lanes that projects can fall into: expedited, standard, and specialized. The specialized projects should be handled by the Regions as they take the longest. The Consolidated Resource Center is in Denton, TX and is integrated into phase II. A new management tool will be rolling out for use in the Consolidated Resource Center so that the states having necessary information throughout the process.

- **Disaster Deductible Concept:** A notice of proposed rule-making on the disaster deductible concept should be released before the end of the year. FEMA is reviewing the approximately 150 public comments; these public comments are available to view online at www.regulations.gov.
- **Incident Workforce:** FEMA has a need to increase staffing numbers. People are moving forward with their task books to be trained and qualified. Over 16,000 personnel are on FEMA's disaster workforce this year.

Q&A with Beth Zimmerman

NAC Question: From a state-wide perspective, when will FEMA fully implement the new PA Program?

- Technology is delaying full implementation. By the end of August 2016, new technology will roll out to allow more states to implement the program.

NAC Question: What are the technology issues?

- Case management technology for site visitors increases the time to track cases. As all cases are sent to the one Consolidated Resource Center, there is a bottleneck.

NAC Question: Will there be changes to state or local cost share?

- The cost share of 75/25 will remain the same. If a project is not completed, usually projects in Category B, the funds must be returned. However, extensions are available.

NAC Question: Will the new program change the 12-month lock-in rate?

- ORR is still working on that issue. A proposed bill in Congress would increase that percentage.

NAC Question: What is the significance of the changes to the PA Program?

- The changes to the PA Program aim to close disasters and distribute funding as soon as possible. There are legal ramifications to this process. This may depend on what type of work the funds are going toward. Debris is the largest issue. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines outline many rules and regulations that need to be followed.

FEMA National Preparedness Directorate (NPD) Update

Katie Fox, Assistant Administrator, FEMA NPD

- **National Exercise Program (NEP):** The NEP is run on behalf of the DHS Secretary for the whole community. For each two-year cycle, the Capstone exercise is the culmination. This year's exercise is the first that has worked with Prevention and Protection to integrate the intelligence community. The leadership level informs the objectives; Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (THIRAs) and state hazard reports help shape principal objectives. Information flow between different entities at all levels is a challenge. Additional focus and consideration is being given to Non-Stafford Act Incidents (e.g., Ebola, Unaccompanied Children), cybersecurity, long-term recovery, complex coordinated attacks (e.g., Paris shootings), and catastrophic incidents.
- The federal government has antiquated systems, and funding to integrate and improve systems is limited. Balancing security and utility is an area of consideration. DHS is the federal lead for cyber and preparedness. Where the FBI ends and DHS begins may still need to be determined. FEMA gathers its data from DHS. FEMA can push messaging and awareness to local level emergency managers. FEMA may consider adding this to America's PrepareAthon.
- **NIMS Refresh:** The national engagement period ended May 9, 2016. The refresh incorporates lessons learned (e.g., NIMS is more than the Incident Command System (ICS)), explains structures, and considers information management with the understanding that unity of effort is instrumental. The Central Management System (CMS) is a new construct that facilitates mutual aid across the country and defines a common structure. The country does not share resources effectively, so the standard position descriptions should assist in this effort. Even though FEMA is not mandating compliance, the idea is that the country will move towards this construct. The ICS remains the same.
- **National Qualification System:** The future of emergency management is having more typed positions so that more resources can be shared. Identify key positions and have people get qualified. More information will be published later in 2016.

Q&A with Katie Fox

NAC Question: Does FEMA exercise recovery processes?

- Recovery is now one of the focuses of exercises from the front end. The federal government is doing a series of climate adaptive exercise. FEMA is working with urban planners and other non-typical exercise participants for these scenarios.

NAC Question: For cybersecurity incidents, is there disconnect between IT experts and consequence management players?

- Over 100 million people have been affected by cyber threats. States inform FEMA where gaps are but may not understand the complexity of cybersecurity. The government can partner with private sector or focus on their own networks. The bigger breaches are the focus, and not the individual instances.

NAC Question: How does FEMA support preparedness activities for older Americans?

