Meeting called to order by Ron Averill, Chair, 9:00 AM

In Attendance – Introduction of Attendees

- Scanned sign in sheet following minutes
- Ron Averill reminded attendees that the table seating area is for voting members only, and for all others to please sit in the seats provided around the perimeter of the room.

Approval of Minutes

- Review of previous meeting minutes
  - Motion to approve by: Bob Bergquist
  - Second by: Michael Loehr
    - Discussion: None
  - Approval: Unanimous

Opening Comments:

- General Daugherty provided a handout for the opening comments to illustrate the budget and revenue projections. Projected spending is governed by budget requirements, such as the McCleary decision, Military Department operating costs, and projected revenue.
- The lack of revenue is due to tax “regressivity”, with the State of Washington ranking 50 out of 50 nationwide in collected tax revenue. The director of OFM indicated that tax reform suggestions are met with strong public opposition. Tax reform is required to be able to meet budgetary needs. Washington is currently stuck in a challenging budget cycle. The Military Department will continue to fight for additional funding.

EMD Remarks:

- The summer has been cooler than normal and this fire season is much better than 2015. The season is not over, with dry conditions continuing in Eastern Washington. Experts indicate that unless there are excessive lightning or higher temperature trends, the current pattern should continue. The fires so far this year have been fought with minimal loss and adequate resources.
- The Cascadia Rising After Action process is coming to a close, with strategies being developed as results of lessons learned across state government.
- EMD received approval for a Regional Resilience Assessment Program (RRAP), involving an in-depth study with the transportation infrastructure of the state to be conducted over the next year and a half.

FEMA Remarks:

- The Alaskan highway was reviewed as a result of an RRAP study. The study helped identify the “lowest common denominator” and common infrastructure areas requiring the most attention.
- California has been struggling with wildfires this year. Holiday weekends may result in additional fires due to complacency with campfires and other behaviors.
• Significant weather incidents in Hawaii, Florida, and Louisiana have resulted in multiple FEMA deployments. Over a half a billion dollars in assistance is being dedicated to response and recovery. Every hotel and motel in the Baton Rouge area have been filled with residents who have lost homes.
• There are additional public health concerns about standing water in the south as a breeding ground for mosquitos, that if not addressed properly, may result in a public health disaster, such as furthering the spread of the Ziki virus.
• There will be a Cascadia Rising Briefing at the National Emergency Management Conference.
• Dick Walter, Vice-Chair, inquired about FEMA assistance as it relates to insured victims. FEMA cannot duplicate insurance. There are individual and household programs that can provide up to $33,400 of maximum assistance. For under insured victims, there needs to be a clear definition regarding what “under-insured” actually means.

**Special Business**

_**Nancy Bickford**_

- Draft Legislation on Governor’s Emergency Powers
  - SB 6950 has been a work in progress as a result of Cascadia Rising and a bill in 2008 that introduced specific language regarding what statutes the Governor could waive. The 2007 floods resulted in new bills being introduced. The Governor has the authority to proclaim an emergency, but in a separate statute, the Governor has the ability to prohibit certain activities to maintain public peace.
  - There is now a statute narrowed to six specific items, identified in the handout provided following the minutes.
  - Language has been edited that preserves the 2008 bill, but allows flexibility for the Governor to support local populations.
  - The most current version of the bill added language that would ensure the state would not lose potential federal funding. Recommendations have been received, resulting in additional language changes. There has been feedback from counties, but not cities. DNR input is also needed. The desire is to have the language written in the best manner possible.
  - EMC support is being requested.
  - Twenty-five responses have been received to date, with no objections. All recommended language has been accepted.
  - The Military Department is highlighting the need for the bill to the Governor. The Governor’s office will evaluate the bill and determine if the bill should move forward and who will sponsor the bill.
  - Barb Graff, City of Seattle, supports the idea of the blanket sweep or broad brush approach. Local jurisdictions need to show a need for a declaration from the Governor. Nancy Bickford will work with Barb Graff on developing additional language.
  - JoAnn Boggs, Pend Oreille County, would like the most current version of the bill sent electronically. The current hard copy is part of the handout packet. The current version will follow the minutes.
  - Alysha Kaplan, EMD, requested a note be made about the potential for the state to set up an FTP site for this issue, with documents loaded as PDFs.
- Vote to Support Draft Legislation
  - Motion to Support Draft Legislation by: Chief Batiste
  - Second by: Charles Duffy
  - Discussion: None
  - Motion carried by: Unanimous

**Committee – Task Force Reports**

1. EMC Executive Committee _Ron Averill_
   - Next EMC Report to the Governor
     - The EMC Executive Committee met, resulting in Charter updates, and other tasks which may need input from EMC members.
The EMC Report to the Governor needs to be completed earlier so that the product can be approved at the January meeting. The last report took on a special type of format, which focused on addressing the three largest problems. The Charter indicates that the report needs to address what the subcommittees have accomplished over the past year.

Ron Averill requests input from the EMC membership regarding the next EMC Report to the Governor by the end of September. Committee members are requested to send feedback to Kristin Ramos, and she will forward the comments to Ron Averill.

- What during this past year has been most important?
- What successes and problems have we had?
- What have we achieved?

In November, there will be a review of the input, and a general outline will be provided to the group.

Barb Graff, City of Seattle, indicated the depth of the report may be too broad. She felt a focus on sustainable funding and Cascadia Rising may be more effective. Ron Averill replied that last year’s report had a similar focus, and is waiting for feedback from the last report.

Dick Walter, Vice-Chair, would like to know where the Governor’s responses are directed. Robert Ezelle, EMD, does not believe there is a response mechanism, or even if responses are required. Recommendations were provided to the Governor’s Office, but Robert Ezelle does not recall responses being provided in the past. Dick Walter would like to request feedback due to the time and effort being put into the report. General Daugherty offered to request feedback to the annual report. Robert Ezelle suggested adding a representative from the Governor’s Office to a future meeting agenda item to obtain feedback from previously submitted reports.

