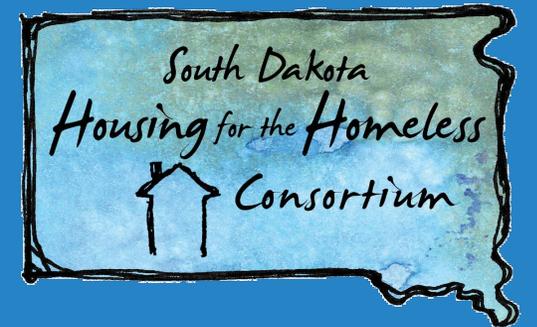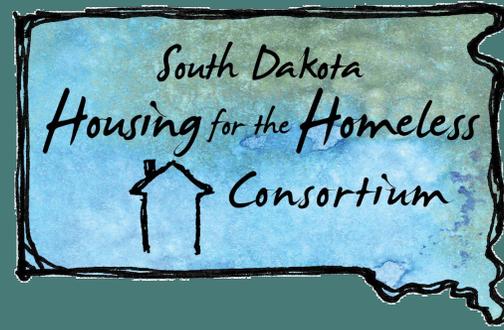# South Dakota Housing for the Homeless Consortium (SDHHC)

QUARTERLY MEETING | September 19, 2023

www.housingforthehomeless.org

Meeting Agenda

- Welcome, Announcements, Attendance – 1 PM

- CoC Overview & Activity Report – 1:15

- Cultural Considerations on Treating Trauma; Tanya Grassel-Krietlow – 2:30

- Emergency Solutions Grant – 3:15

- Coordinated Entry Evaluation Overview, Augustana Research Institute- 3:30

- Emergency Management & Continuity of Operations; Randy Hartmann – 4:00

- Committee Reports & Town Hall – 5:00

- Adjourn – 5:30 PM

Quick Background……
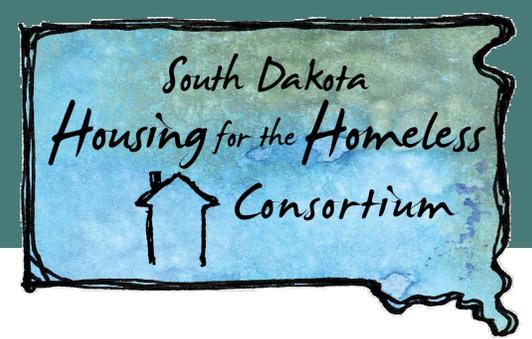
What is a CoC?

- ✓ Organized community response within a geographic region (ie; SDHHC)
- ✓ Supported by competitive HUD CoC funding
- ✓ Continuum of Care is a philosophy promoted by US Dept. Housing & Urban Development (HUD) to end homelessness by community collaboration

More Info available at HUDExchange.info

SDHHC believes that housing and other basic needs should be within everyone's reach in an affordable and dignified manner.

Homelessness is unacceptable, preventable, expensive and resolvable through education, coordination and collaboration.

SDHHC – CoC Structure

Policy & Advisory Committee (Governing Board)

Youth Advisory Boards

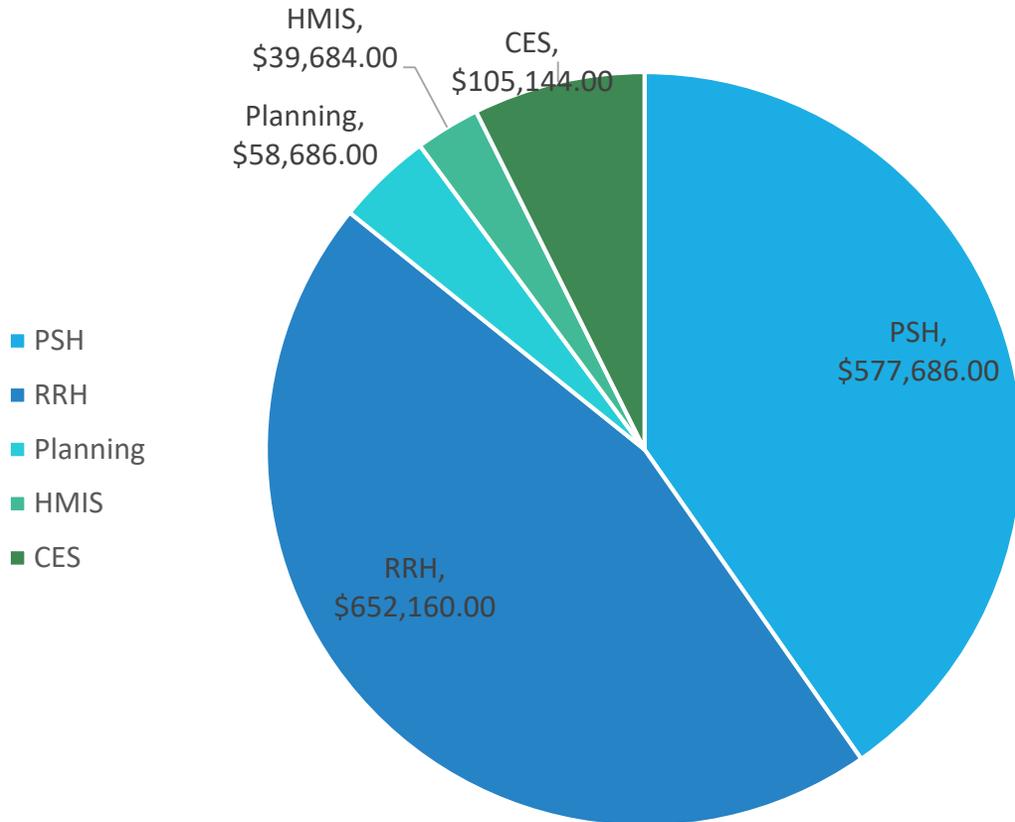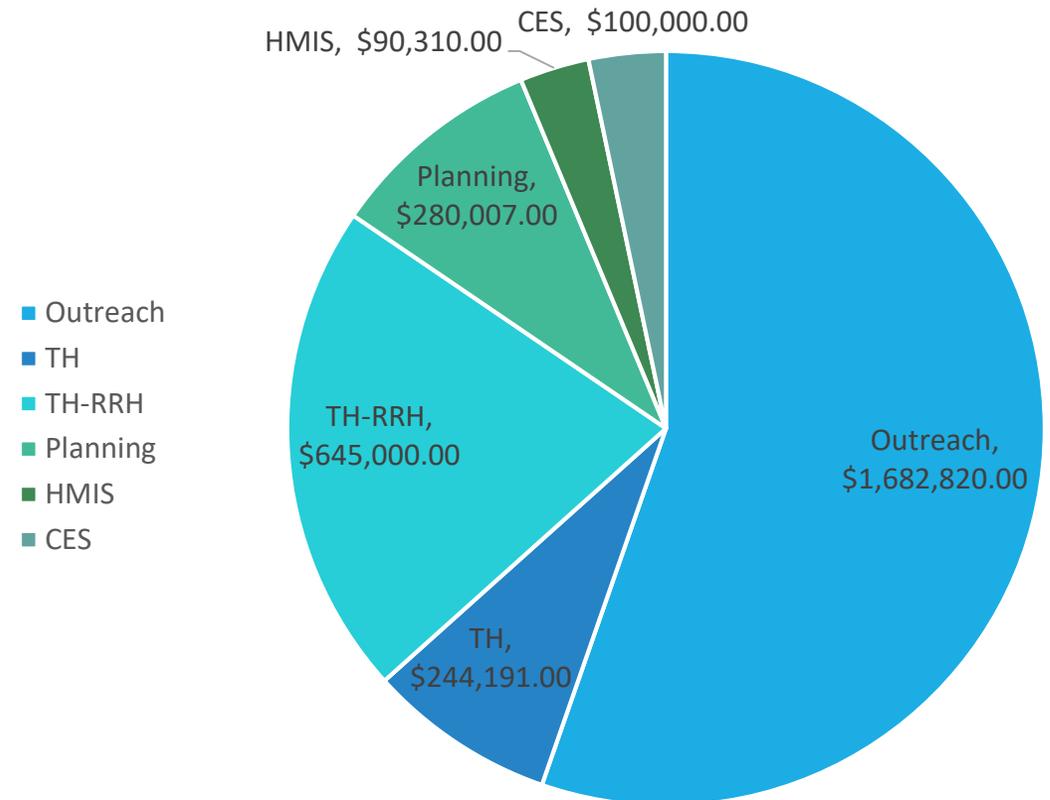| Veterans Committee	HMIS Committee	CES Committee	Native American Committee	Summit Planning Committee	Other Workgroups

General Membership

Current Funding Breakdown

SD-500 CoC- Funding 2023 | $1.43m annually

- PSH
- RRH
- Planning
- HMIS
- CES

PSH, $577,686.00
RRH, $652,160.00
Planning, $58,686.00
HMIS, $39,684.00
CES, $105,144.00

YHDP Funding | Oct 2022 - Sept 2024 | $1.52m Annually

- Outreach
- TH
- TH-RRH
- Planning
- HMIS
- CES

Outreach, $1,682,820.00
TH, $244,191.00
TH-RRH, $645,000.00
Planning, $280,007.00
HMIS, $90,310.00
CES, $100,000.00

2023 Local Competition Results

On August 31st the Policy and Advisory Committee Approved the Following Ranking

Tier 1 Funding List

1.	SDHDA – HMIS	$39,684
2.	SDHDA – SSO CES	$105,144
3.	Lewis and Clark – Cedar Village PSH	$152,957
4.	ICAP – Heartland House RRH	$652,160
5.	Sioux Falls Housing – Shelter + Care PSH	$310,370
6.	Cornerstone – Apartments PSH	$18,132

Tier 2 Funding List

6.	Cornerstone – Apartments PSH	$54,054
7.	Sioux Falls Housing – Safe Home PSH	$42,173

Bonus Applications

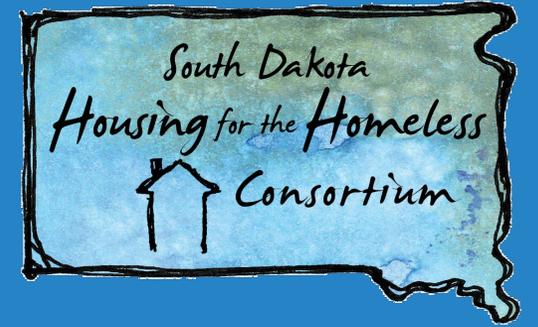|		
8.	VOA-NR – RRH Bonus	$187,136
9.	Family Connections – TH-RRH Bonus	$217,916
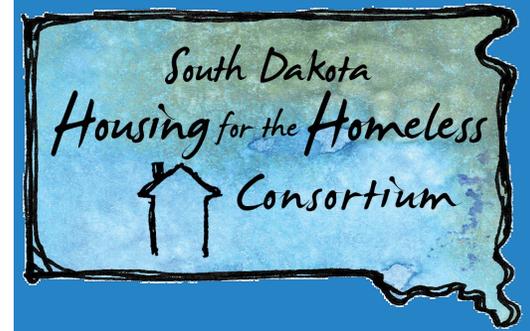
All YHDP Projects were renewed non-competitvely in 2023 for funding that runs Oct 1 2024 to Sept 30th 2025. YHDP Funds open for competition in 2024 local competition

2024 Competition - **$2.7m** in CoC and YHDP Funds

Seeking New Applicants for 2024 CoC Competition - Tribes, Tribal Housing Entities, Local Government and Instrumentalities, and Non-Profits are eligible recipients
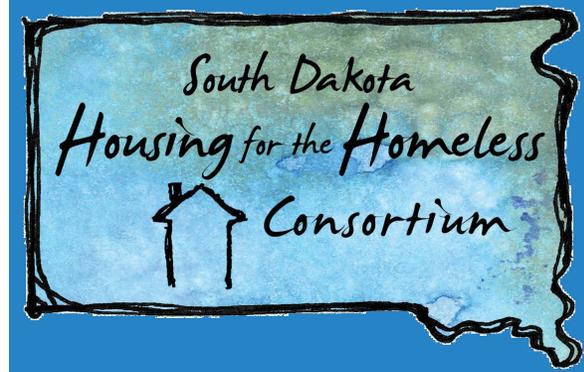
Agencies should always be considering what kind of CoC projects they could implement, **especially permanent housing projects**.