- FEMA advocates the unity of the whole group for how best to respond. FEMA considers needs of all members of community. Citizen Corps outreach provides best practices on how to integrate all groups.

NAC Question: What are the best ways to exercise Non-Stafford Act incidents?

- Local and state level exercises most frequently test Non-Stafford Act incidents; federal exercises tend to focus on Stafford Act scenarios. The federal level plans for events such as Zika, focusing on situational awareness and coordination.

NAC Question: Does FEMA consider campus public safety and emergency response?

- DHS has an initiative that quarterly convenes a council for this purpose. A campus resiliency program has been initiated, focusing on international students. Vulnerabilities and opportunities are available on campus. FEMA will look to get more people and publicity on campus.

NAC Question: Is it difficult to involve active elected officials in exercises?

- After events occur, there is an upswing in interest. Mobile education teams at the Naval Postgraduate School are available for focused sessions. The federal government wants them to be successful.

NAC Question: How do the on-going exercises look at FEMA headquarters?

- The National Response and Coordination Center (NRCC) fully activates for Cascadia Exercise.

NAC Question: What is FEMA's stance on the use of social media?

- Social media is now included in NIMS as an essential platform for information sharing.

NAC Question: There is a command and control versus coordination role in centers, which is a change from the previous system.

Will this involve a need for “unlearning” previous practices?

- This has been the subject of many debates, so hopefully the new guidance is balanced. Terms have been used very differently, so there is a need to distinguish terms. If there are not operational decisions being made at the EOC, then states should move away from calling it the operations section in the EOC. Most comfortable lexicon is the goal.

NAC Question: Is there a plan to update information for people in the field?

- FEMA is updating the training document, which is out for public comment. Webinars, technical assistance, and training will all rollout but not overnight.

NAC Question: Will there be more opportunity for tribal liaisons?

- FEMA will look at this position in the National Qualification System and improve current qualifications.

The NAC concluded the morning session at 11:32 am and resumed at 12:30 pm.

Military Support to FEMA—Texas National Guard

Brigadier General Patrick Hamilton

- BG Hamilton reviewed the difference between Army North and Air National Guard including a brief history of the National Guard Bureau (NGB).
- There are over 100 NGB facilities in Texas. The NGB has a coordinating and communicating resource. The NGB has a joint defense and coordinating activity. The Adjutant General (TAG) appointed by the Governor in most cases leads the state's NGB. During state active duty, the Governor is in charge. NGB cannot be sent to another state unless approved by the state's governor.
- BG Hamilton described that the entity of the Texas Military Department with over 24,000 national guardsmen.
- The NGB Mission Ready Package catalogue describes integration into the National Response Framework (NRF) and Incident Management System. The NGB is looking at how to standardize these packages nationally.
- Some Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMACs) are pre-coordinated, most often when an asset is deployed for a year.

Q&A with Texas National Guard

NAC Question: What is the opinion on the deployment of the dual status commander?

- The NGB will only deploy resources with an official city request.

NAC Question: How quickly are EMAC requests approved?

- They are fast because now they are pre-scripted.

Military Support to FEMA—U.S. Army North

Lieutenant General Perry Wiggins

Colonel Barry Graham

- **Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO):** Element is the coordinator of Title 10 forces and resources in support of the Lead Federal Agency. The DCO works with many federal agencies beyond FEMA. DCOs came about after Hurricane Katrina. The DCO is collocated with each FEMA Region. Colonel Graham outlined the roles of the DCO. The Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLOs) role is outlined and are located within each state. Colonel Graham outlined the Defense Coordinating Element (DCE) and Joint Field Office (JFO) interface and the mission assignment process. The DCO is the Department of Defense (DOD) point of contact for validating federal resources, is the lead DOD element for response, and is the source of reference for DOD information.
- **US Army North (ARNORTH):** FEMA is an important partner to ARNORTH. Dual status commander is not always part of the response and should not be expected. The responsibilities are primarily logistical. Defense Support Bases and Incident Support Bases are set up then must de-conflict. ARNORTH is held accountable by Chief of Staff of the Army, provides technical expertise to National Special Security Events in support of the Secret Service, and is built to respond to maximum of maximums like nuclear events. DCO can handle state events, but states are well prepared to handle incidents within their states. Multi-state events and no-notice events often overwhelm state capabilities, so that is when ARNORTH becomes involved. They focus on the key terrain and complex catastrophes. Logistics, communications, and medical issues are top



priorities. Army operations differ at home than abroad. ARNORTH has a standing partnership with Canada and has increased relationship with Mexico. ARNORTH looks to stabilize then leave as quickly as possible.