- Senior Advisory Committee (SAC) Task Force
  - The EMC is essentially the SAC. The Charter will be reviewed to ensure the EMC as currently constructed can meet the requirements of the federal guidance.
  - Changes to the RCW may be needed regarding the current cap of 17 EMC members to address federal requirements.

2. Emergency Management Advisory Group (EMAG)

- HLS Regional Coordination Concept Close-Out
- The overall Homeland Security construct will be maintained to align with grant administration and funding. Homeland Security Regional Construct discussion took place during EMAG. The way the Regional Coordinators are implemented vary from region to region. The EMAG recommendation to the EMC is to not try to standardize or mold how the regional coordinators function and leave that process to the regions in which the coordinators serve.
  - The Resource Ordering System implementation task, tested during Cascadia Rising, is being closed. A letter was scheduled to be sent out indicating the status of the Concept Close-Out process in early September

- For Human Capital, are EMATs needed? – Additional discussion will take place at today’s EMAG meeting.
- Sustainable Funding – EMAG’s focus going forward will be working with WSEMA and coordinating with the legislature
- Charles Wallace, Grays Harbor County, recalled from the previous EMAG meeting, that 14 days of recommended preparedness is to replace the “Three Days, Three Ways” previous messaging.
- Ron Averill, Chair, expressed concerns that the more rural areas of the state, particularly on the east side, may need more help than the urban areas. Additional guidance may be necessary for some of the smaller jurisdictions.
- Sandi Duffey, Grant County, indicated Region Seven has a rotating coordinator. As long as information is provided to the rest of the region, the lack of a specific designated coordinator has no negative impact.
When Grant County is provided with grant funding, the cost to manage the funds is more than the allowable management and administration (M&A) funding provided.

- There is not a consistent process for information storage and sharing. Notes from Region Seven meetings are saved via email. Although the information is saved, the challenge is a consistent method of being able to find the information. Randy August, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, expressed concerns about the use of Drop Box, SharePoint, and other storage services due to security issues. If information is needed, information is requested.

3. State Emergency Response Commission  
   
   - The next meeting will be on September 19th at 3:30. One of the main tasks for the SERC is to review last year’s Strategic Plan and reallocate responsibilities, with an additional meeting taking place to accomplish this task. There will be a summary, with a plan to move forward, at the next meeting.

4. Seismic Safety  
   
   - The committee has not met since the last EMC, but is planning to meet in the October/November timeframe. The Committee is working on issues related to Resilient Washington. Earthquake early warning is the current focus.
   - Bob Johnson provided a fire update. Comparing fire seasons, the current count is about 650 fires in the state, where last year at this time there were 1,500 fires in the state. Total burned is at 15,000 acres, compared to last year’s total of over a million acres. There have been fewer overall IMT deployments this year and increased cooperative efforts and proactive efforts in the areas of pre-deployments. Additional resources have been added, such as engines, aviation, and personnel assets.
   - JoAnn Boggs, Pend Oreille County, stated there are conflicting messages regarding burn bans and how they are interpreted. She would like consistent messaging.
   - Charles Duffey, Fire Marshal’s Office, stated 2016 has had 13 fire mobilizations, with the annual average being 10.

5. Intrastate Mutual Aid (Washington Mutual Aid System-WAMAS)  
   
   - The WAMAS subcommittee met in July. The Operations and Deployment Guide was approved at that time and is ready for endorsement.
   - The Washington Intrastate Mutual Aid System (WAMAS) Operations Manual was provided by Mark Douglas for signature by the EMC Chair and EMD Director. The Operations Manual was signed by Robert Ezelle and Ron Averill at this meeting.

6. Infrastructure Resilience Subcommittee (IRSC)  
   
   - No meeting has been held since the last EMC. The staff member leading this effort is leaving EMD. The IRSC hopes to meet again by the end of the year.

7. Whole Community Subcommittee (WCS)  
   
   - The first meeting was held August 2. The initial goal was to finalize membership and draft the charter.
   - There are efforts to include WA VOAD, and currently have 22 organizations participating, with an additional 14 agencies or organizations, which will be considered for agenda-specific issues. The committee will be limited to 22 members.
   - The group will focus on strategies to minimize disproportionate impacts to whole community populations during disasters.
   - The group can be a technical advisory group during an incident response.
   - The next meeting will be November 8 to finalize the Charter and ensure compliance with the Civil Rights Act. The group would like to bring in a speaker to address different perspectives.
   - Minutes from the August meeting will be distributed soon.
EMC Action Requests - None

1. No additional Action Requests  
   
Old Business (Due Outs)