CoC eligible costs/activities are:

Acquisition-Rehab-Construction
Leasing & Operating Costs
Rental Assistance

HMIS
Supportive Services
Project Admin (up to 10%)

CoC & YHDP Project Types

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

Targeting chronically homeless

Rapid Re-housing (RRH)

Funds may be used to provide supportive services & short- or medium-term tenant-based rental assistance.

Transitional Housing (TH)

Participants sign a lease, sublease or occupancy agreement for a period of at least one month.

Transitional Housing - Rapid Re-housing (RRH-TH)

Leasing of a structure or units, and operating costs to provide transitional housing │ Short or Medium Term rental assistance and supportive services for duration

Street Outreach

Supportive Services budget for meeting the needs of unsheltered populations

SD-500 Written Standards

All CoCs are required to have Written Standards that govern the implementation of CoC, YHDP, and ESG projects in their jurisdiction **§578.7.9**

Written Standards expected to go beyond federal guidance so that local stakeholders are able to design a homeless response system that meets the needs of their community.

SD-500 Written Standards restate the federal mandates while making suggestions for local projects
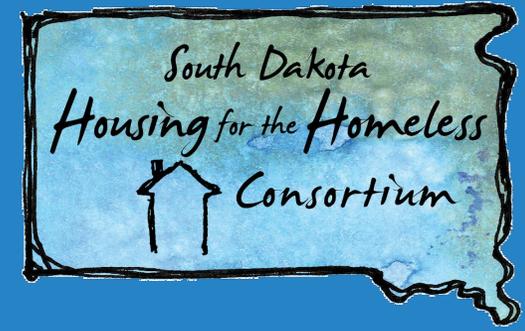
SDHHC Guiding Principles
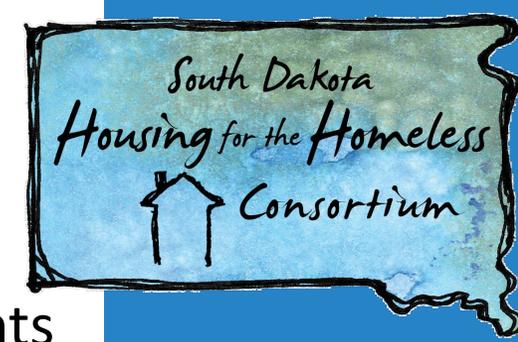
- Housing First
  - Safe housing is the most critical issue that must be addressed first. Clients have choice and projects cannot reject applicants due to poor credit, financial history, poor or lack of rental history, minor criminal convictions, sobriety or behavior that is interpreted as lacking "housing readiness".
- Person-Centered
  - Participant well-being and dignity is paramount. Meet clients where they are. See them as they want to be seen.
- Strength-based
  - Projects serve through collaboration
- Data-Driven
  - Consistent data collection efforts are needed for a better understanding. Quantitative information > anecdotal

Family Separation and Faith-Based Orgs
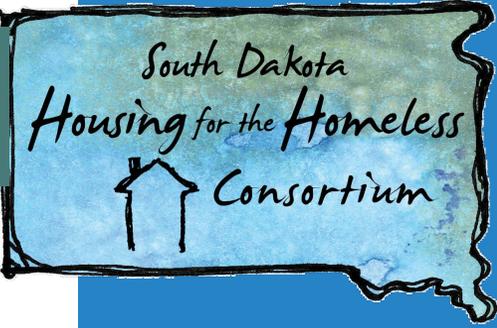
Hearth Act Section 404 – Preventing Family Separation

- Projects cannot deny services to families based on the age of a child nor can they deny that one family member (e.g., a teenage son)
- A family is any household that presents together for services and identifies themselves as a family.

Considerations for Faith Based Organization

- It is prohibited to required participation in religious activities in order to receive services (meals, bed night).
- Religious activities include worship, religious instruction or proselytization.

Family Separation and Faith-Based Orgs

Equal Access Rule

- HUD funded programs are open to all eligible individuals and families regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.
- Individuals have access to services according to their gender identity
- Projects cannot require participants to "prove" their gender identity. Participants cannot be isolated or segregated due to their gender identity.
- Providers must have policies and procedures that state this. Staff must be trained to this requirement.

https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4951/equal-access-staff-training-scenarios/

https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Equal-Access-for-Transgender-People-Supporting-Inclusive-Housing-and-Shelters.pdf

Collaborative Application - PLEs

*

	Level of Active Participation	Number of People with Lived Experience Within the Last 7 Years or Current Program Participant	Number of People with Lived Experience Coming from Unsheltered Situations
1.	Included in the decisionmaking processes related to addressing homelessness.		
2.	Participate on CoC committees, subcommittees, or workgroups.		
3.	Included in the development or revision of your CoC's local competition rating factors.		
4.	Included in the development or revision of your CoC's coordinated entry process.		

You must enter a value of '0' or more for elements 1 through 4 in both columns in question 1D-11a.

Letters can be signed anonymously and sent as attachments to joseph@sdhda.org or info@sdhda.org

Letters need to state:
- timeline and nature of lived experience
- Signers current role with the CoC (attends quarterly meetings, involved in committees, case conferencing etc)
- That the signer approves of the SD-500 Collaborative Application

2024 Point in Time and HIC
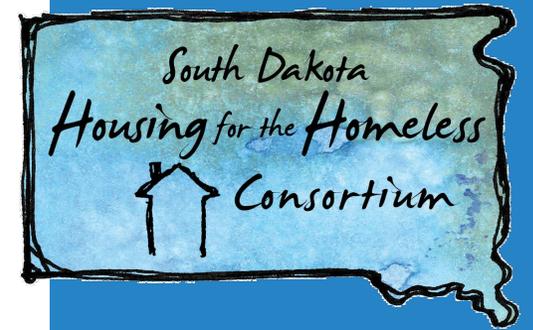
January 23ʳᵈ – Planned Date

- More help needed to connect with Tribes
- Housing Inventory Changes
  - Region 4 and Rapid City - amy.richie@voanr.org
  - Sioux Falls – Suzanne.smith@augie.edu
  - Region 2 – Yvette@growsd.org
  - Region 3 - awaldner@rocs.com
  - Region 4 – wbarret@interlakescap.com

Legislative Day

- January 16th YAB and PAC members encouraged to attend.
- Letter template sent out
- SDNAFVSA – Possible coordination

A South Dakota Perspective

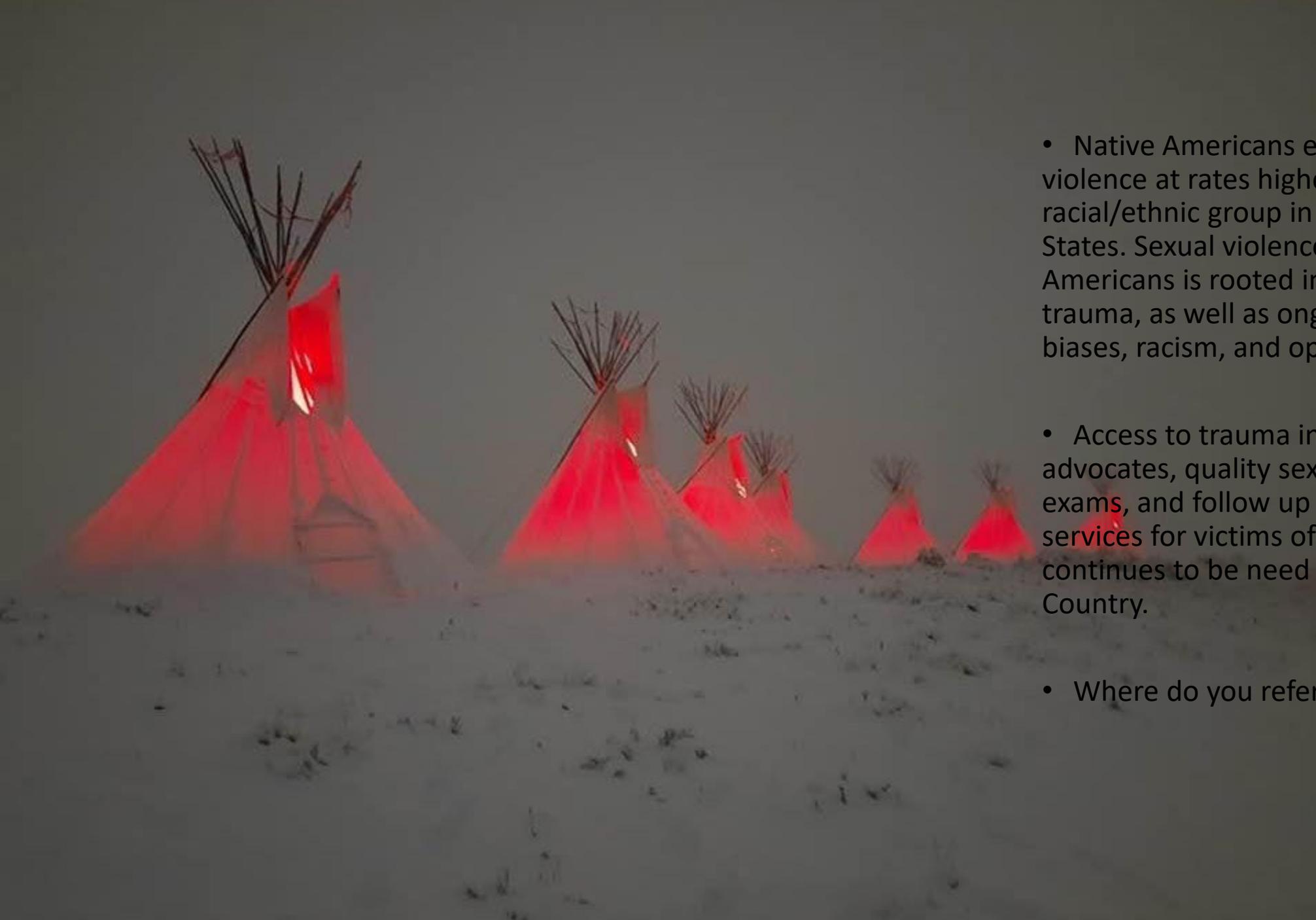## Victim Services

- Crisis intervention

- Advocacy

- Safety Planning in the aftermath of a crime

- Make victim referrals for counseling, support groups and other services.

- Knowledge of the community and available resources is critical.

- Native Americans experience sexual violence at rates higher than any other racial/ethnic group in the United States. Sexual violence among Native Americans is rooted in generational trauma, as well as ongoing implicit biases, racism, and oppression.

- Access to trauma informed advocates, quality sexual assault exams, and follow up mental health services for victims of violence continues to be need in Indian Country.

- Where do you refer to for services?

- Members of 574 federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes and their descendants are eligible for services provided by the Indian Health Service (IHS). This includes behavioral health (substance abuse and mental health)

- IHS is an agency within the Department of Health and Human Services that provides a comprehensive health service delivery system for approximately 2.56 million of the nation's estimated 5.2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives

- More and more tribes are developing local culturally based behavior health programs, intervention and prevention programs.

- Did you know……The provision of health services to members of federally-recognized tribes grew out of the special government-to-government relationship between the federal government and Indian tribes. This relationship, established in 1787, is based on Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, and has been given form and substance by numerous treaties, laws, Supreme Court decisions, and Executive Orders.

- American Indians and Alaska Natives continue to die at higher rates than other Americans in many categories, including chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, diabetes, unintentional injuries, assault/homicide, intentional self-harm/suicide, and chronic lower respiratory diseases.

Lower life expectancy and the disproportionate disease burden exist perhaps because of inadequate education, disproportionate poverty, discrimination in the delivery of health services, and cultural differences. These are broad quality of life issues rooted in economic adversity and poor social conditions.

American Indians and Alaska Natives born today have a life expectancy that is 5.5 years less than the U.S. all races population (73.0 years to 78.5 years, respectively).

Why? Why are our rates so high in sexual violence, family violence, suicide and death?

In 1863, 1,700 women, children and elders were first marched in winter to a camp where many died along the way. That spring, the survivors were taken to Crow Creek Reservation. Fort Thompson became a federal post in 1864, shown below.