Q&A with U.S. Army North

- NAC Question: What is a DCO's role in immediate response?
 - o They are involved in the 72-hour scenarios and will work with mission assignments for long-term solutions.
- NAC Question: At what point does is a decision made for ARNORTH to enter situation for situations like a Paris attack?
 - o Law enforcement is capable and will control. ARNORTH has a quick action force capability that can deploy, but local and state resources are strong. The Army will protect federal infrastructure and not be a burden on partners. A CBRNE event would be different. National Guard can assist law enforcement to boost security.
- NAC Question: What recommendations does the NGB and ARNORTH have for FEMA to make their jobs easier?
 - o FEMA could work with DOD and NGB to encourage package acceptance by all states. A standardized package can become a national resource.
 - o They would like to see more focus on earthquake exercises since that's not as frequently seen. Pandemic preparedness could be another focus.
- NAC Question: Do all states have Mission Readiness Packages?
 - o No, but they would benefit all states as they can be scaled to specific incidents.



MEETING SUMMARY—Wednesday, May 11, 2016

The meeting was called to order at 8:40 am CDT and Alexandra Woodruff, FEMA NAC DFO.

Opening Remarks

NAC Chair and Vice Chair

- The Chair and Vice Chair thanked the NAC members for their participation yesterday. Jim reminded the membership that “we live forward and learn backwards.” Teresa was impressed by the amount of work done between the NAC meetings.

Discussion with the FEMA Deputy Administrator

Joe Nimmich, Deputy Administrator, FEMA

- The Administrator was unable to attend this meeting but sent his regards. The Deputy Administrator listened to the presentations yesterday from NGB and ARNORTH. The NGB has law enforcement capacity that differs from Title 10 authority for the US military. A great culture change has occurred in the past 10 years. A FEMA planner is imbedded in military operations, which has benefitted emergency planning. The Governor is always in charge during an event within his/her state.
- **Flood Insurance:** Frontline and NPR plan to air an exposé on the *Business of Disaster* on May 24. The Deputy Administrator will testify to Congress on the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) on May 11. FEMA is moving forward with flood mapping, expressing challenge community has and how to mitigate these challenges.
- **Disaster Deductible Concept:** This could be the solution to the federal government absorbing too much of the cost of disasters and could provide a method to move to an environment that encourages mitigation. Mitigation costs for new construction are lower than retrofitting costs. The last hurricane (Arthur) that touched the continental US caused no damage because homes had been built to codes and standards. FEMA is optimistic about a proposal for rulemaking on the disaster deductible concept.
- **Systems:** FEMA is on a path for major acquisitions to make systems easier to use. FEMA is combining 13 grant systems into one as part of the grants modernization initiative. FEMA is using the online tax preparation software model for IA and PA. FEMA will leverage the work done by the states. Federal standard for measuring systems shows that FEMA has made progress. FEMA is moving to iPIV to work through the state to validate individual needs.
- **Reserve Program:** The FEMA Reserve Program had to change in order to meet needs of states and locals. 45% of reservists in 2014 were not deployed, but these individuals need training. An evaluation needs to be done to enable compensation, interaction, and pool of candidates. FEMA is pursuing the option for providing status to reservists; the leadership is looking to extend that beyond this administration.
- **FEMA Workforce:** FEMA hired more staff to human resources to increase hiring of more Permanent Full Time Employees (PFTs) agency-wide.
- **Publication 1 (Pub 1):** FEMA updated the Pub 1, a document that outlines FEMA’s mission and core values, provides the history of FEMA, and how it has become what it is today. It gives an overall understanding of the make-up of FEMA.
- **National Qualification System:** The roll-out of the FEMA Qualification System (FQS) has occurred. The national qualification ability needs to be developed so that large responses can be seamless.

