



# Washington State Emergency Management

Presentation to AWC Mayors Exchange

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## Emergency Management Axioms

**All disasters are local**

**Disaster response is no place to begin exchanging business cards**

WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT

## Seasonal Hazards

WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT - SAFEGUARDING LIVES AND PROPERTY IN WASHINGTON STATE

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WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT

## Geologic Hazards

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## Other Hazards



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## Washington's Recent Disaster Experience

### 2022 Federal Declarations

1 Major Disaster (Nov 2021 Flooding and Mudslides)

**0 Fire Management Assistance Grants**

### 2021 Federal Declarations

2 Major Disasters (Sept 2020 Wildfires, Dec 20-Jan 21 Winter Storms)

**8 Fire Management Assistance Grants**

### 2020 Federal Declarations

2 Major Disasters (Jan Severe Storms, Pandemic)

**10 Fire Management Assistance Grants**

### 2019 Federal Declarations

1 Major Disaster (Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Tornado)

### 2018 Federal Declarations

**9 Fire Management Assistance Grants**

### 2017 Federal Declarations

1 Major Disaster (Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides)

**3 Fire Management Assistance Grants**

### 2016 Federal Declarations

**4 Fire Management Assistance Grants**

### 2015 Federal Declarations

4 Major Disasters (**Historic Fires**; Windstorm; Nov Severe Storm; Dec Severe Storm)

**12 Fire Management Assistance Grants**

### 2014 Federal Declarations

2 Major Disasters (SR530 Landslide/**Central Washington Firestorm**)

**8 Fire Management Assistance Grants**

### 2013 Federal Declarations

**3 Fire Management Assistance Grants**

### 2012 Federal Declarations

2 Major Disasters (January winter storm, July high winds and flooding)

**8 Fire Management Assistance Grants**

**FMAG Totals: 65**

Major Disaster Declarations:

Fire	3
Windstorm	2
Winter Storms	8
Landslide	1
Pandemic	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT - SAFEGUARDING LIVES AND PROPERTY IN WASHINGTON STATE

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# Washington's Disasters Over Time

Since 1956 – 186 Federal Declarations

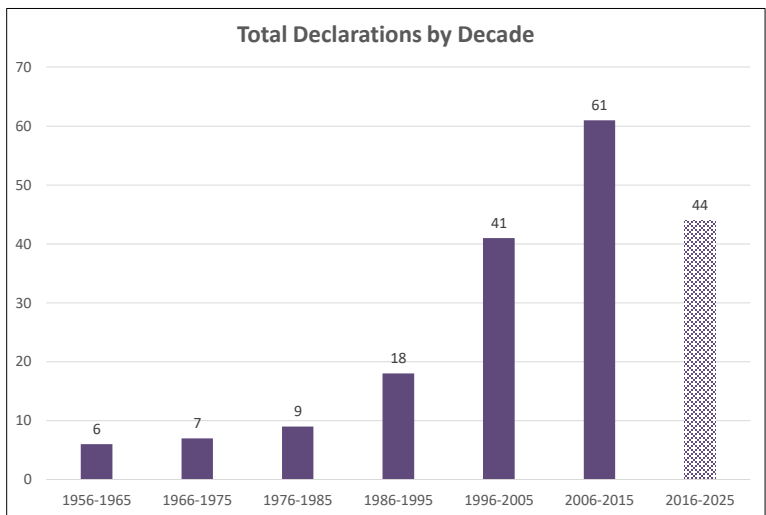
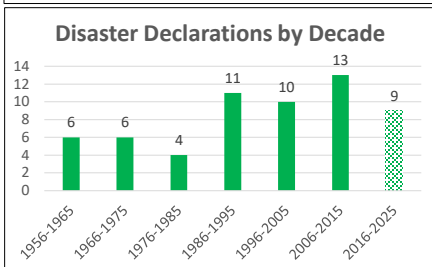
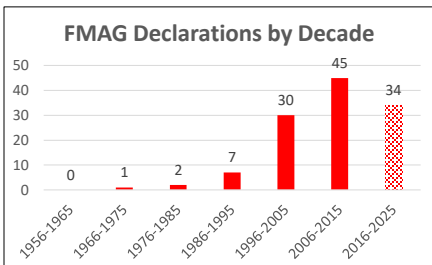
- 59 Major Disasters
- 8 Emergency Declarations
- 119 Federal Fire Suppression/Management Declarations