Shout out to the mamas – while the men were taken, hung, imprisoned and murdered, the women thought of survival. Many of the women had sewn seeds into the hems of their dresses and packed traditional tools to plant the seeds. They knew they would need to feed their families wherever they were being sent. It is because of these women that we still have the traditional corn today.

- Pictured is Fort Hale in 1870 when it became a federal post on the Lower Brule Indian Reservation.

South Dakota had over a dozen army forts in the late 1800's. Native women were often assaulted by men stationed at the forts. Alcohol was brought in as a means of control. Food was rationed and often spoiled and rancid.

- Generational trauma is a traumatic event that began decades prior to the current generation and has impacted the way that individuals understand, cope with, and heal from trauma.

- Generational trauma gives professionals the lens to ask if this is a pattern for the family and how can we break this cycle.

- There is no set expiration date on trauma, and many families will pass down trauma responses from generation to generation for decades.

timeline

1st Event	2nd Event	3rd Event	4th Event	5th Event	6th Event
1786	1851	1879	1885	1920	1924
First Indian Reservation was established.	Indian Appropriations Act – reservation system established and funding for farming	Carlisle Indian Industrial School opened. Children were removed and placed in boarding schools until 1960s	Federal legislation was enacted granting federal courts jurisdiction over certain major crimes. Had been tribal courts. (7 major crimes act)	11,000 Native Americans served in WWI (44,000 served in WWII). Greatest per capita contribution to the war	Indian Citizenship Act and right to vote

(my grandpa was born in 1917) |

Timeline

7TH EVENT	8TH EVENT	9TH EVENT	10TH EVENT	11TH EVENT	12TH EVENT
1934	1956	1968	1978	1978	1978
Indian Reorganization Act (increased Indian self government, form businesses, establish credit systems)	**Indian Relocation Act (programs to leave reservations and assimilate to weaken community ties)**	**Indian Civil Rights Act Equal Protection under the law (the forgotten Americans President Johnson)**	**Freedom of Religion and Repatriation Act (right to practice religion and process created to return artifacts)**	**Indian Child Welfare Act (Gives tribal government jurisdiction over Indian children)**	**Oliphant Case Criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians on Indian Land.**

The Fort Randall Taking Act (1954) and the Big Bend Taking Act (1962) took away the bottomland of the Missouri River Valley on the Lower Brule Sioux Reservation. With them social, cultural and economic base of the tribe. Over 22,000 acres of land was sacrificed. 69% of families were forced from their homes, miles of roads, housing, farm and ranch buildings, health clinics, schools and churches were lost.

"we were displaced from our home, many of us had no place to go. Many of the Oyate left and never cam back. Our homes were demolished from the water. We lost land, our elderly wept, it was a very sad time." Janice LBST Elder

The local news paper reported it like it was a groundbreaking of a new business "ground was broken recently for the new Lower Brule townsite, with Richard LaRoche, tribal chairman, turning the first shovel.." 6/6/63 Lyman County Herald

GENERATIONAL TRAUMA CAN AFFECT A WIDE VARIETY OF FAMILIES AND SHOW UP IN WAYS THAT YOU MIGHT NOT THINK OF SUCH AS:

• A family might seem emotionally numb or have strong hesitancies about discussing feelings or health concerns

• A family might see discussing feelings as a sign of weakness

• Another family might have trust issues with "outsiders" and seem continually conflictual

• Some families might seem anxious and overly protective of their children or family members, even when there is no threat of danger

• Some families have the belief they have no control over a situation when outside agencies get involved and appear to "give up" or it is perceived "they don't care"

Native Americans are often referred to as resilient.

- What is resilience?
- The capacity to withstand or recover quickly from difficulties.
- The ability to recover from misfortune.
- The profound, life-altering response to adversity that changes us on the inside.

Akicita is our Lakota word for warrior. Akicita were strong and brave and were admired for it. Our men who were killed in battle protecting the tiospaye were respected and remembered.

When afraid or hurt, we are often told to be strong. Strength is still seen as a very admirable quality across cultures.

- What is strength ?
- The ability to withstand pressure

Our people were seen as strong if they performed a brave act hunting or protecting family. Then it became if they survived boarding school, if they survived imprisonment, if they returned from foster care.

- Connection to culture has been a very important part of this resilience. As such, there is increasing recognition that effective prevention efforts for Native Americans need to be culturally grounded.

- Grief – the natural response to loss. It is a collection of feelings like sorrow, anger and/or jealousy.

- Grieving – the process of coming to terms with loss.

- If there have been generations of loss. If there continues to be profound loss, if we move from trauma to trauma and loss to loss and are always in grief – when is there time for the process of coming to terms with that? Where do we go for help to identify grief?

Every Single One of Your Indigenous Friends are Either a Residential School Survivor, a Survivor's Child, a Survivor's Grandchild, OR All Three.
Every
Single.
One.

- Signs of Unresolved Grief
- Sudden angry outbursts
- Rage
- Excessive rumination
- Chronic negativity
- Easily triggered
- Overly intense emotional reactions
- Recurring or long-lasting depression
- Chronic anxiety
- Self-mutilation or self-harm
- Emotional numbness
- Shame
- A desire to self medicate

We can all agree generational trauma is real.

We can all agree our relatives have experienced, and continue to experience, a level of trauma that is hard to comprehend. Now what?

Consciously create space to have meaningful conversations – like this
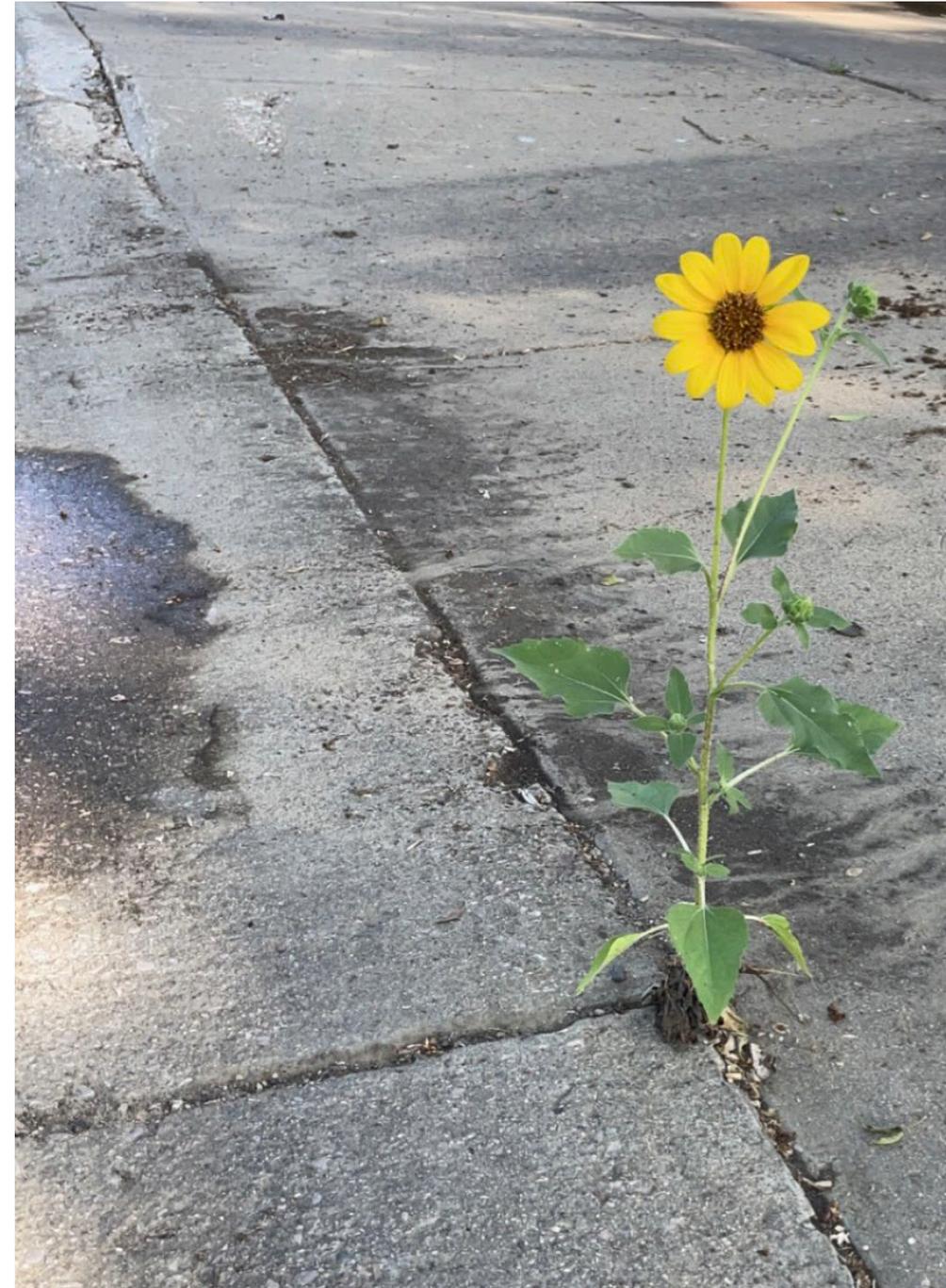
Expect implicit biases – Know your biases.

Recognize the unresolved grief in those who have experienced unexpected, violent, or unrecognizable loss.

Appreciate the importance of cultural competence

Empower communities to be involved

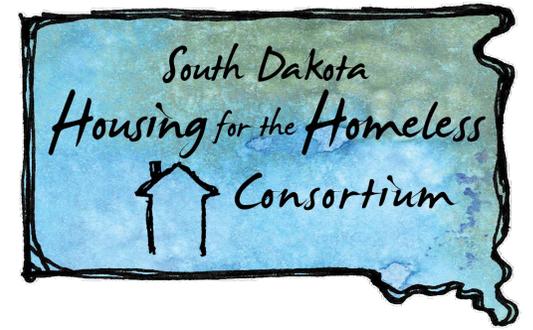Believe everyone can heal, can change, can thrive.

Thank you for your attention and your time. I am not an expert, but if there are those who want to listen to what I have to say, I am thrilled to use those moments to bring attention to those who deserve to be heard.
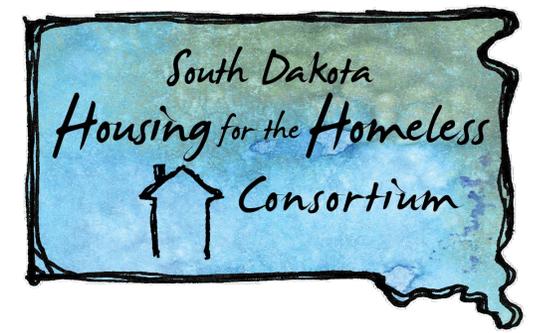
- tanya@sdnafvsa.com

ESG & ESG-CV Report

Emergency Solutions Grants Program

- ESG Traditional

- ESG CARES Act (ESG CV)

- ESG Information on the SDHDA website:
  https://www.sdhousing.org/social-programs

- ESG on HUD Exchange:
  https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/esg/

# Traditional ESG

ESG Traditional

- ➢ Application comes out mid-April with submission due by May 31st each year. A press release will be issued and then forwarded via email.
- ➢ $80,000 application cap
- ➢ 18 month grant agreement with additional 6 months for SDHDA to recapture/reallocate funding.