Q&A with Deputy Administrator

NAC Question: What is the status of de-obligating funds to states?

- Part of the Disaster Relief Fund covers expenses for auditing funding distributions and for overpayments to states. There will always be some degree of recoupments.

NAC Question: Is there a plan for the Presidential transition?

- No matter the result of the presidential election, there will likely be a new FEMA Administrator. The next FEMA Administrator will need five years of emergency management experience. Senior Executive Staff (SES) in the Region, e.g., Deputy Administrators, will provide continuity.

NAC Question: In regards to the disaster deductible concept, the local level could conduct mitigation activities beyond the efforts of state activities. How will the disaster deductible play out between local and state levels?

- FEMA is restricted in terms of how much they can dictate the state does for locals. As a federal entity, FEMA interfaces with the states. FEMA can’t circumvent the states.

NAC Question: What activities are eligible and dollar amount required for the disaster deductible to be lowered? What type of things are done with non-federal dollars? How much is already being spent at state and local level?

- When the proposed rulemaking for the disaster deductible concept is released, FEMA will look at the economic issues. This should have a large effect on codes and standards. There will be things that must be done to mitigate risks. How the deductible is set will be the biggest issue to be worked out.

NAC Question: What effect will Technical Assistance have on the disaster deductible?

- In the current budget environment, funds needs to be spent in areas that receive the most in return. This may be an opportunity for a disaster deductible credit.

NAC Question: What is the status with IPAWS? Is the focus on solving technical side or on messaging decisions?

- Define what it was designed for and what it has to do. There is a struggle with the potential of communications, and antennae are focal points for dispersing messaging. When technology fails, there is a backup. 90% of the US has coverage with an antenna that can put out AM/FM when signals stop. FEMA leadership has to decide how to appropriately use it.

Welcome from the Texas Division of Emergency Management

Nim Kidd, Chief, Texas Division of Emergency Management

- Chief Kidd provided an overview of the emergency management landscape in Texas: Texas has experienced the most major disaster declarations of any state. Major cities have less than a dozen full-time employees in their Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs). The state needs \$35.4 million in loss to hit threshold for major disaster declaration; each one of the events for PA had to stand alone to hit the threshold for a major disaster declaration. Many did not have IA granted. The average grant to a Texan has been \$5200 in the past 12 months. The Dallas area received Small Business Association (SBA) assistance. Many people know this is not just for business but also personal homes.
- Chief Kidd summarized the status of the disasters from the past year and on-going disaster declaration activity within Texas again acknowledging that back to back disasters have to stand alone to receive federal aid.
- The Texas Office of Emergency Management (OEM) has created a Twitter account for specific Texas alerts, which has been a successful tool.

FEMA Regions and Regional Advisory Council Update

Tony Robinson, Regional Administrator, Region VI

- FEMA Region VI had 13 major disasters in the past 12 months, during which staff from the FEMA regional office and the states have had great communication with the elected officials.
- A regional concern is regarding the reservist program and the approaching hurricane season. Many regional permanent full time employees deploy to regional disasters.
- Some regional initiatives include the following: geospatial technology to survey and conduct Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) with imagery; creation of Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP); holding joint counter terrorism workshops that have helped for coordination between different federal entities and responsibilities; and leveraging Citizen Corps and Youth Preparedness Councils.
- The Region VI Regional Advisory Council (RAC) has outlined regional projects and reviewed snow policy, 406 mitigation and PDA collection topics. Subcommittees have been set up.
- As for other regional activities: Region X is developing a tribal response annex and holding a Cascadia exercise. Region V, VIII, and X are developing a power outage annex. Region V is hosting a National Disaster Response Framework (NDRF) and Non-Stafford workshop in August. Region V is leading a GIS Resource Center effort, and Region IV is developing a Biological Incident Annex.