1. EMC Charter Update  
   Robert Ezelle
   
   a. At the July 7 EMC, a copy of the recommendations was provided to the membership. The current Charter has not been updated since 2013. Additional comments have been received regarding membership.
   b. Highlights of recommendations will be provided, then a draft Charter will be provided to the EMC with a minimum of 30 days to approve prior to being approved by the EMC.
   c. Another recommendation was received to add more Alternates to membership. The Executive Committee met the consensus was to not move forward with multiple alternates at this time, but to review in the future. Additional attendees are always welcome to observe and carry back information.
   d. Chair and Vice-Chair will have staggered terms for continuity.
   e. Old verbiage included proxy language. Under the current draft, the recommendation of the Executive Committee was to remove the proxy to encourage Primary or Alternate participation.
   f. Current committees and workgroups have been identified in the Charter revision.
   g. The next step is to formally schedule a vote to be held at the November meeting. Comments or questions are welcome.
   h. Ron Averill noted on Page 4 on 7 D should include Chair and Vice-Chair.
   i. Michael Harris, on page 9, noted there is no Local Fire Chiefs Group, but there is Washington State Fire Chief’s representative as the State Fire Marshal.
   j. Charles Wallace indicated that WSEMA is essentially the emergency management directors.
   k. Randy August would like to see a member-at-large to represent Tribal interests. Ron Averill indicated we are heading in the direction of more tribal representation and that we are just beginning the process.
   l. Ron Averill discussed the primary and alternate and invited the Washington State Patrol to provide feedback. The EMC believes one primary and one alternate is sufficient to be represented at the table. Chief Batiste said the position is limited to two, but would like the position to rotate among several people depending on staff availability.
   m. Sue Bush would like DSHS to remain relevant to the EMC and committees, but if it makes more sense for a tribe to take a position of a member-at-large, DSHS is willing to relinquish the position. Ron Averill said when the SAC/EMC situation is finalized, the member-at-large position representation will be determined.

2. Cascadia Rising Update  
   Ed Taylor
   
   a. See handout following the minutes.
   b. This presentation is based on feedback from 40 submitted After Action Reviews, which indicated overall that the general public and local/state/federal government are not adequately prepared for a Cascadia Rising level incident.
   c. Discussion
      - Dick Walter, Vice-Chair, would like to know what percentage of the private sector have preparedness planning. He would like to see business engagement plans from the various local government emergency managers that include continual improvement goals and measurable targets focusing on helping small and medium businesses develop disaster response and continuity plans. Ed Taylor, EMD, reiterated that the utility companies have plans and the health
community also has emergency plans in place. Michael Loehr, DOH, stated that to be licensed facilities, the planning requirements must be met.

- Comcast has realized they are a responder, just as other responding organizations, due to the necessity of the internet.
- Sadie Whitener, ECY, inquired how many tribes participated in Cascadia Rising. There were nine from Washington and nine from Oregon.
- Ron Averill would like a summary of the data from Cascadia Rising for the annual report.

**New Business**

**1. THIRA Methodology**

- The handout follows the minutes.
- The presentation of the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) methodology included Jennifer Schaal, Morgan Mak, and Brian Laughlin of EMD.
- THIRA identifies the greatest hazards using various scenarios, picking the “maximum of maximums”, and identifying the Desired Outcomes and Capability Targets.
- Dick Walter, Vice-Chair, requested clarification on the Capability Target. The target is the specific activity that identifies what the state needs to achieve, and in what time frame, to meet the objectives of the Capability.
- Dave Norman, ECY, would like to add landslides as a possible scenario. Jennifer Schaal (EMD) added that a power grid failure scenario should also be considered.

**2. Public Preparedness Messaging**

- The fundamental issue is that three days are not sufficient preparation for a catastrophic incident. With road, bridges, and airfields damaged, three days will not be enough.
- Oregon is already on a two-week standard.
- Michael Loehr, DOH, identified the problem as being so many people in the state are financially unable to prepare for two weeks. What is the alternative for them? What is the follow up for those taxpaying folks who expect the government to provide assistance? Robert Ezelle (EMD) is working on a message to mitigate concerns. The public should consider water in their water heaters for drinking, and consider food stocks already in the homes.
- Charles Wallace, Grays Harbor County, stated that preparedness also means coordinating with neighbors, and that the public is aware of what needs to be done. If the public can be provided with different tips, that will assist as well. Labeling public groups as being unable to prepare is doing those populations a disservice.
- Dick Walter, Vice-Chair, would like to know what was learned from Cascadia Rising regarding back-up generators for fuel distribution, etc. Robert Ezelle, EMD, stated the public would be limited to fuel currently in vehicles. Priority fuel distribution needs will be given to responder and lifesaving efforts. General Daugherty stated there are no agreements in place for emergency fuel or generators for back-up power, including cell towers.
- The 14 days messaging was determined based upon commonality with other states and federal agencies. Dave Norman (DNR) would like to see statistics to support the 14 day decision.

**Closing Remarks**

1. General Daugherty
   - The budget items and general lack of preparedness are what keeps him up at night. There are competing priorities such as education, transportation, environmental concerns, etc., but government cannot let the challenges stop efforts in emergency preparedness.

2. Robert Ezelle
○ Echoed General Daugherty’s thoughts. All efforts are appreciated to support the people of Washington

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**Adjournment**

9/1/2016 12:00 PM

- Motion to adjourn by: Charles Duffy
- Second by: JoAnn Boggs
- Approval: Unanimous

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**Due Outs from Discussion**

- Due Outs and specific assignments will be sent out to the Committee in a separate email.

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**2016 Meeting Schedule - Location**

- 3 November – Building 91 Camp Murray

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**2017 Meeting Schedule - Location**

- January 5, 2017 – Bldg 92 - Camp Murray
- May 4, 2017 – Bldg 92 - Camp Murray
- September 7, 2017 - Camp Murray

- March 2, 2017 – Bldg 92 - Camp Murray
- July 6, 2017 – Bldg 92 - Camp Murray
- November 2, 2017 – Bldg 92 - Camp Murray

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Sign in Sheet and Presentations Follow

**Presentations:**

- TAG Revenue Forecast
- Governor’s Powers Slide
- Legislative Handout
- Updated Charter
- Cascadia Rising
- THIRA/SPR
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**Emergency Management Council**

**Sign In Sheet**

**MEETING DATE:** September 1, 2023
Our budget needs, obligations and revenue projections

Projected Spending Needs

2015-17 Budget

2017-19 Maintain Services at Current Levels

+ Basic Education Obligations

Projected Revenue

Pessimistic Forecast (30% chance of occurring)

Baseline Forecast (50% chance of occurring)

Optimistic Forecast (15% chance of occurring)

+ Policy Enhancements

Share of family income for non-nativity taxpayers.