**Washington ranks as the fourth most disaster-prone state in the U.S.A**

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## Disaster Growth



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## INCREASING COMPLEXITY OF THE DISASTER LANDSCAPE

- Emerging Hazards
  - Pandemic
  - Cascadia Subduction Zone
  - Climate change
  - Cybersecurity
- Overlapping events
- Cascading effects
- Dis/Misinformation
- Social justice and Equity
- Sea level rise
- Distrust of government
- Limited English proficiency
- Nontraditional roles of EM
- Changing expectations

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## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

- Identifying and assessing potential hazards
- Developing emergency operations plans and procedures
- Training personnel
- Conducting drills and exercises to test plans
- Facilitating public and business preparedness
- Providing situational awareness for informed decision making by leaders
- Coordinating response efforts between all public and private entities
- Providing critical information to the public
- Facilitating mutual aid
- Administering disaster assistance programs
- Providing overall coordination for disaster recovery

**YOUR SUPPORT IS ESSENTIAL**

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## Phases of Emergency Management

**1 Preparedness:** Activities undertaken to prepare for disasters and emergencies and facilitate future response and recovery efforts. Includes writing emergency operations plans and procedures, training, exercises, evacuation planning, public education and warning.

**2 Mitigation:** Activities undertaken to avoid, eliminate or reduce the probability of occurrence, or to lessen the effects of an emergency/ disaster. It involves actions to protect lives and property and to defend against attacks.

**3 Response:** Activities undertaken in the immediate aftermath of a disaster that help to reduce casualties and damage, and that expedite recovery. Response activities include warning, evacuation, rescue and other similar operations.

**4 Recovery:** Reconstruction, repair and rebuilding activities intended to restore a community. In addition to permanent repairs to bridges, roads and buildings, these activities include helping victims return to permanent housing, community redevelopment activities, and long-term redevelopment planning.

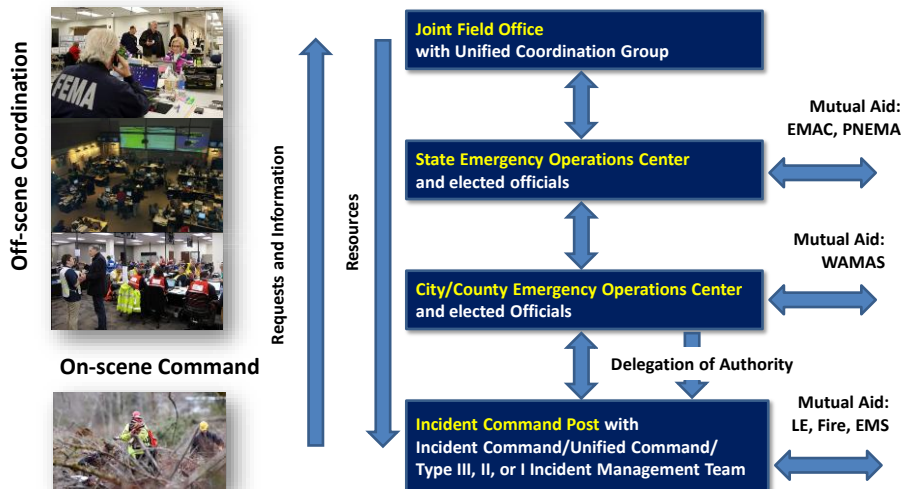


## Components of an Effective Emergency Management System

- **Emergency management is recognized as a critical government service.**
- Hazards and threats are identified, and emergency operations plans are in place to address them; mitigation and prevention activities are encouraged and supported by public officials.
- Emergency management agencies are appropriately staffed, trained and resourced.
- Emergency operations centers are functional and used to coordinate disaster response; interoperable communications systems are in place; and information-sharing takes place between all response entities.
- Emergency warning and notification systems exist. Government has the ability to provide clear and timely information to the public during times of disaster.
- Mutual aid systems help facilitate the request or provision of supplemental disaster assistance when needed.
- The private sector, volunteer agencies and other key stakeholders are engaged with government in planning and preparedness activities and are effectively utilized during disaster response and recovery.
- **Citizens understand their responsibility and take action to prepare for disasters and lessen their reliance on government.**
- Communication and coordination takes place regularly between emergency management agencies at all levels of government.



