

COMMUNITY RESILIENCY

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NEED – CHANGES AT FEDERAL LEVEL

- FEMA will not be what it is now – likely a lot less capable of supporting local communities.
- Prevention, Preparedness, Mitigation and Recovery funding is almost certainly going to be reduced or eliminated at federal level.
- Response funding may survive but it will look different.

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HOW TO FUND?

- Regional partnerships
- Mitigation projects that have ROI
- Tie to critical infrastructure – important to state or federal government.

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RESPONSE FUNDING AND RESOURCING OPTIONS

- Response costs are the responsibility of the local jurisdiction
 - *Limited* state-funded missions available *only* for immediately life-threatening situations when local and mutual aid resources have been fully expended
- Local jurisdictions must participate in mutual aid systems and agreements to obtain needed resources
 - Washington Mutual Aid System (WAMAS)
 - Law enforcement and firefighting specific agreements/systems
 - Other interlocal agreements
- EOCs assist with obtaining needed resources, but fiscal responsibility remains that of the local jurisdiction
 - County EOCs directly support cities
 - State EOC directly assists counties and tribes (and cities indirectly)

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RESPONSE FUNDING AND RESOURCING OPTIONS

- Hazard/threat-specific and function-specific programs
 - Flooding response and flood fight
 - US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
 - Under *PL 84-99 Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies*, has authority to aid state and local entities in flood fighting in urban and other non-agricultural areas, "advance measures" to mitigate or prevent flood damage, and emergency water support and drought assistance in certain situations
 - Washington Conservation Corps (WCC)
 - WCC crews provide assistance to local officials in flood fight efforts
 - State programs to assist individuals/households
 - A range of state-funded cash, food, housing, and other assistance programs *may* be available in major situations where numerous homes are damage/destroyed
- Governor's Proclamation of Emergency
 - Necessary to request most federal assistance, and activate most state assistance programs
 - Does not "unlock" a pool of response funds to assist local jurisdictions, tribes, or state agencies (none such exists)

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RECOVERY FUNDING AND RESOURCING OPTIONS

- Individual Assistance:
 - State: Washington state has a state level Individual Assistance program modeled after the federal program.
 - This program is unfunded, the Governor/legislature would need to allocate funding to deliver the program for each event.
 - The intent of this program is to cover our smaller to medium sized disasters; 25 or more homes with Major or Destroyed level of damage.
 - Federal: FEMA Individuals and Households Program (IHP) (Individual Assistance) - provides grants of financial assistance directly to individuals and households to support their disaster recovery.
 - In Washington State we will likely need 200 or more uninsured homes with Major or destroyed level of damage to qualify.
 - Program can provide up to \$43,600 for IHP and an additional \$43,600 for other needs assistance (plus other assistance for specific survivor needs)
 - Presidential Major Disaster Declaration required, with a request from the Governor.

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RECOVERY FUNDING AND RESOURCING OPTIONS

- Public Assistance:
 - State Public Infrastructure Assistance
 - Washington state has the ability to deliver a state level public assistance program (RCW 38.52.030 (10)). This is a new as of 2024. This program is not yet built and has no funding. EMD is working to develop a program guide and rules for this program.
 - The intent of this program once built and funded would be to assist with debris removal, emergency protection measures and restoration of critical utilities for disaster that don't meet a federal declaration.
 - FEMA – Public Assistance (PA)
 - PA is FEMA's largest grant program in terms of total dollars obligated. It often accounts for the majority of federal disaster recovery spending.
 - Federal grant program that provides funding to state, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and certain nonprofits to repair or replace damaged public infrastructure and cover eligible emergency costs.
 - The states indicator to receive a declaration for PA is **\$14.5+ Million** of eligible damages in the state from an event. Each county must also meet an indicator for the county to be included (varies based on population).

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RECOVERY FUNDING AND RESOURCING OPTIONS

- Other Recovery programs and resources
 - Small Business Administration Disaster loans programs
 - This program can provide low interest loans to business and households after a qualifying event.
 - 25+ homes and business with major or destroyed level of damage (40% or more uninsured losses) to qualify for the physical injury loan program
 - 5+ business with 40% or more uninsured economic losses due to an event to qualify for the economic injury loan program.
 - Volunteer and community organization active in Disasters (VOAD/COAD).
 - Many non-profit organizations are active in the disaster space and can provide any number of resources to support community recovery post disaster. These partners are key when working long-term recovery, as they will be the ones truly able to support those with the most needs post event. These agencies can conduct fund raising independently to support recovery.
 - Private Partnerships
 - Many local, state and national company's provide support to disaster recovery. Many companies are open to help and can provide much needed resources for survivors.

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NEED

- Community depends on you and your ability to do your job or even other people's job.
- You can't do that if you have not taken care of yourself **and** your family.
- "Disasters" can start small and become emergencies because people are not fully prepared.

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WHY 14 DAYS?

- Traditional 72 Hour Preparation Programs are not adequate. In a large scale (area/population/complexity), disaster, many smaller communities may need to be self-sufficient for 14 days.
- FEMA – largely going away – burden and cost to states and locals.
- Many communities are not likely to receive immediate attention in the event of a regional, statewide, or national event.



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PREPARE YOUR HOME / FAMILY

- Secure stored materials
- Plan – how to meet up, emergency contacts
- Phones – solar charger?
- Medications
- Transportation
- Utilities – how to manage – what level of comfort / service will you want?
 - Generator
 - Cooking
 - Heating

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WHAT CAN YOU DO TO PREPARE?

Food and Water – Multiple Approaches

1. Track consumption for 2 weeks and rotate your pantry.
2. Utilize a “food list” and purchase supplies specifically for an event.
3. Purchase pre-packaged meals
4. Use a combination of the above
5. Pets?

Water – options include commercial decontamination, bottled water, stored water and/or water stored.



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PARTNERS

- IMT Participation
- CEMP / CWPP
- EM Contacts
 - Attend the meetings
 - Participate in the exercises



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RISK ASSESSMENT

- History (last 30 years) – what has impacted your community?
- What is your county EM focusing on (Hazard/Vulnerability Assessment)?
- Events include:
 - Volcanoes / Earthquake
 - Weather - Ice / snow, wind, drought, flooding
 - Transportation
 - Communications – internet/cell
 - Utilities
 - Wildfire



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ELECTED OFFICIALS

- Know your role – stay in your lane
- Define your level of service during emergencies.
- Support an accepted level of preparedness in time of stability.
- Stay informed – read the executive summary of plans and understand basic ICS



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RESOURCES

- American Red Cross – www.redcross.org
- Washington State EMD – www.emd.wa.gov/preparedness
- FEMA – www.fema.gov/pla
- Local non-profits, private businesses, and faith-based groups.

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