IDAHO

CALIFORNIA

OREGON

WASHINGTON

HOW WASHINGTON COMPARES: TAX REGRESSIVITY
Prior to the 2008 SB 6950: During a proclaimed state of emergency, the Governor's emergency powers in RCW 43.88.220(1) include broad authority to prohibit specifically identified activities and any other activities that the Governor reasonably believes should be prohibited to help preserve and maintain life, health, property, or the public peace. RCW 43.06.220(1)(i) was interpreted to authorize the Governor to waive or suspend statutory obligations by prohibiting compliance with statutes during a declared state of emergency.

Floods of 2007 and Follow-on SB 6950: Following the 2007 floods, some observers believed certain responses in this emergency were hampered by the lack of specific statutory authority for the Governor to waive or suspend certain related statutory obligations or limitations so in 2008 the Legislature passed SB 6950.

- SB 6950 adds RCW 43.06.220(2)), to provide explicit authority for the Governor to temporarily waive or suspend a set of specifically identified laws that were believed to be problematic in responding to the 2007 flood event.
- The language of SB 6950 as passed can be interpreted to mean that only the specific statutes cited can be waived or suspended by the Governor for an area affected during a proclaimed state of emergency.
- Each emergency event is unique, involving a variety of hazards and scope variability raising different emergency response issues that may need other statutes to be temporarily waived or suspended to provide an appropriate and effective immediate response.

Proposed Technical Revisions of RCW the Governor Emergency Powers Statute – Retains the specific waiver authority for the specific statutes of concern within the 2008 legislation and clarifies that the governor has authority to provide temporary waiver or suspension of statutory obligations or limitations in other areas when reasonably believed necessary to help preserve and maintain life, health, property or public peace during a proclaimed state of emergency.
CHARTER

Washington State Emergency Management Council (EMC)

I. Name

The name of the council shall be “Emergency Management Council”, hereafter referred to as the Council.

II. Authority

The Council is authorized and empowered by the laws contained in Chapter 38.52.040 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW).

III. Purpose

The Charter outlines the Council’s responsibility with respect to emergency management readiness in Washington State. The Charter also specifies the Council’s Focus Areas, Mission, Vision, Guiding Principles and Operating Requirements and Practices, all critical in directing the Council on its path to success.

The Council:

A. Shall advise the Governor and the Adjutant General on matters pertaining to state and local emergency management.

B. May appoint such committees, ad hoc committees, subcommittees, and working groups as are required to develop specific recommendations for the improvement of emergency management practices, standards, policies, or procedures. Committees listed in Article XI, and shall provide reports of their activities and recommendations at regular meetings of the Council.

C. Shall ensure that the Governor receives an annual assessment of state-wide emergency preparedness including, but not limited to, specific progress on hazard mitigation and reduction efforts; implementation of seismic safety improvements; and hazards as identified by the state’s Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA).

D. Shall establish the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) as required by P.L. 99-499, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, as a subcommittee of the Council. Reports shall be provided from a representative of the SERC at regularly scheduled Council (EMC) meetings.

E. Shall review administrative rules governing state and local emergency management practices and recommend necessary revisions to the Adjutant General.
F. Shall advise the Adjutant General on the communications and warning systems and facilities operated or controlled under the provisions of RCW 38.52.040.

G. Shall establish the Washington Intrastate Mutual Aid Subcommittee (WAMAS) as a subcommittee of the Council. Reports shall be provided from a representative of the WAMAS at regularly scheduled Council (EMC) meetings.

IV. Mission

The Council advises the Governor and the Adjutant General on all matters pertaining to state and local emergency management by promoting, assessing, and reporting on statewide emergency readiness.

V. Vision

The vision of the Council is that Washington’s citizens, public and private infrastructure, and the vitality of Washington’s economy are safe and secure.

VI. Priorities

A. The Council will provide a multi-disciplinary forum to address current and emerging issues that impact emergency management.

B. Council members should actively represent their respective agencies, disciplines and/or constituent group.

C. To effectively accomplish its responsibility, Council members should maintain a working knowledge of core legal, policy, and operational documents. These include, but are not limited to, Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD’s), National Response Plan (NRP), National Incident Management Systems (NIMS), National Preparedness Goals, RCW Title 38, related WAC’s, Washington Statewide All-Hazards Emergency Preparedness Strategic Plan and the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

D. The Council charters committees and work groups, as appropriate, to enhance the ability of the Council to carry out its overall mission and to specifically respond to current and emerging issues.

E. The Council shall assess the status of statewide all-hazards readiness, to include, but not limited to, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. For the Council’s purposes, readiness also includes non-traditional areas of emergency management such as deterrence, preemption, prevention, and protection.

F. The Council will monitor, evaluate, assess, and identify readiness gaps and potential solutions to eliminate those gaps and will utilize strategic planning as a framework to measure state preparedness.
G. The Council will recommend the development and/or improvement of statewide emergency management standards, practices, policies, and strategies.

H. The Council will provide timely strategic policy advice to the Governor and the Adjutant General on emergency management matters.

I. Committee assessments, upon approval by the Council, will form the basis for Council recommendations and advice for the improvement of emergency management in Washington State.

J. Recommendations and advice will be included in the formal annual assessment. The Council will also provide additional recommendations and advice when the Council feels they are warranted and upon request from the Governor or the Adjutant General.

K. The Council will provide recommendations and advice to the Adjutant General regarding all WAC’s issued or being processed for issuance by the agency (EMD).