Subcommittee Report-Outs:

Note: The subcommittee report out slides, including the proposed recommendations, can be found on the FEMA website at: <http://www.fema.gov/national-advisory-council>

Federal Insurance & Mitigation (FI&M) Subcommittee

Lee Feldman, Chair

Dan Zarrilli, Vice Chair (not present)

- This is the first set of recommendations that the group has worked on with FEMA subcommittee liaison. This has proved beneficial.
- The FI&M Subcommittee mission has not changed. Mr. Feldman reviewed the topics discussed since the February NAC meeting.
- The FI&M Subcommittee presented three recommendations encompassing the issue of Community Rating System (CRS) Participation to the NAC for discussion, deliberation, and consideration and presented four in-progress recommendations on adjustor training. The full recommendations can be found in the subcommittee report outs and/or in the final recommendation memo from the NAC Chair to the FEMA Administrator.

Issue 1: Community Rating System (CRS) Participation

- **Recommendation 1:** Identify high risk communities and work with them through the state or directly with tribe to identify mitigation projects. Get high risk communities to join CRS. Increase from 69% participation nationwide.
 - The NAC decided to forward recommendation 1 as written to FEMA.
- **Recommendation 2:** Identify top 50 non CRS that can save the most and FEMA should develop an outreach strategy to have them join within 12 months.
 - The NAC decided to forward recommendation 2 as written to FEMA.
- **Recommendation 3:** Communities should not be penalized if they were not compliant with the NFIP and would like to participate in the CRS. Bring these communities into compliance. The goal is to have a mitigation strategy.

- The NAC agreed to add this sentence to the recommendation: communities found out of compliance must move toward compliance. In some of the smaller communities, this may be too big of a lift. Ensure there are not additional steps for communities due to recommendations.
- **Public comment:** Director of Texas Colorado floodplain coalition stated that the work is too hard to comply with CRS for some stakeholders. Floodplain administrators have told CRS program that they will not participate.
 - The NAC decided to forward recommendation 3 as amended to FEMA.

Issue 2: Adjustor Training/ Competency

- **Future Recommendation 4:** Create uniform requirements and qualifications for adjustors.
- **Future Recommendation 5:** Develop web-based training including just in time training.
- **Future Recommendation 6:** Evaluate adjustors over a period of time so that they are consistently improving in competencies.
- **Future Recommendation 7:** Provide better standards and guidance on adjustor training.

Next Steps

- The FI&M Subcommittee will review the Technical Mapping Advisory Committee (TMAC) recommendations and finalize the recommendations on adjustor training.

Preparedness & Protection (P&P) Subcommittee

Sam Phillips, Chair

Sarita Chung, Vice Chair

- The P&P Subcommittee mission has remained the same. The topics discussed since February NAC were stated. As part of the NAC review of previous recommendations, the P&P Subcommittee plans to review 71 recommendations.
- The P&P Subcommittee presented three recommendations on the topic of critical infrastructure resiliency to the NAC for discussion, deliberation, and consideration.

Issue 1: Critical Infrastructure Resiliency

- **Recommendation 1:** The Administrator should appoint an expert on Critical Infrastructure to the NAC. There are 16 categories of infrastructure.
 - The NAC decided to forward recommendation 1.
- **Recommendation 2:** FEMA National Exercise Division (NED) should have a principal objective on critical infrastructure.
 - The NAC decided to forward recommendation 2.
- **Recommendation 3:** Engage all 16 categories of critical infrastructure during exercises.
 - The NAC decided to forward recommendation 3.
- The P&P Subcommittee's next steps include discussing medical countermeasures, public health, biodefense, cybersecurity and technology infrastructure; reviewing 71 recommendations; and reviewing the training of integration of access and functional needs with course catalogue.

Spontaneous Volunteers Ad-hoc Subcommittee

Mike Sprayberry, Chair

- The Spontaneous Volunteers Ad-hoc Subcommittee is not making recommendations yet, but briefed out a number of discussion topics that will be the basis of future recommendations including:
 - Training for first responders;
 - Develop policy doctrine and training;
 - Look at legal implications including good Samaritan laws;
 - Focus on management and using spontaneous volunteers as force multipliers;
 - Best practices within states; and
 - Look at specific roles for specific people.
- The group suggested that even though this has been an issue for a long time, no progress has been made with this topic. There needs to be a way to distinguish skilled versus unskilled volunteers.