Current traditional grants:
- ➢ 2021 – total grant $638,752 - Expended to-date 89% - Expires 9/23/23
- ➢ 2022 – total grant $642,900 – Expended to-date 27% - Expires 4/27/24
- ➢ 2023 – total grant $639,874 – Received 21 applications totaling $1.3M

ESG '21 Spending

Awarded vs Drawn
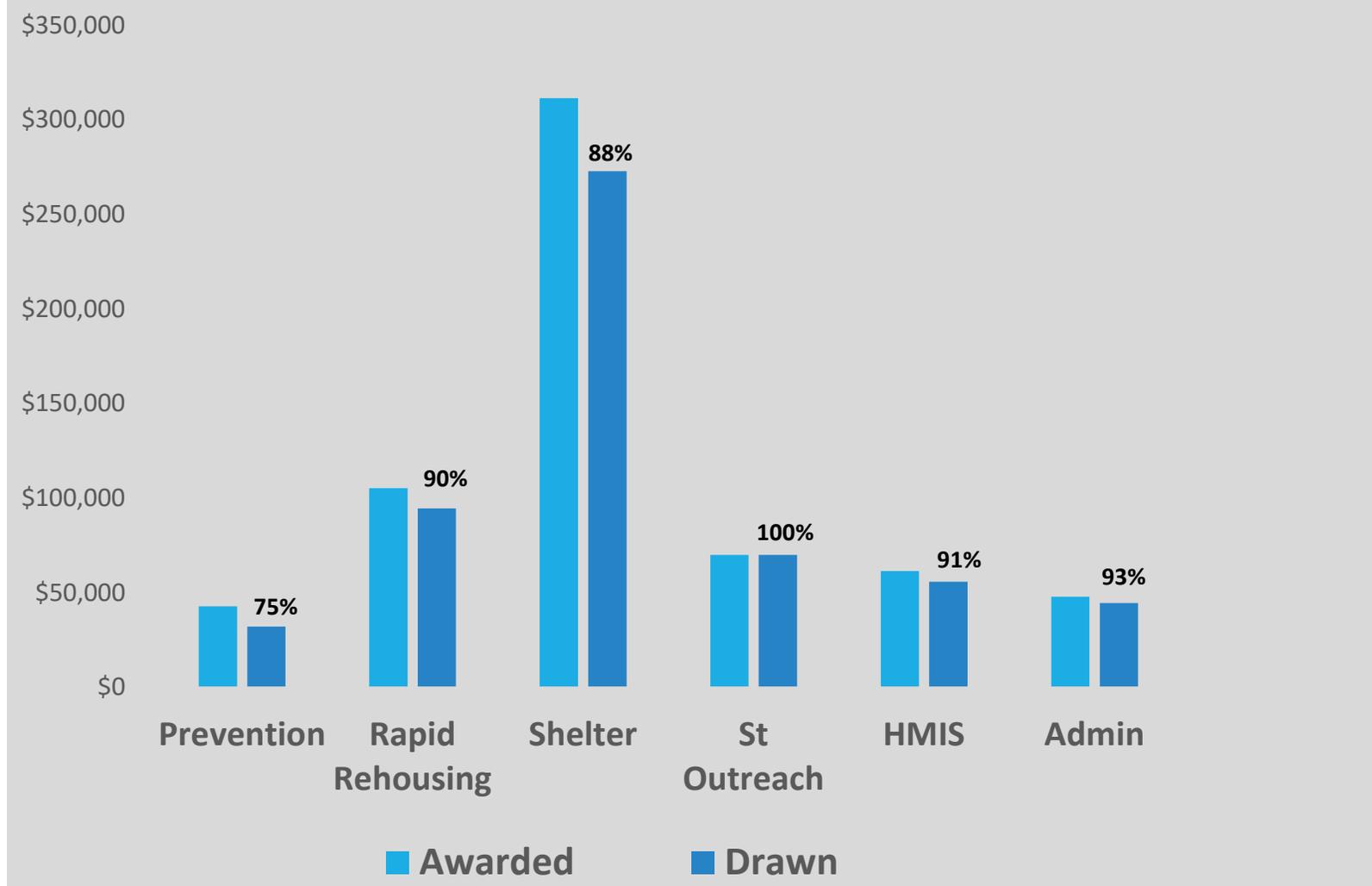
Expenditure Deadlines:
- 3/24/23 subrecipient
- 9/23/23 SDHDA

Total Allocation = $638,752
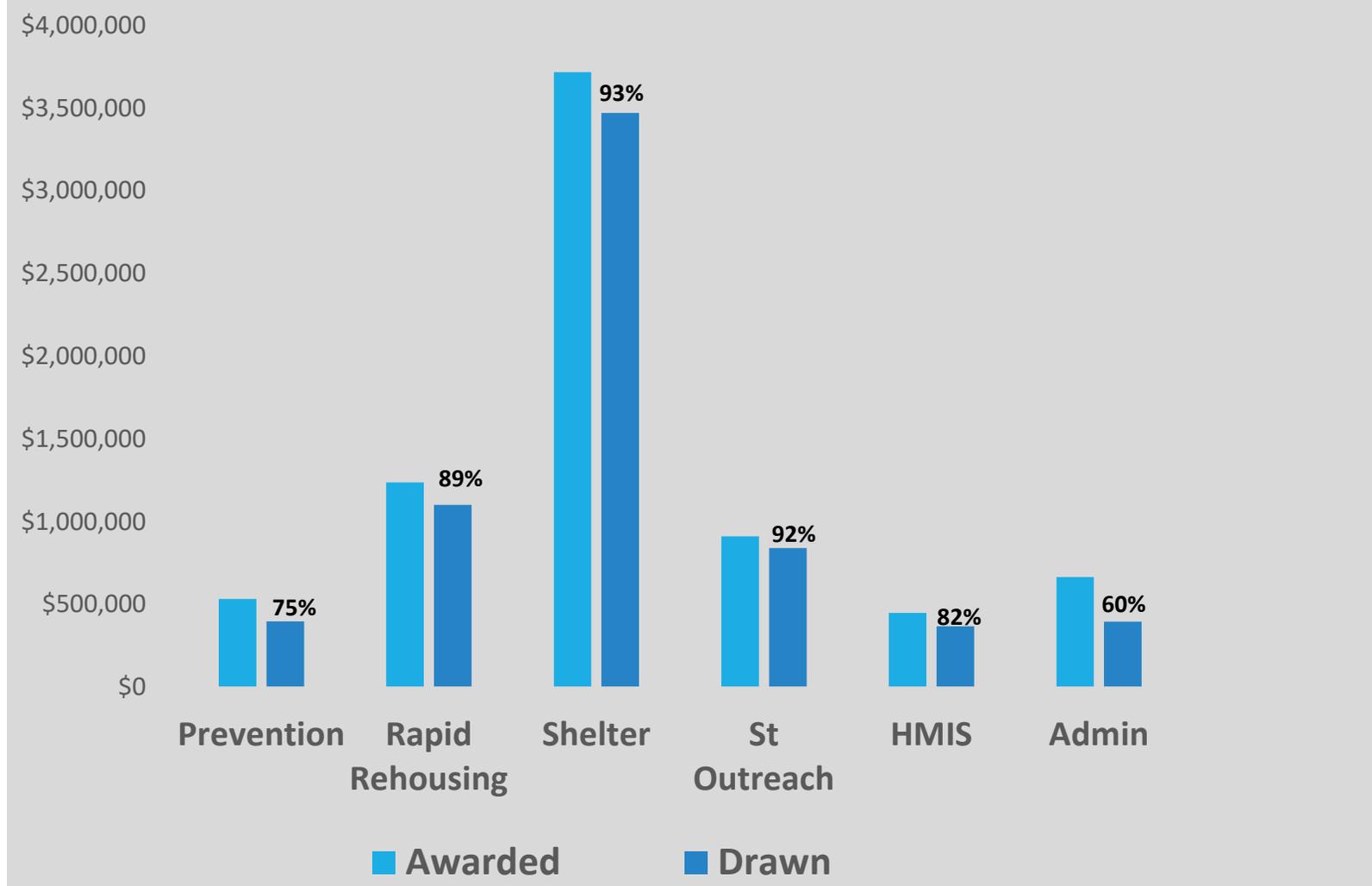Drawn To-Date = $569,879.08 (thru 9/12/23)
That is 89% of the total award

	Awarded	**Drawn**
HP	$42,725	$32,054
RRH	$105,202	$94,577
Shelter	$311,501	$272,845
St OR	$70,000	$70,000
HMIS	$61,418	$55,860
Admin	$47,906	$44,542

Final draws are due by October 11, 2023. If you have funding and will not expend it by 9/23/23 please reach out to me immediately!

ESG CARES Act (ESG-CV) Spending

Awarded vs Drawn

Bar chart "Awarded vs Drawn" with y-axis from $0 to $4,000,000. Categories: Prevention (75%), Rapid Rehousing (89%), Shelter (93%), St Outreach (92%), HMIS (82%), Admin (60%). Legend: Awarded, Drawn.

Expenditure Deadlines:
- 20% by 9/30/21 – Met this deadline!
- 50% by 6/16/22 – Updated & met
- 100% by 9/30/23 – Updated deadline

Total Allocation = $7,754,851
Drawn To-Date = $6,576,555.17 (thru 9/12/23)
That is 85% of the total award

	Awarded	Drawn
HP	$532,838	$398,213
RRH	$1,237,340	$1,102,579
Shelter	$3,716,034	$3,470,798
St OR	$912,098	$840,309
HMIS	$449,827	$368,370
Admin	$665,633	$396,285

❖ The expenditure date for St Outreach, Shelter, RRH & HP is 9/30/23.
❖ The expenditure date for HMIS & Admin is 12/31/23.

If your agency has questions about expending funds please reach out to me ASAP!

CES Governance

CES Committee

Anny Libengood, Policy & Advisory Committee
Brett Johnson, Minnehaha County Human Services
Hunter Burns, Sioux Falls Housing & Redevelopment Commission
Kim Hansen, Southeastern Behavioral Health
Laura Hamm, Volunteers of America, Northern Rockies
Amy Richie, Volunteers of America, Northern Rockies
Melissa Kaiser, Lewis and Clark Behavioral Health
Tammie Denning, Inter-lakes Community Action Partnership
Teena Conrad, Cornerstone Rescue Mission
Jordanne Franzen, River Cities

SD CES Evaluation 2023

SDHHC Quarterly Meeting
September 19, 2023

Suzanne Smith
suzanne.smith@augie.edu

Goals and Objectives

- Independent evaluation
- Identify strengths and challenges
- Gather input from participants & providers
- Identify opportunities to improve

Methods

Activity	Description
Focus Groups	Rapid City (13 providers, 7 community members) Yankton (6 providers, 2 community members) Sioux Falls (10 providers, 9 community members)
Interviews	21 providers and CES stakeholders
Surveys	Participating providers (n = 37) Outside agencies (n = 27) Housed households (n = 49) Searching households (n = 27)
Site Visits	Rapid City, Yankton, Sioux Falls
Review of Materials	MOUs, training materials, operations manual, marketing materials
Data Review	December 1, 2021 – November 30, 2022
Literature Review	Research, comparison communities, promising practices

Findings: Focus Groups & Interviews

- Strengths:
  - Expanding access (non-advertised access points)
  - Reducing time to assessment
  - Replaced local waitlists
  - Systematic approach to prioritization
  - Sharing information
  - Case conferencing
  - CoC staff are responsive

Findings: Focus Groups & Interviews

- Challenges:
  - Limited resources make CE feel like a dead end
  - Managing client expectations
  - Awareness and engagement dilemma
  - Real-time data updates
  - Going beyond VI SPDAT scores
  - Learning curve for HMIS and housing jargon
  - Maintaining contact with clients
  - Collaborating with victim service providers

Findings: Focus Groups & Interviews

- Opportunities:
  - Housing 101 and CE 101 training and marketing for new staff and outside agencies
  - Case management and housing navigation
  - Focus case conferencing on collaboration, not informational updates
  - Ongoing, differentiated training
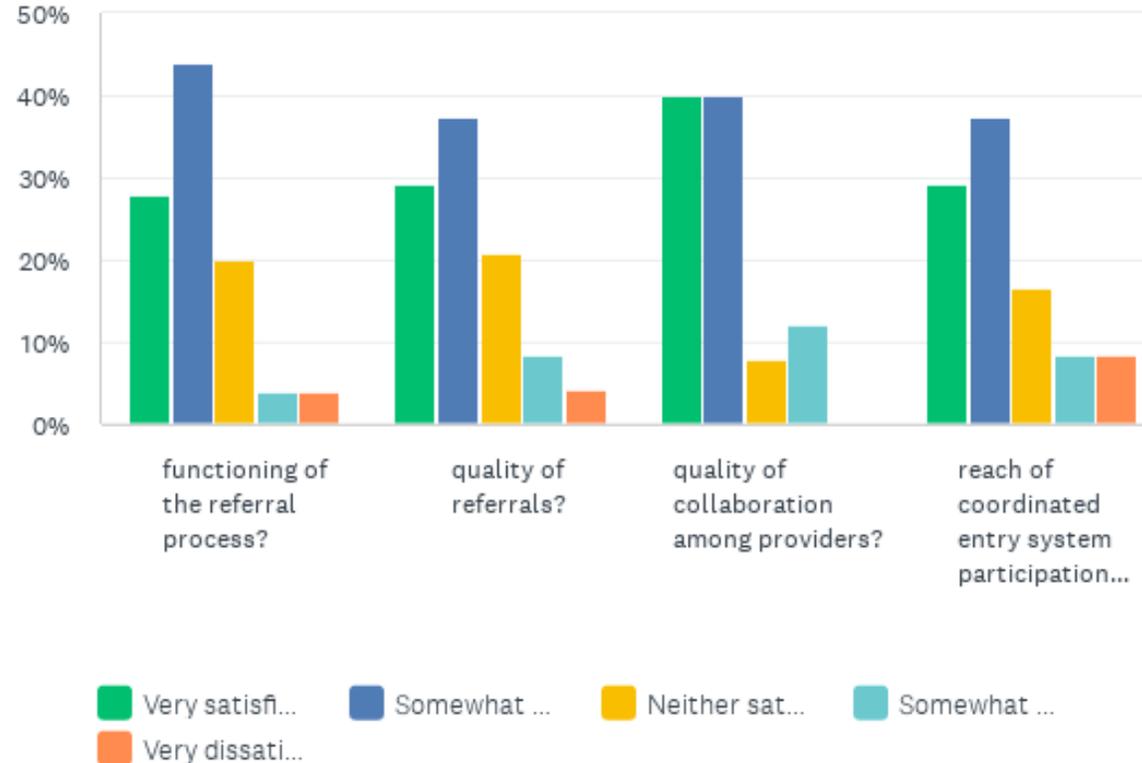 - Develop victim services workgroup