L. The Council will seek guidance from the Governor and the Adjutant General on priorities for which they need advice.

M. The Council multi-year plan of action and other operating documents will implement the provisions of this charter.

VII. Membership

A. Per RCW 38.52.040, the Council is to consist of not more than seventeen members who shall be appointed by the Adjutant General.

i. The members of the council shall include, but not be limited to:
   1. representatives of city governments (Association of Washington Cities)
   2. representatives of county governments (Washington State Association of Counties)
   3. sheriffs (Washington State Sheriff’s Association)
   4. police chiefs (Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs-WASPC)
   5. the Washington State Patrol (Washington State Patrol)
   6. the Military Department, (Director of Washington State Emergency Management Division)
   7. the Department of Ecology (Department of Ecology)
   8. state fire chiefs (State Fire Marshal’s Office)
   9. local fire chiefs (Washington State Association of Fire Chiefs)
   10. seismic safety experts (Department of Natural Resources)
12. local emergency management directors (Local EM Directors)
13. search and rescue volunteers (State of Washington Search and Rescue Volunteer Advisory Council)
14. medical professions who have expertise in emergency medical care (Department of Health)
15. building officials, (Washington Association of Building Officials)
16. private industry (Association of Washington Business), and
17. member-at-large (Varies appointment to appointment)

B. The Council members shall elect a chair from within the Council membership.

C. Appointment, Term of Office, and Compensation: Council members will be appointed for a two-year term by the Adjutant General. Members serve voluntarily, and without compensation, but may be reimbursed for their travel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and RCW 43.03.060.

D. Alternates: Appointed members or organizations shall designate one alternate to attend functions on the member’s behalf when necessary. Only that person shall have the voting privileges of the member. The designated alternate can be changed by written request to the Chair or Vice-Chair at any time, with the change going into effect upon the execution of the new appointment letter, signed by the Adjutant General.

E. Vacancies: Vacancies occurring on the Council shall be filled by appointment by the Adjutant General or designee. The Council may interview and recommend potential candidates to the Adjutant General.

F. Attendance: If a member or their alternate misses two consecutive meetings or more than half the meetings in one year without good cause, the Council may recommend to the Adjutant General that the position be declared vacant. Prior to coordinating a replacement with the Adjutant General, the Chair shall send a letter to the member indicating such action.

VIII. Officers

A. Chair and Vice Chair: The Chair and Vice Chair shall be elected or removed by members of the Council at a regular or special meeting by a simple majority vote.

B. Duties of Officers:

1. The Chair shall:

   a. Advise the Adjutant General.
b. Call Council meetings, preside at the meetings, and plan and formulate the agenda for the meetings.

c. Make recommendations to the Council regarding establishment of Committees and Chairs.

d. Perform other duties as may be necessary or prescribed by the Council for the effective operation of the Council and its responsibilities.

2. The Vice-Chair shall:

   a. In the absence of the Chair, perform and exercise the duties and functions of the Chair.

   b. Participate in committees.

   c. Perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Chair.

IX. Elections

   Elections shall be the first meeting of the calendar year. The Chair and Vice-Chair will be elected with one year staggered terms, i.e., if the Chair is elected in an even year, then the Vice-Chair is elected in an odd year.

X. Meetings

   A. Schedule: The Chair shall publish an annual meeting schedule.

   B. Special Meetings: Special meetings may be called by the Chair, as deemed appropriate, or upon a special request of at least three Council members.

   C. Meeting Notice and Requirements: The Chair will provide notice of meetings at least twenty days prior to such meetings. All meetings shall comply with the Open Public Meetings Act.

   D. Quorum: A simple majority of the appointed Council members shall constitute a quorum at a regular or special meeting of the Council.

XI. Committees and Work Groups

   A. The Council will create committees and work groups as needed. Committees will be formed to address issues and projects that are on-going and spanning several years. Work groups will be formed for specific issues and projects that will be completed within a finite period of time. Formation of either group requires a vote. The Council has established the following committees:
1) EMC Executive Committee (EC)
2) Emergency Management Advisory Group (EMAG)
3) State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)
4) Seismic Safety (SS)
5) Washington Mutual Aid System (WAMAS)
6) Infrastructure Resilience Subcommittee (IRSC)
7) Whole Community Subcommittee (WCS)

B. The committees and work groups will provide a written report to the Council Chair one week prior to a scheduled Council meeting. The Chair can assume a committee or work group is non-functional if it does not demonstrate meaningful progress and provide regular updates. Disbandment of either group requires a vote.

C. All committees will adopt a Charter that shall include at a minimum: name, purpose, membership, meeting schedules, annual review, and adoption date.

XII. Voting

Each member or designated alternate shall have one vote and must be present to cast his/her vote. Passage of motions shall require the simple majority of those present and voting. Informal polling for consensus shall not be considered voting.

XIII. Parliamentary Procedure

Robert’s Rules of Order, Newly Revised, shall be the parliamentary authority for procedures not covered by this charter.

XIV. Amendments

The Charter may be amended, repealed, altered, in whole or in part, or a new Charter adopted by a simple majority vote of the entire Council at any Council meeting provided that a copy of the proposed amendment be sent to each Council member at least thirty days prior to the meeting.

XV. Adoption Date and Annual Review

A. Adoption Date: November 2016

B. An annual review is due each November.
Overarching Conclusions

1. Washingtonians are not prepared

2. State and local government – agencies, emergency management, leadership – are not prepared
Overarching Conclusions

3. Catastrophic response is fundamentally different than any response we have seen before:

- Response infrastructure damaged
- “Push” response required
- Massive response required
- Clock is ticking to a humanitarian disaster
Strategic Findings

Recommendations to the executive and legislative branches of State Government for action.

These findings deal with the policy, direction, prioritization, and resourcing of critical state level planning, mitigation, and disaster preparation activities.
The state lacks comprehensive catastrophic incident response plans.

Current emergency planning is not adequate for catastrophic disasters at the state, state agency, and local jurisdiction levels.