# NIMS/ICS Across All Levels of Government



# State Role in Disaster

- The State EOC coordinates the resources and activities of state government, voluntary organizations, and the private sector in support of local and tribal jurisdictions responding to incidents and disasters
- When federal help is required EMD drafts the request for assistance and partners with FEMA to manage the assistance provided to the state
- EMD facilitates establishment of a structure/process to manage long term recovery



## State Recovery Assistance

- Governor's emergency assistance fund
  - \$5 million FY21-23 Biennium
- DSHS
  - Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP)
  - Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)
  - Mobile Community Service Office
- Dept of Commerce Programs

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## Presidential Major Disaster Declaration

- Any natural catastrophe, or regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in which the President determines has caused damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant federal disaster assistance to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering.
- Federal assistance is supplementary to the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and relief organizations.

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## Federal Assistance – Public Assistance (PA)

- Eligibility – State, Local, Tribal, Territorial governments and certain non-profit entities
- Activities:
  - Debris removal
  - Emergency protective measures
  - Restoration of publicly-owned facilities and specific facilities of certain PNPs
  - Hazard mitigation
- 75 percent federal cost share, 25 percent local cost share (of which the state customarily pays half)
- WA State threshold - \$12.6 Million

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## Federal Assistance – Individual Assistance (IA)

- Programs are authorized based on the need of the disaster.
- Through IA programs, FEMA provides assistance to individuals and households, as well as SLTT governments to support individual survivors.
  - Mass Care/Emergency Services
  - Individuals and Households Program (IHP)
  - Disaster Case Management
  - Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program
  - Disaster Legal Services
  - Disaster Unemployment Assistance
  - Voluntary Agency Coordination

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## Federal Assistance – Individual Assistance (IA)

- **Individuals and Households Program (IHP)** - financial assistance and direct services to eligible individuals and households who have uninsured or underinsured necessary expenses and serious needs as a result of a Presidentially-declared disaster
  - **Housing Assistance (HA)** – Lodging, home repair, home replacement, etc.
  - **Other Needs Assistance (ONA)** – Miscellaneous items, critical needs, etc.
- **Not designed to make people whole again, or to rebuild ruined homes. It is designed only to keep disaster victims safe, sanitary and secure.**
- FEMA is the last resort and relies on insurance programs first, and they cannot duplicate funds.
- Maximum award is \$33,000, average is \$8,000

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## Small Business Administration (SBA) Loans

- Physical Disaster Loans
- Economic Injury Disaster Loans
- Disaster declarations which make SBA loans possible
  - Major Disaster Declaration for Individual Assistance
  - Major Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance
  - SBA physical disaster declaration
  - SBA economic injury disaster declaration in response to a determination of a natural disaster by the Secretary of Agriculture
  - SBA makes an economic injury declaration in reliance of state certification of economic injury to small businesses in a disaster area

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## Gaps

- Lack of a state individual assistance program
  - FEMA Individual Assistance is seldom awarded
  - Limited assistance for disaster victims if IA is not awarded
  - Program in statute but unfunded with no rule-making authority
- Lack of a state public assistance program
  - No state program to assist local and tribal jurisdictions rebuild public infrastructure if a disaster does not arise to the level of a major disaster declaration
- Infrastructure resilience
- Preparedness

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## KEY Takeaways

- Emergency Management is a critical function of government
- The hard work needs to take place before an incident or disaster
- Government will not make people whole
- Preparedness is key
  - Individual and family
  - Business
  - Government

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QUESTIONS?