Survey of Outside Agencies (n=27)

How familiar are you with the purpose of Coordinated Entry in South Dakota?
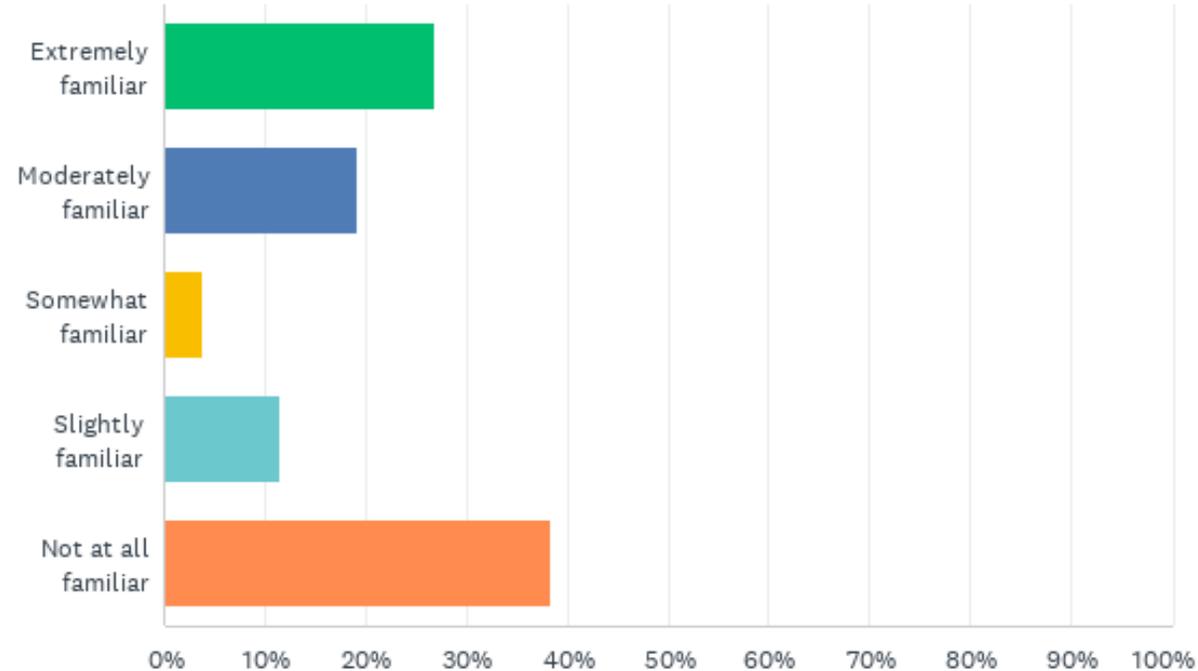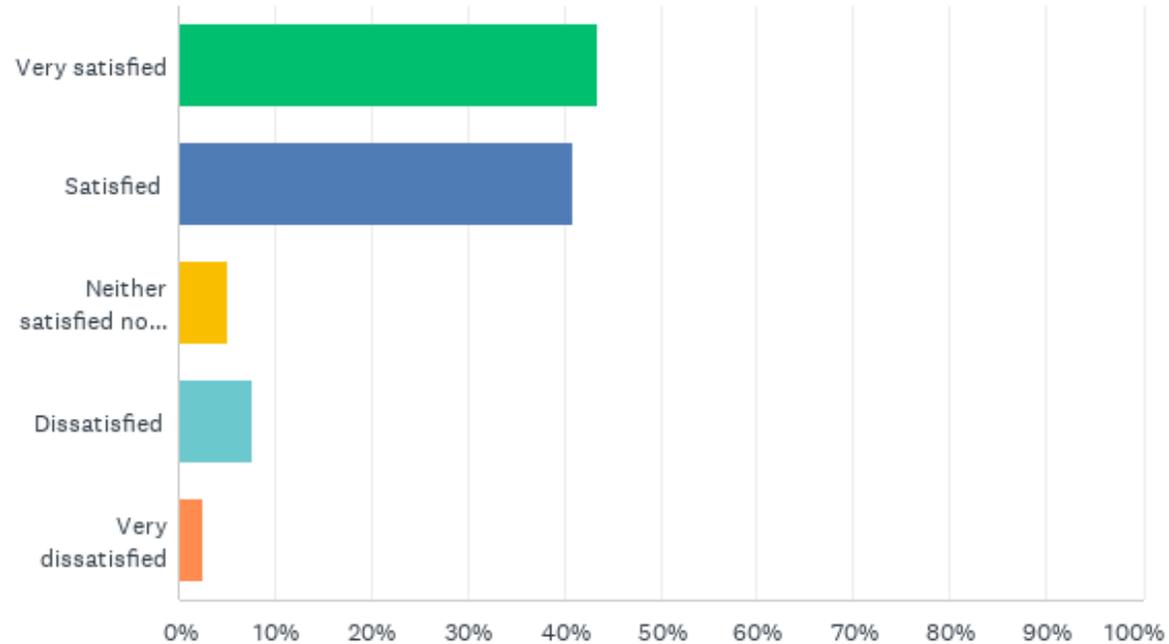
Survey of Participating Providers (n=37)

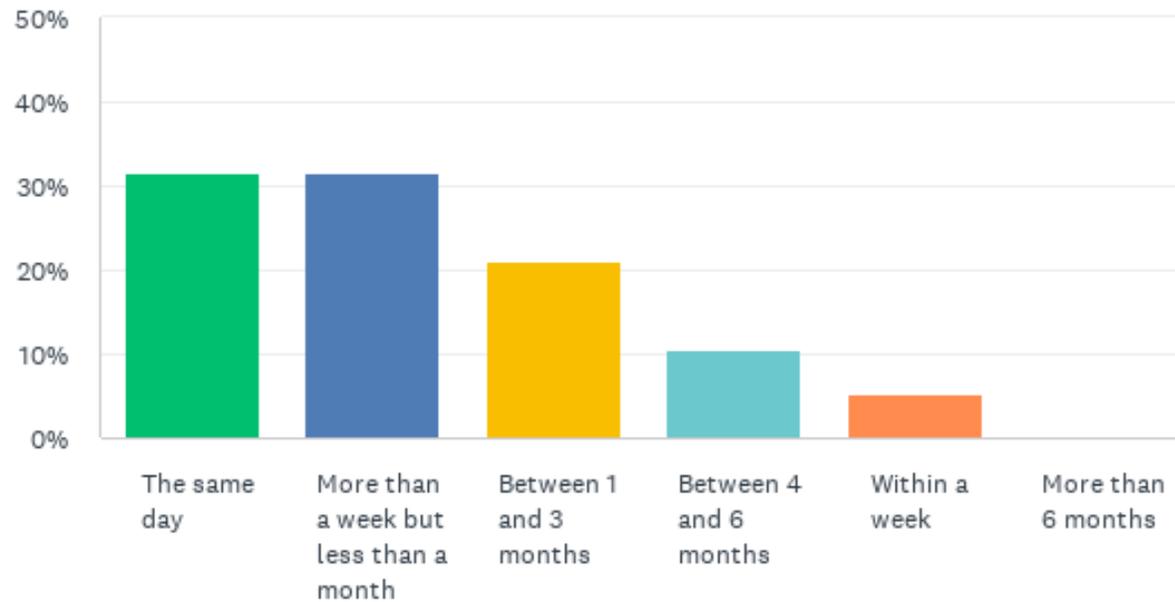Q24 Overall, how satisfied are you with the...

Survey of Housed Households (n=49)

Q24 Overall how satisfied were you with your experience finding help with housing?
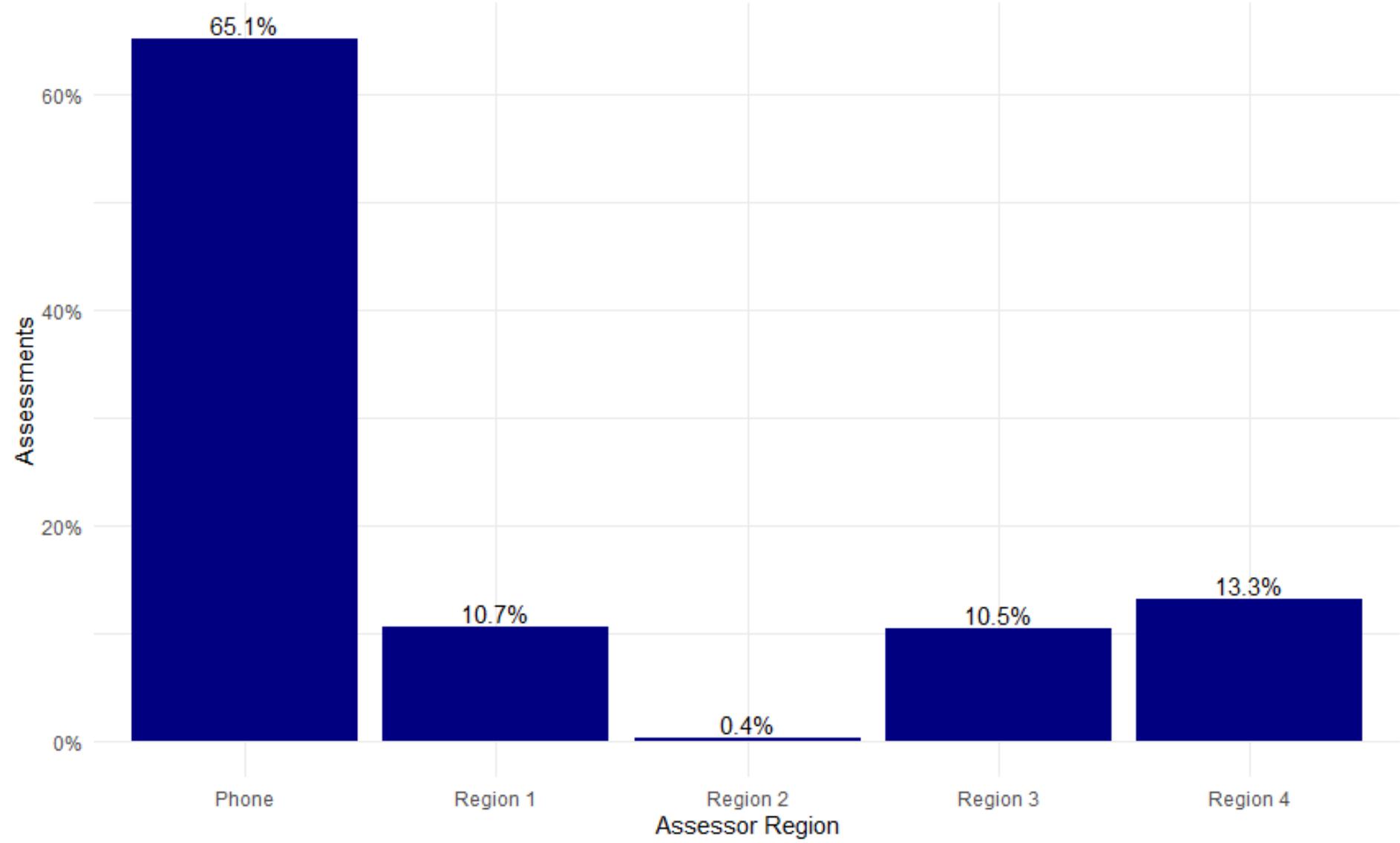
Survey of Searching Households
(n=27)