At a minimum, catastrophic-level concepts are required for:

- Sheltering
- Public health
- Infrastructure
- Fuel management
- Security
- Assessments
- Evacuation
- Fatality management
- Energy restoration
- Resource distribution
- Movement control
- Search and Rescue
- Transportation
- Communications
- Responder support
- Air Operations
Policy and Strategic Level Findings (Problem Areas)

• The state’s transportation, communication, and energy networks which are essential to enable a catastrophic response and thus, saving and sustaining lives, are not survivable.

• The state’s current mindset and approach to disaster response is not suitable to a catastrophic scale incident.

• The state is at risk for a humanitarian disaster within 10 days following a CSZ rupture.
Policy and Strategic Level Findings (Problem Areas)

• The state relies heavily on the American Red Cross, a volunteer organization, for the essential task of mass sheltering and feeding

• There is no long-term recovery strategy or plan

• The Resilient Washington recommendations have not been implemented
Policy and Strategic Level Recommendations

1. Government must make emergency preparedness a critical priority

2. Resource state agencies to adequately conduct detailed catastrophic disaster planning and implement these plans in response

3. Develop state funding mechanism to support state, state agency and local jurisdiction preparedness activities

4. Accelerate implementation of Resilient Washington
Policy and Strategic Level Recommendations

5. Encourage mitigation efforts to improve survivability of communications infrastructure that supports both public information and warning (TV/radio)

6. Improve survivability of operational communications infrastructure

7. Resource the development of an interagency mass care (mass evacuation, sheltering, feeding) cadre and establishment of supporting infrastructure
Policy and Strategic Level Recommendations

8. Establish legal path to enable the governor to enact specific emergency waivers in the immediate aftermath of a catastrophic disaster to enable crisis standards of care

9. Review the direction of State Government Continuity of Operations Planning for a catastrophic event and develop/improve the overall continuity of government plan
Operational Findings

These findings will be developed into recommendations for action by state agency executives and managers, Emergency Management Division managers, and the general emergency management professional community in the state of Washington. These findings deal with the state multiagency coordination system, the state Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, and the Incident Command Structure practices at the state and local level.
Operational Coordination

1. Clarify UCG Roles and Responsibilities

2. Instill EOC/ECC Catastrophic mindset and approach

3. Improve the framework for state-wide command, control, and coordination of a wide-area catastrophic incident

4. Improve SEOC and JOC integration and the interagency employment of military resources

5. Commerce must continue to develop habitual relationships with energy utilities
Situational Assessment

1. Washington needs a technical clearing house

The California Earthquake Clearinghouse

A place to coordinate earthquake field investigations and share observations and knowledge among emergency responders and the engineering and scientific communities

What is the California Earthquake Clearinghouse?

The Clearinghouse is a resource shared by government agencies, non-profit organizations and academia after damaging earthquakes, where engineers, geologists, seismologists, sociologists, economists, and other researchers who collect information about the affected area can participate in a temporary organization to facilitate the gathering and sharing of information, maximize its availability, and better use the talents of those present.
Situational Assessment

2. Improve situational assessment at the State EOC
All stakeholders need to be part of a *formally established working group* with a designated end state and chair.

- Determine Information Requirements
- Determine Information *Collection* Procedures and Tools
- Determine Information *Sharing* Procedures and Tools

Clallam EOC

WSDOT AOC
Operational Communications

We are not prepared to operate in a degraded communications environment over an extended period

1. Improve assignment, maintaining of Government Emergency Telephone Service/Wireless Priority Service access codes (cards) and Satellite phones

2. Examine the viability of cellular/smart phone network as alternate communication method in immediate aftermath of a catastrophic earthquake

3. Continue training and exercising the professional and volunteer community on alternate communication systems, forms, and procedures
Mass Care

1. Train cadre for ESF 6 and a Mass Care Task Force or related functions

2. Determine the appropriate state-level provider of mass care resources in wide-area, catastrophic disasters

3. Develop closer ESF 6/Mass Care Task Force, ESF 8, and ESF 1 integration in a catastrophic response (integration of mass sheltering/evacuation/patient movement/available routes and air/sea ports)
Critical Transportation

Roads and airports are key to the response as they enable access to impacted areas and delivery of supplies

1. Improve policy level direction/priorities on route clearance

2. Educate the public to properly frame expectation management for route clearance capacity following a CSZ rupture

3. Educate emergency managers on WSDOT/state ESF 1 roles and responsibilities and where they do not align with Federal ESF 1 roles and responsibilities

DRAFT – NOT FOR PUBLICATION
1. **Waivers/Governor’s Emergency Powers** (addressed as a state-wide issue): Crisis Standards of Care was adversely impacted by the Governor’s lack of authority for waivers, exemptions, exceptions

2. **Refine patient movement process and coordination**

3. **Conduct Mass Evacuation Planning - Movement of patients** during a mass evacuation needs more planning and coordination
Public Health & Medical Services

4. Fatality Management – Develop capacity at local level

5. Keep working towards ICS alignment at each level of government.
Catastrophic Planning

Current emergency planning is not adequate for catastrophic disasters at the state, state agency, and local jurisdiction levels.