Response & Recovery (R&R) Subcommittee

Nim Kidd, Chair

Chris Howell, Vice Chair

- The R&R Subcommittee mission was presented, but the group may consider revisiting and revising the statement. The R&R Subcommittee reviewed 120 previous NAC recommendations and decided to close 81 of them. The R&R Subcommittee has requested a status update on 31 recommendations. The remaining eight recommendations are pending an initial FEMA response.
- The R&R Subcommittee did not present any recommendations, but provided a summary of three issues that the R&R Subcommittee discussed.

- Issue 1: Disaster Deductible Concept
 - There are no recommendations at this time. The R&R Subcommittee would like to revisit this topic when additional information about the disaster deductible concept is released, such as the proposed rulemaking.
 - Issue 2: FEMA Pilot Programs
 - The R&R Subcommittee asked these questions: Where are rules on all of the pilot programs? Is there a master database outlining the programs and their outcomes. However, the R&R Subcommittee determined that any further consideration or recommendations on this topic would make it more difficult for FEMA to implement pilot programs.
 - Issue 3: Stop the Bleed Campaign
 - There is no recommendation, as the R&R Subcommittee wants more clarification on FEMA's ongoing training initiatives.
- The R&R Subcommittee will review these topics and may bring recommendations to the NAC in September 2016. They will reassess the 31 recommendations in which they will receive feedback, Science & Technology relationship, and Geographic Information System (GIS) tool for rescue and damage assessment. They will also look at where Office of Disability Integration and Coordination (ODIC) is with future recommendations.

Public Comment Period

- The public comment period opened at 3:30 pm CDT. No members of the public made comments.

Supply Chain Resiliency

Philip Palin, Staff Consultant, Supply Chain Resilience, National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine

Nick Peake, Preparedness Planner, FEMA

- The only way survivors will be served in a big disaster is under previously in place supply chain system.
- This is a model for catastrophic disasters including New Madrid, Cascadia, Category 4 or 5 hurricanes that make a direct hit, San Andreas or global pandemic. This model is based on connections, not people. When connections fail then there is a cascading event that turns into catastrophe. In big cities, there is a denser population, which amplifies both opportunity and risk.
- For this initiative, the group looked at the model of Japan post-tsunami. Density differentiates disasters, The Sandy recovery disbursement of goods was studied, and showed the surge of grocery suppliers during this time even as FEMA was increasing goods to the area. Restoring or redirecting networks may be the practical strategy.
- The pilot used Los Angeles, CA as the model. The model was driven by local level supply chain, and how to bolster the local jurisdictions. Gas, diesel, and transportation are primary. The most vulnerable communities have the least number of suppliers. Establish an alliance between distributors who serve those communities to focus on keeping existing capacity to continue working post event.
- The model predicted that the federal response would not be able to enter for 7-10 days after a San Andreas earthquake occurred. The analysis showed that 140 suppliers provide 80% of groceries to the Los Angeles area. A long term investigative technical assistance project found what it takes to ensure what is already there remains intact. The government must work with food distributors already there. Two largest will most certainly remain intact then how can they support others. Other truckers can use site. The distributors will remove their own debris.

Q&A on Supply Chain

NAC Question: Has the group created a product that is shareable across the nation?

- This Technical Assistance Process has a template that can be shared and exported. There is a tangible product. The focus anywhere is to redirect distribution to critical nodes if 60% is on the roads at all times. At end of 24 months, there will be a “local supply chain in a box” model for jurisdictions. Partnered with Department of Libraries for research.

NAC Question: Debris removal can be a complex issue and may be out of the hands of some suppliers. What happens then?

- The inventory of food is likely to survive, but how to get the food to the survivors is a huge issue that needs to be addressed.

NAC Question: How would this model differ with a global pandemic?

- This scenario was practiced in an exercise two years ago, with the exclusion of the private sector. This determined that private sector involvement is key.