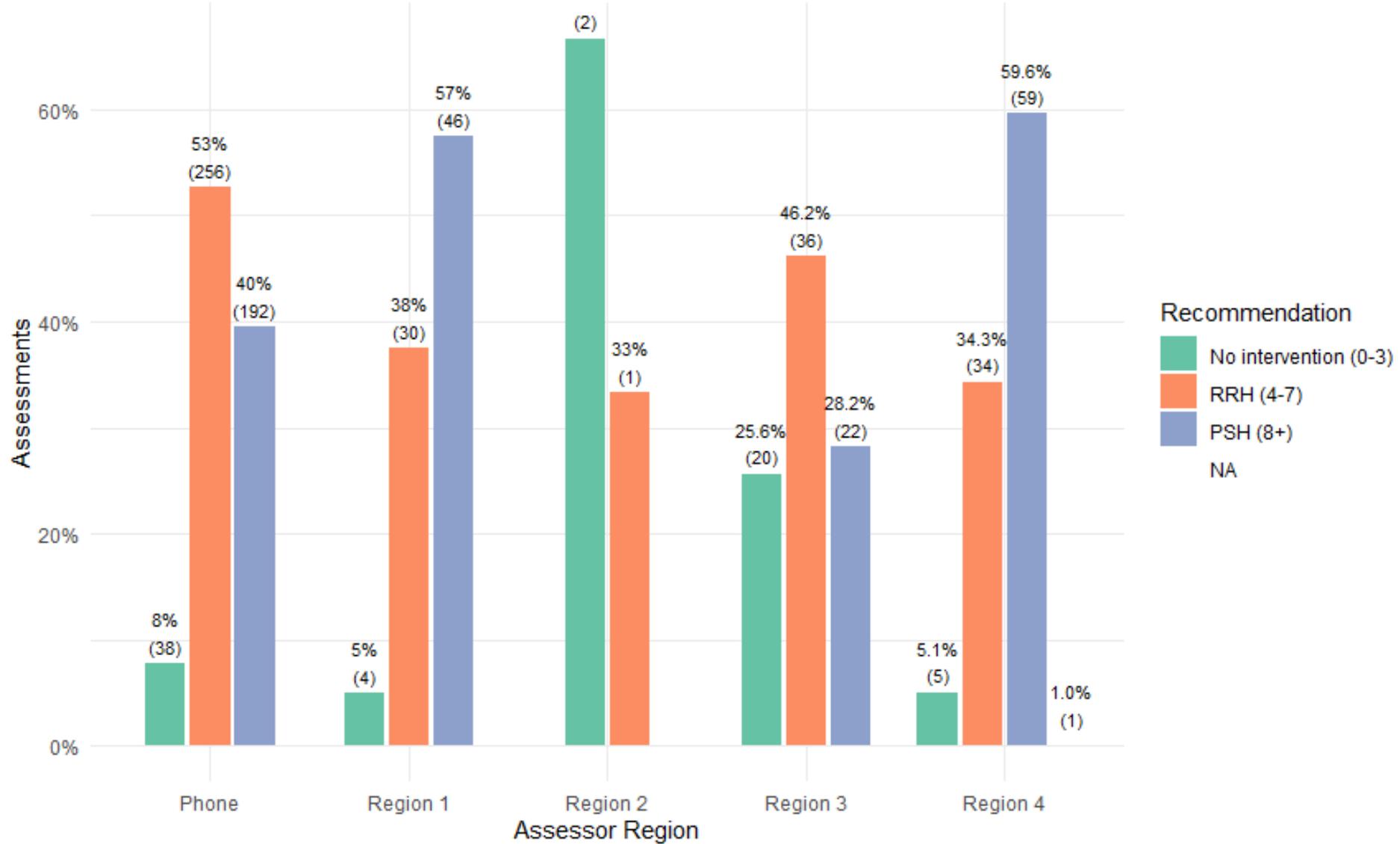Q14 After you answered the questions, how soon did you expect to get help?

Findings: Data Review

- December 1, 2021 – November 30, 2022
- Coordinated Entry
  - 944 active clients
  - 745 enrollments
  - 645 exits
- Homelessness Prevention Queue
  - 860 active clients
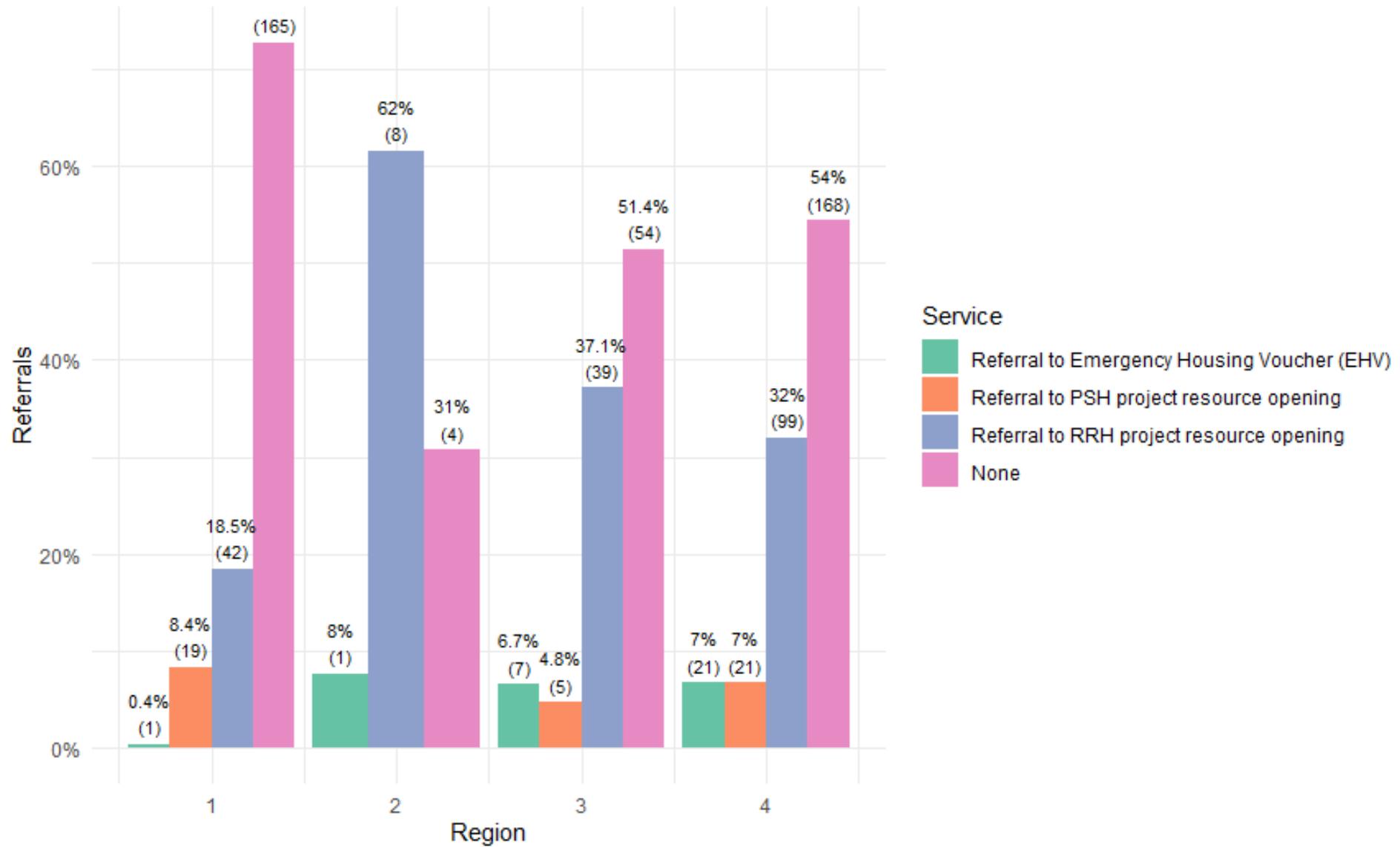 - 804 enrollments
  - 504 exits

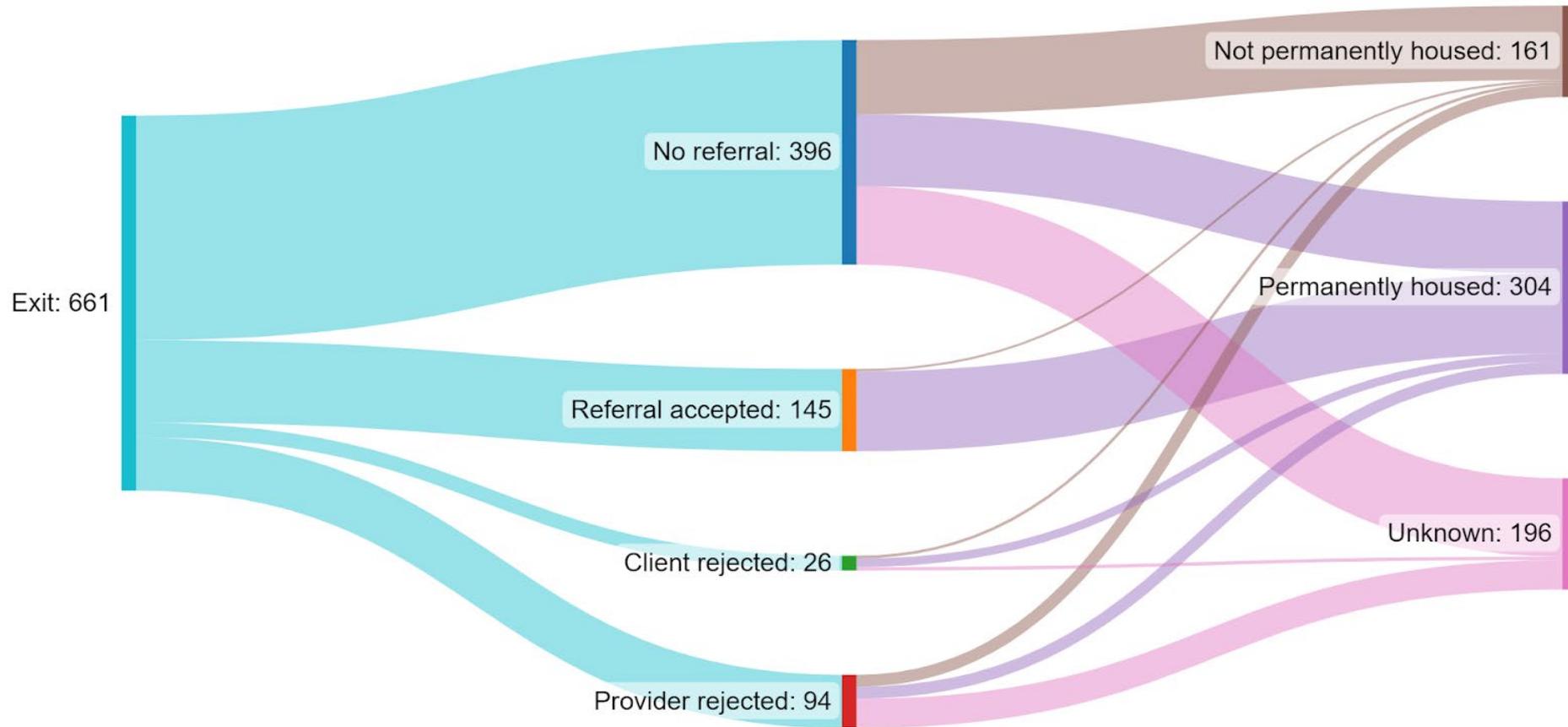CE Assessments by Access Point Region (n = 746)

CE Recommended Match by Access Point Region (n = 746)