At a minimum, catastrophic-level concepts are required for:

- Sheltering
- Public health
- Infrastructure
- Fuel management
- Security
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- Fatality management
- Energy restoration
- Resource distribution
- Movement control
- Search and Rescue
- Transportation
- Communications
- Responder support
- Air Operations

DRAFT – NOT FOR PUBLICATION
Catastrophic Planning

1. Resource the ESF 20 (WANG) CSZ CONPLAN

2. Develop a state catastrophic incident plan which includes annexes for each ESF

3. Develop operational task force plans
   • Refine the Fuel Allocation Plan (Commerce/ESF 12)
   • Evacuation plan
   • Local Casualty Collection Points
   • Logistics (Movement control, staging areas, local distribution)
Catastrophic Planning

3. Follow-up with AAG on specific waivers: Public Disclosure Compliance; ESF 13 commissioning law enforcement

4. Develop a PIO Playbook

5. Telephonic Emergency Response Teams (TERT) – Expand awareness and contacts for TERT usage
Search and Rescue

“Pyramid of Life”
Los Angeles Fire Department
Urban Search and Rescue
Search and Rescue

1. Emphasize Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) importance to SAR - first 72 hours

2. Develop a program to enhance skills of existing wilderness search and rescue units in state by training them in light urban search and rescue
Recommended State-wide Training Focus Areas

1. Train and educate government and response professionals on the scope, requirements, plans, and sequence of a catastrophic response.

2. Educate local jurisdictions on constraints placed on Title X military use in law enforcement or security roles.

3. Educate and train proficiency in using the iSNAP form for transmitting resource requests and situation reports via alternate forms of communication.
CR 2016 Lessons Learned Recap

• Time is of the essence
• Detailed planning is imperative
  – Planning assumptions must be thought through and established
  – Plans must automatically trigger and be able to be executed in the absence of state and local leadership
  – Push vs. Pull logistics
• Transportation Infrastructure is the lynchpin of the response
  – Criticality of east-west and north-south routes
  – Airport assessment and opening
  – Rail, ports
• Effective, survivable communications is essential
• Public Preparedness
• CSZ is a national issue
Way Ahead

• Publish and present the After Action Report
• Brief the Governor’s Office
• Prepare a legislative package for the Governor’s consideration focused on schools
• Push for Resilient WA subcabinet
• Continue to develop the state catastrophic plan with a focus on detailed concepts and appropriate ESF engagement
Questions and Comments
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment in Washington State
Presentation to EMC
September 1, 2016

Jennifer Schaal
State Preparedness Assessment Program Manager
jennifer.schaal@mil.wa.gov
(253) 512-7053

Morgan Mak
Mitigation Strategist
morgan.mak@mil.wa.gov
(253) 512-7142

Brian Laughlin
Planning Strategist
brian.Laughlin@mil.wa.gov
(253) 512-7050
Our goal today

- Jennifer will introduce you to the WA State Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)

- Morgan will explain the 19 hazards in the HIVA/SEHMP

- Brian will provide a look into the future of where threats and hazards are moving in our state
WASHINGTON STATE
THREAT AND HAZARD IDENTIFICATION
AND RISK ASSESSMENT
THIRA is Step 1-3; SPR is Step 4

STEP 1: Identify Threats and Hazards of Concern
STEP 2: Give Threats and Hazards Context
STEP 3: Establish Capability Targets
STEP 4: Apply the Results

Capabilities Assessment
# Step 1: Identify Threats and Hazards of Concern

## Washington State Threats and Hazards

Threats and Hazards identified in the Washington State Mitigation Plan and the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural</th>
<th>Technological</th>
<th>Human-caused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avalanche</td>
<td>Abandoned Underground Mines</td>
<td>Civil Disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological</strong></td>
<td>Dam/levee failure</td>
<td><strong>Cyber incident</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>Hazardous Materials</td>
<td>School violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Earthquake</strong></td>
<td>Pipeline</td>
<td><strong>Terrorism</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Flood</strong></td>
<td><strong>Radiological</strong></td>
<td>Workplace violence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infestation</td>
<td>Transportation Incidents</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landslide</td>
<td>Urban conflagration</td>
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<td><strong>Pandemic</strong></td>
<td>Utility Outage</td>
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<td>Severe Storm</td>
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<td>Tornado</td>
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<td><strong>Tsunami</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Volcano</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wildfire</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Step 2: Give the Threats and Hazards Context

• Natural: Earthquake
  A magnitude 9.0 earthquake occurs along the Cascadia Subduction Zone at noon on a summer Saturday, triggering a tsunami.

• Natural: Tsunami
  A CSZ-triggered tsunami occurs at noon on a summer Saturday. The first wave makes contact with land 10-30 minutes after the shaking. Wave heights range from 12 to 65 feet and continue for up to 12 hours after the initial shaking or aftershock.
Step 2: Give the Threats and Hazards Context (cont’d)

- **Natural: Flood**
  A series of winter storms in December-January during Christmas holidays was followed by an atmospheric river resulted in statewide flooding.

- **Natural: Pandemic**
  A new, severe strain of communicable disease kills hundreds and incapacitates over a million statewide. Public venues including schools are closed for an extended number of months.
Step 2: Give the Threats and Hazards Context (cont’d)

• Natural: Biological
  A Foot and Mouth outbreak during November in various locations across Washington, resulting in the destruction of over a million animals and the shutdown of animal agriculture production across the United States.

• Natural: Volcano
  Mt. Rainier erupts, sending a massive lahar down the Puyallup and Carbon River valleys to Tacoma at noon on a winter school day. Tephra falls over the entire state..
Step 2: Give the Threats and Hazards Context (cont’d)

• Natural: Wildfire
  A dry lightning storm sweeps across the state from the crest of the Cascades toward eastern Washington, in August, after five years of drought, causing wildfires that burn a million acres, destroy several hundred homes and other structures; and severely impact agriculture and livestock operations throughout the impacted areas of the state.

• Technological: Radiological Incident
  A severe accident at Columbia Generating Station during harvest time (July-September) results in a release of radiological material that has long-term impacts to infrastructure statewide.
Step 2: Give the Threats and Hazards Context (cont’d)

• Human-Caused: Cyber Incident
  A significant cyber incident occurs, impacting transportation management; public safety communications; emergency response capability; drinking water; waste removal and processing; energy delivery; monetary actions; telecommunication systems; and exploits data for monetary loss which impacts citizens and state budget.