NAC Question: Is this linked to the strategic foresight initiatives?

- This has grounds in Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants (RCPG), but no direct engagement yet. There is serious interest in this across all programs.

NAC Question: Private sector wants to minimize their own cost so may not buy into this beforehand or make investment. What incentive is the program developing to work with the private sector?

- Private and public should not compete. In some cases, the day-to-day operations should not be recreated. The goal is to engage in open dialogue so that all are on the same page. Language matters and it takes time to develop relationships with the private sector.

- There is an immediacy in grocery during catastrophe, so day-to-day competitors have mutual support in state of crisis. Some may be motivated by this to prepare and not need federal assistance. Some insurers of these distributors may require them to already have emergency plans.

NAC Question: Crisis supply chain management function exists with big box stores. When do these stores pull out of a catastrophic disaster?

- They estimate about six weeks. Beyond Fortune 500 companies, many companies could use emergency management expertise.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:54 pm CDT by Alexandra Woodruff, FEMA NAC DFO.

MEETING SUMMARY—Thursday, May 12, 2016

The meeting was called to order at 8:40 am CDT and Alexandra Woodruff, FEMA NAC DFO.

Opening Remarks

NAC Chair and Vice Chair

- The Chair and Vice Chair thanked everyone for the productive week.

Review of Recommendations

- The Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act outlines disciplines on the NAC, including Infrastructure Protection. Does the NAC want to reconsider recommendation 1 presented by the P&P Subcommittee?
 - The intent of the recommendation is to ensure that there is a NAC member who represents people that manage critical infrastructure and operate it daily. If there is already a member for infrastructure protection, how do we differentiate this position? What does the ideal candidate look like? Should this be an association representative?
 - The NAC decided to leave this recommendation as a broad infrastructure position with a focus on operations or maintenance. The recommendation was amended by removing the word “protection.” The NAC agreed to forward the recommendation as amended.
- Regarding the IPAWS Subcommittee, if any NAC members are interested, please inform the Office of the NAC. A few NAC members have expressed interest: Mike Sprayberry, June Kailes, Scott Field, and Meloyde Batten-Mickens. The plan is to host an IPAWS Subcommittee meet and greet during the September NAC meeting.
- The NAC raised the issue on the Community Rating System (CRS) that was brought up during yesterday’s public comment period. The NAC asked the individual, Mr. Reynolds, to provide additional comments:
 - Mr. Reynolds: Members do not want to join CRS because of the paperwork burden; those who joined before do not encourage others to join for this regard.
 - The administrative process of the CRS program is something for NAC consideration.
- Regarding the Zika Virus, Congressional legislation is pending, and the NAC should decide whether to address this topic. A recommendation regarding Zika must come from one of the subcommittees. The NAC should not make a virus specific recommendation, but the recommendation should encompass all infectious diseases. Leverage National Business EOC to involve private sector. The World Conservation Congress conveyed that it will establish an expert group on the topic of mosquito eradication. Within Florida, most important is surveillance of specific mosquitoes that can carry disease; there is a push to protect mosquitoes from the virus.
- The floor is open to adding a recommendation. The NAC developed a recommendation on preparedness for infectious disease:
- **Issue:** The federal government should have consistent messaging around public health preparedness when it comes to high consequence infectious diseases, regardless of which agency is the lead for response. There is an opportunity for federal agencies to remove silos and amplify preparedness messages to stakeholders, and to improve outcomes for Zika prevention in the very short term.
- **Recommendation:** In an attempt to reach more people, FEMA should coordinate with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other appropriate interagency, public health, private sector, and medical partners to develop and immediately implement education and outreach (using all of its media capabilities) on public prevention and personal preparedness and protection from Zika and other high consequence infectious diseases.
 - The NAC agreed to forward this recommendation to FEMA.

The May NAC meeting was adjourned at 10:30 am CDT by Alexandra Woodruff, FEMA NAC DFO.

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge, the foregoing executive summary of the FEMA National Advisory Council Meeting on May 10-12, 2016 is accurate and complete.



James Featherstone
Chair
FEMA National Advisory Council