CES Referrals by Region among All Exits (n=661)

CE Queue Exits (n=661)

HP Queue Exits (n=506)
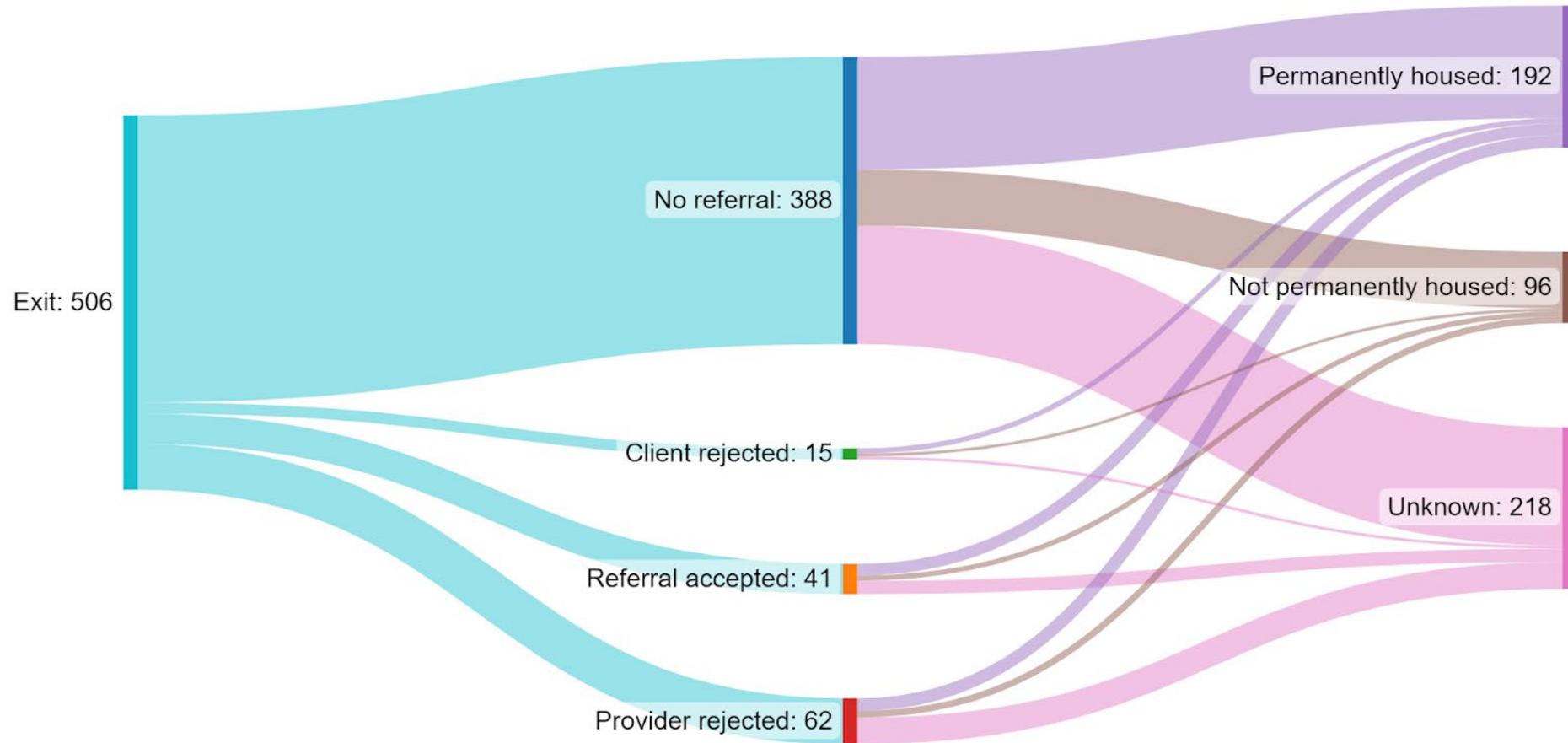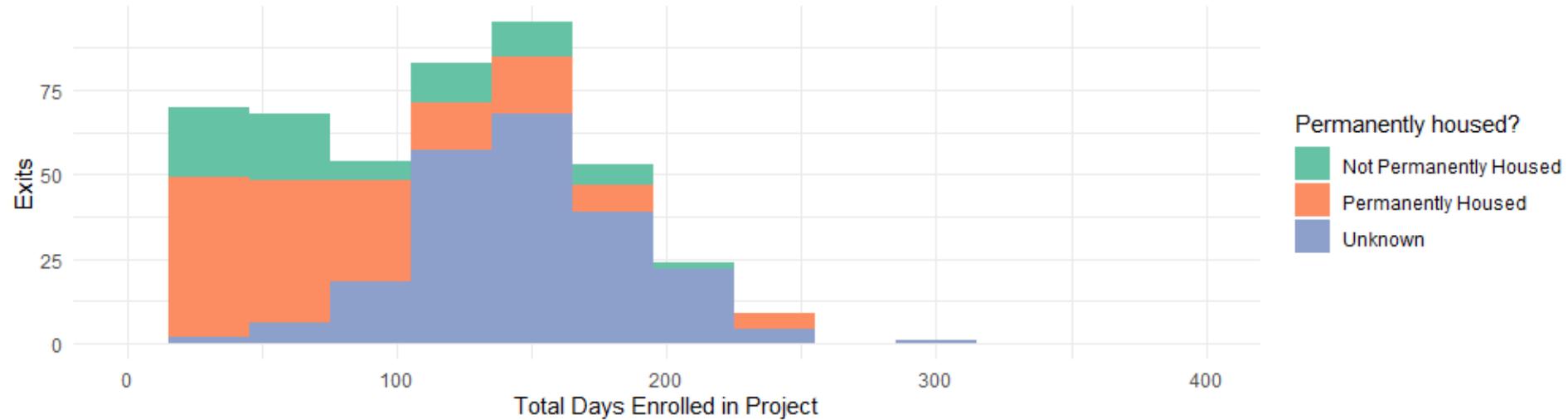
CE Exits by Total Days Enrolled in Project and Success (n=645)
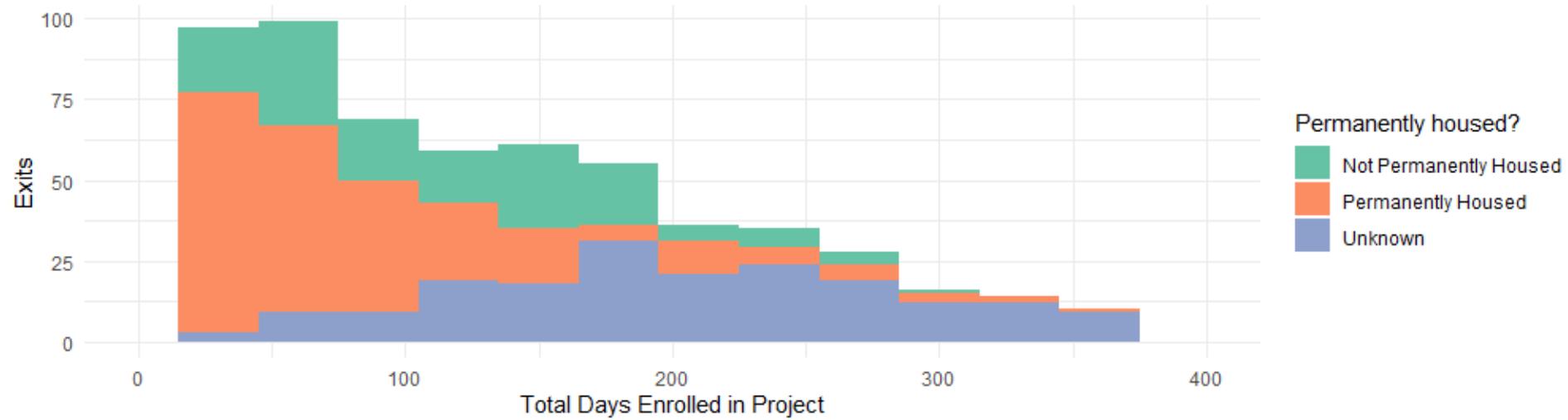
HP Exits by Total Days Enrolled in Project and Success (n=504)

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations

- Increase awareness
- Expand access
- Maintain contact with households
- Enhance training
- Continue focus on data quality
- Use data to support strategic goals
- Plan ongoing evaluation

Suzanne Smith

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What's next..

❖ Translating evaluation recommendations into practice

❖ Upcoming Dates:

Region 1 Case Conferencing Strategy Session: Tuesday, Sept. 26th. 1:30p-3:30p
Pennington County Health & Human Services Conference Room

2024 HMIS Data Standards Update:
Available in the Training Site: September 4th
Updates to Live site: September 30th

WHAT IS THE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ROLE IN PUBLIC SAFETY

Presented by: Randy Hartmann
State of South Dakota
Department of Public Safety
Office of Emergency Management

OEM's Mission Statement

Our purpose is to protect South Dakotan and their property from the effects of natural, manmade, and technological disasters. To fulfill our charge, we recognize the four phases of emergency management:

Preparedness

Response

Recovery

Mitigation

OEM's Vision Statement

The Office of Emergency Management strives to create a rapid, effective, and compassionate emergency management system that wholly prepares our citizens, our communities, and our state to be self-reliant when facing emergencies and disaster and rely less on government.

Preparedness

OEM plans and conducts training and exercises on how to respond to an emergency or disaster.

In addition to local, state, and reginal-level preparedness initiatives, we also provide information for individuals and families to plan for emergency situations. bReady.sd.gov is a statewide emergency preparedness program with tips, events, and tools you can use to talk with your family about having a plan in the event of a disaster.

Preparedness

Planning:

OEM assists other state and local agencies in their planning efforts and work with multiple state and local agencies and non-governmental entities to ensure the most efficient response to any situation. The Planning Section also supports the State Emergency Operations Center.

Preparedness

Planning:

The **State Emergency Operations Plan** establishes policy for state government agencies in their response to the threat of emergency and disaster situation. It documents the policies, concept of operations, organizational structures and specific responsibilities of state agencies in their response to provide for the safety and welfare of citizens.

Preparedness

Planning:

The **State Disaster Recovery Plan** is structured much like the State Emergency Operations Plan, but its purpose is to ensure the most efficient and effective state coordination to assist local jurisdictions in the recovery phase of any disaster.

Preparedness

Planning:

The **Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)** prepares stakeholders to continue completing their essential functions during any incident or emergency that may disrupt normal operations. All state agencies are required to create and maintain COOP for their agencies.

Preparedness

Exercise:

The **State Emergency Management Exercise Program** assists in developing, conducting, and evaluating emergency preparedness exercises for local governments, state agencies, and volunteer organizations. Exercises are designed to address the response, recovery, preparedness, and mitigation phases. OEM staff is available for technical review of written documents to assist counties and state agencies with the design and evaluation of emergency management exercises.

Preparedness

Training:

OEM offers training courses and workshops for responders, County Emergency Managers, local public safety staff, and other interested parties. Each course tends to focus on a specific area of preparedness, mitigation, response, or recovery. The courses are held throughout the state.

Preparedness

Preparedness Education:

OEM constantly looks for opportunities to address groups regarding disaster preparedness. If there is a service group or organization in your community that you feel would be open to a presentation, please contact our office. These are always free to the public and can be tailored to your needs.

Preparedness

Preparedness Education:

OEM has also developed a series of 4 books showing the importance of being prepared. These books introduced our mascot "Tommy the Turtle" to many students across the states. Each County Emergency Manager has been given a set of each of the 4 books to be given to all 2nd grade students. Tommy is available to visit local schools where one of our preparedness books can be read to the students.
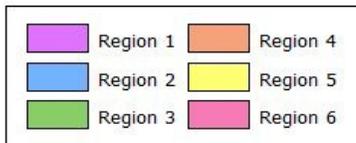
Response

When emergencies happen, OEM is there to support, provide aid, coordinate activities, and deploy resources as the situation evolves.

OEM has 6 Regional Coordinators located in the cities of Aberdeen, Mitchell, and Rapid City. Regional Coordinators serve as liaisons to local governments and respond to assist these local jurisdictions when disaster occurs.

Response

SDOEM Regions

9/21/2023
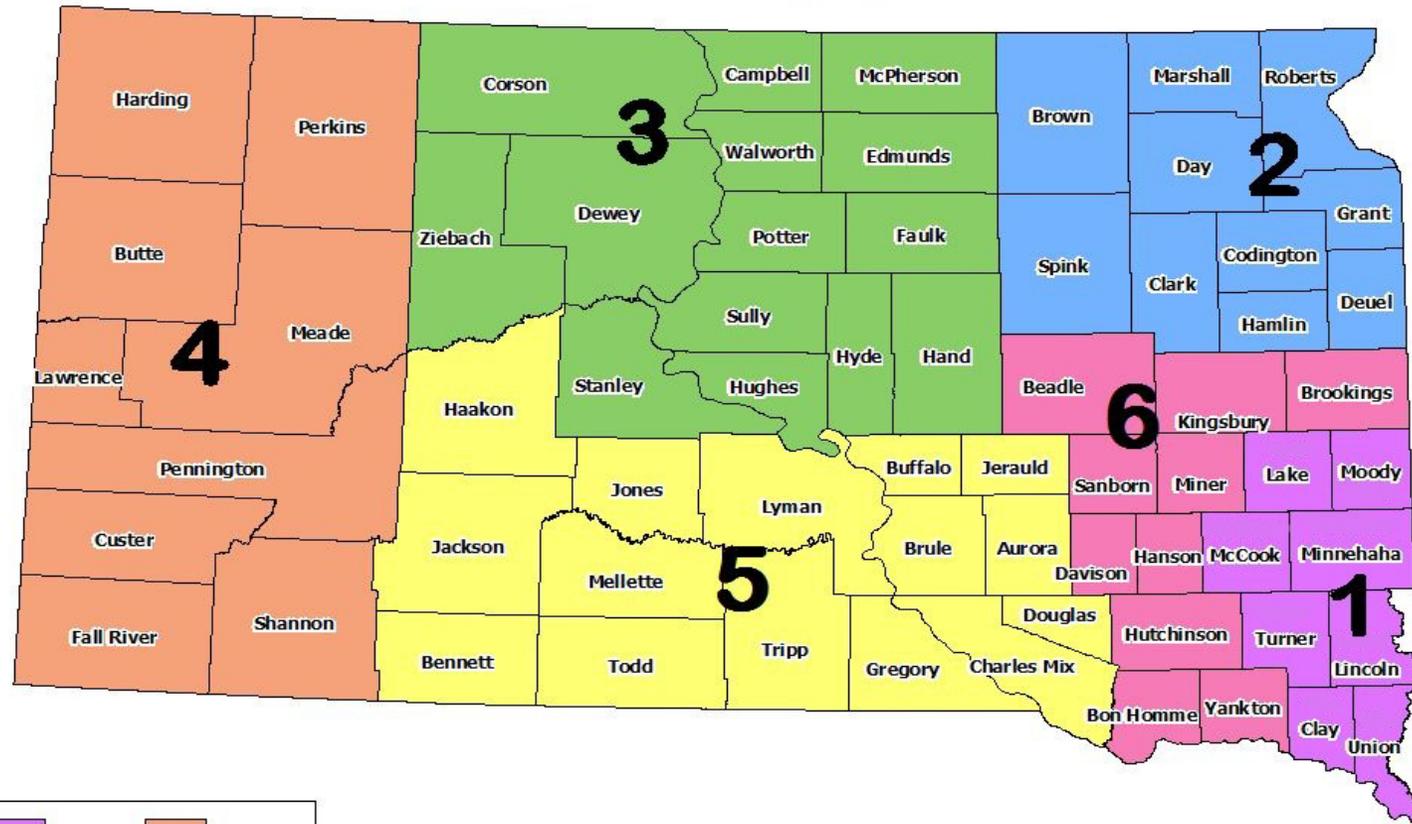
Response

County Emergency Managers work across the state to help plan for and execute these efforts in a state of emergency or disaster. OEM also supports a Duty Officer Program to assist county emergency managers with the location and acquisition of resources along with providing information to state agencies on mission requirements.

Disaster Statistics

The average number of disasters in the United States has doubled since the 1980's.

The amount of damage from these disasters has increased significantly.

The intensity of disasters has increased and that has added to the increased damage we see. Storms are more severe and may last longer.

Response

<u>Emergency Response Process:</u>

County Emergency Management personnel notify OEM of the event.

OEM sends personnel to the incident to assist the local jurisdiction in establishment of a management organization and to conduct initial response to the incident.

OEM works with county officials to assess the damage and immediate needs of the are.

Response

Emergency Response Process:

Following an evaluation, a county determines if the event is beyond its capability to manage. If it is, the county commission declares a disaster, requesting help from the state.

The county identifies and documents any damage to public infrastructure (roads, sewage treatment plants, airports, irrigation channels, schools, public buildings, utilities, and certain essential private non-profit facilities).

Response

<u>Emergency Response Process:</u>

Even though homeowners and business owners are expected to utilize private insurance policies to repair property damage, the county notes the extent of damage to private homes and businesses.

Photographs are taken of the damage.

A detailed record of expenses associated with emergency protective measures and repairs is maintained.

Response

Emergency Response Process:

The state assesses the dollar amount of the damages and determines whether to request a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Response

Emergency Management Credentialing

At the scene of an incident or emergency, time is precious. To increase effectiveness and efficiency, responders have tools to pre-credential personnel and equipment before a disaster happens, saving time to get proper personnel and equipment on the scene of the emergency.

As part of this, the South Dakota Comprehensive Resource Management & Credentialing System is an accountability tool that lets responders manage assets during an incident.

Response

Emergency Management Credentialing

All functions can be done in a communications-free environment and are further enhanced with an internet connection to tag, track, and report on the movement and allocation of resources.

Tagging functions allow responder to cite specific assets.

Tracking helps responder find and follow the movement of resources.

Reporting allow for real time location of assets, along with providing documentation for future planning.

Recovery

Each year, millions of Americans are affected by emergencies ranging from natural disaster to hazardous materials spills and acts of terrorism. OEM also provides tools for emergency managers to restore and revitalize their communities. We assist individuals, and businesses with disaster recovery to get back to their regular life activities as quickly as possible.

Recovery

Presidential Declaration: Individual Assistance

If given, this declaration allows individuals who have experienced personal loss to obtain funds to help them get back on their feet. There is a form that must be filled out to determine if you qualify for this help. IA declarations are rare in our state and the average compensation given is around $4,000. This is why preparedness is essential to everyone.

Recovery

Presidential Declaration: Public Assistance

If given, this declaration allows cities, and entities, to help get critical infrastructure operating as soon as possible. This would include roads, bridges, sewer treatment plants, water treatment plants. This declaration allows FEMA funding to be offered at a 75/25 split of costs for repair. In many situations the State of South Dakota will add an additional 10% of the costs, leaving the local communities to fund the remaining 15% of costs.

What kind of disasters are likely in South Dakota?

- The most common natural disasters that affect our state are:
- Tornadoes
- Severe Winter Weather
- Flooding
- Drought

Disasters in South Dakota

- Per the Stafford Act (federal law that dictates how disasters are responded to). In that act they describe what is called "local primacy". This means that all disasters begin and end at the local level.

- In real terms the local officials determine whether they can respond to the disaster themselves or need additional support. All decisions made are done at the local level even if additional support is needed.

- The local County Emergency Manager would be that contact.

Engagement in local recovery plans

- Each county in South Dakota needs to develop a Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP). The County Emergency Manager is responsible for setting up this plan.

- The Emergency Manager gathers people and groups from the community to help address all of the items that would affect their communities if a disaster happened and this input is reflected in the LEOP.

MOU and MOA

- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) are commonly used in planning.

- These agreements are very good to have because it spells out what each of the parties in the agreement agree to provide or do in times of disaster.

- In times of disaster the MOU's and MOA's can help speed up the recovery process.

- These are not required but can be very helpful.

What happens if an evacuation is needed?

- Some times during a disaster an evacuation is needed. This would mean that a number of residents may need to be removed from an area for their own protection.

- In such cases the County Emergency Manager and officials would be making the decisions on what area needs to evacuate and everything that would go with the required evacuation. Do we need to evacuate people? How many? Where would they go? Etc.

- This where it can be very helpful if concerned groups are a part of the LEOP. The concerns can be brought forward of a particular group and their needs.

What happens if an evacuation is needed?

- If an evacuation of an area is needed, temporary shelters are provided for people to go to for their safety. In many cases the Red Cross will provide these shelters and their staff is well versed in how to assist those with Access or Function Needs.

What happens if people are asked to shelter in place?

- There are times when people are asked to shelter in place. This would mean that people are asked to stay in place for their protection.

- If this would happen there are certain things that should be considered.

- Do we have enough immediate supplies to assist the people who remain? Consider an Emergency Preparedness Kit which would include supplies for a period of at least **3** days.

Emergency Preparedness Kit

- Examples of what should be in that kit:
- 1 gallon of water, per person, per day
- Non-perishable food for 3 days
- Can opener
- Flashlights and batteries
- Cell phone and chargers
- First Aid Kit
- Battery-powered or hand crank radio and batteries
- Sleeping bag or warm blankets

Emergency Preparedness Kit

- Other items to consider in your kit:

- Baby supplies

- Pet supplies

- Medications needed and a plan on how to store if need refrigeration.

Continuity of Operation Plan (COOP)

- A COOP plan is a very good idea for any organization to develop for themselves. These plans spell out who will make decisions for the group if someone is absent, what is everyone's responsibility is in time of a disaster, etc.

- Like I mentioned before all state agencies are required to have a COOP plan for their department.

- Now is the time to develop a plan so you will have time to exercise the plan. This is important as it helps you to figure out what strengths and weaknesses you have in the plan.

COOP

- There is no template that available that can possibly address every organizations concerns but there are some that can be used to help develop your own.

- Here is an example of a template that one could use to help develop a COOP plan for your organization.

- https://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/org/ncp/coop/continuity_plan_federal_d_a.pdf

- Working with the LEOP committee can help you as well. This lets you know what that groups prioritizes and how that would affect your COOP plan.

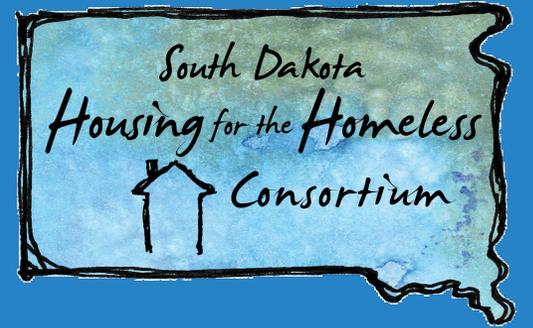# Thank you for your time and attention.

Questions?

Committee Reports

- PAC
- Veteran
- PIT Count
- HMIS
- YABs
- Coordinated Entry
- Homeless Summit
- Native American
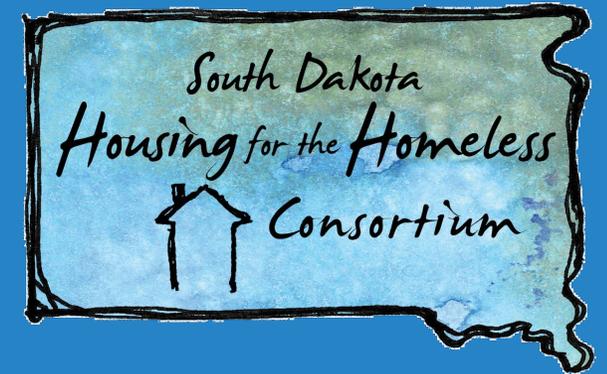
SDHHC Town Hall

- Reports from communities & agencies
  - March Quarterly – 2 day event with training
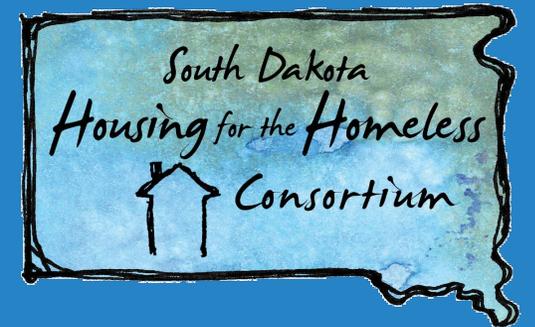- Events, training, etc.
- Concerns, questions

SDHDA Contact Info

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