• Human-Caused: Terrorism
  Terrorists detonate a 5,000 pound truck bomb at in the Seattle stadium district during overlapping sports events in the summer. Simultaneously they initiate small arms attacks at 3 downtown hotels and set multiple fires adjacent to those hotels.
## Step 3: Establish Capability Targets

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A 7.9 earthquake occurs near the Cascadia Subduction Zone. The tsunami warning system is notified and a public announcement is made to evacuate the coastal areas.</td>
<td>Establish capability to monitor and respond to earthquakes.</td>
<td>Establish capability to provide real-time information to the public.</td>
<td>Establish capability to coordinate with other agencies.</td>
<td>Establish capability to provide emergency services.</td>
<td>Establish capability to provide relief supplies.</td>
<td>Establish capability to repair infrastructure.</td>
<td>Establish capability to provide psychological support.</td>
<td>Establish capability to support long-term recovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A CO2 release occurs from a volcanic eruption. The eruption is monitored and public announcements are made to evacuate the area.</td>
<td>Establish capability to monitor and respond to volcanic eruptions.</td>
<td>Establish capability to provide real-time information to the public.</td>
<td>Establish capability to coordinate with other agencies.</td>
<td>Establish capability to provide emergency services.</td>
<td>Establish capability to provide relief supplies.</td>
<td>Establish capability to repair infrastructure.</td>
<td>Establish capability to provide psychological support.</td>
<td>Establish capability to support long-term recovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An outbreak of communicable disease occurs in the community. Public health measures are implemented to control the spread of the disease.</td>
<td>Establish capability to monitor and respond to communicable diseases.</td>
<td>Establish capability to provide real-time information to the public.</td>
<td>Establish capability to coordinate with other agencies.</td>
<td>Establish capability to provide emergency services.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A major flood occurs due to heavy rainfall. Public health measures are implemented to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases.</td>
<td>Establish capability to monitor and respond to floods.</td>
<td>Establish capability to provide real-time information to the public.</td>
<td>Establish capability to coordinate with other agencies.</td>
<td>Establish capability to provide emergency services.</td>
<td>Establish capability to provide relief supplies.</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

### Notes
- The table above outlines the potential impacts of various scenarios and the necessary capabilities to respond effectively.
- The capabilities listed are essential for ensuring public safety, health, and well-being during and after emergency situations.
- Regular training and exercises are conducted to enhance preparedness and response effectiveness.
- Collaboration with other agencies and communities is crucial for a comprehensive response.

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**Example Scenario:** A major earthquake occurs near the Cascadia Subduction Zone. The earthquake strikes unexpectedly, causing significant damage to buildings and infrastructure. The tsunami warning system is activated, and public announcements are made to evacuate the coastal areas. Emergency services are deployed to provide medical assistance and rescue operations. Relief supplies are distributed to affected communities, and repairs are initiated to restore damaged infrastructure.

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**Expected Outcomes:**
- All affected residents are evacuated safely.
- Emergency services are able to respond quickly and effectively.
- Relief supplies are delivered promptly.
- Repairs to critical infrastructure are initiated and completed within the specified time frame.
- Psychological support is provided to affected individuals and communities.

---

**Challenges:**
- Coordinating with multiple agencies and jurisdictions.
- Ensuring timely and effective communication.
- Managing resources and logistics efficiently.
- Providing psychological support to affected individuals and communities.

---

**Preparation Steps:**
- Regular training and exercises for all emergency responders.
- Collaborative planning with other agencies and communities.
- Stockpiling of essential supplies and equipment.
- Regular updates and training for the public on emergency preparedness.

---

**Evaluation:**
- Review of response effectiveness and lessons learned.
- Identification of necessary improvements for future emergencies.
- Documentation of response actions and outcomes.

---

**Suggested Resources:**
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- United States Geological Survey (USGS)
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
Step 3: Establish Capability Targets (cont’d)

1. **Impacts** of *each* Scenario to *each* Core Capability

   Ex:  **Earthquake** -> **Critical Transportation**

   *Catastrophic impact to Western Washington highways, railroads, airports, port facilities and ferry terminals, primarily along the Washington coastline. Significant impacts expected in the Puget Sound. Disrupted periods for transportation infrastructure range from days to up to a year or more, depending on extent of damage.*
Step 3: Establish Capability Targets (cont’d)

2. Desired Outcomes for each Core Capability

Ex: Earthquake -> Critical Transportation

(1) Coordinate transportation activities to support the efforts of state agencies and local jurisdictions requiring assistance in performance of their disaster response and recovery missions.

(2) Establish the priority and/or allocation of transportation resources, processing of all transportation requests, managing air resources for disaster support, conducting damage assessments, determining the priority of state highway repair, and appropriate emergency management coordination with state agencies, local jurisdictions, neighboring states, tribes and provinces.

(3) Coordinate the flow of land and air resources throughout the disaster area for effective movement of relief and/or recovery supplies, personnel, and equipment.

(4) Liaison with commercial transportation providers concerning significant interruptions of service (freight resiliency).
3. **Capability Targets** for *each* Core Capability

Ex:  **Earthquake** -> **Critical Transportation**

70% of critical transportation multi-modal routes will be accessible to save lives and provide basic needs within 30 days according to transportation corridor access plans.
State Preparedness Assessment Program

**THIRA**
- Tells the story of our threats & hazards
- Defines the impacts of each threat & hazard on each core capability
- Defines the outcomes we want for the **most severe** impact to each core capability
- Sets performance targets based on the outcomes

**SPR**
- Rates our level of capability
- Looks at the essential elements of every core capability:
  - Planning
  - Organization
  - Equipment
  - Training
  - Exercise
- Assesses using a 1-5 pt. scale and gap description
  *...and this is just one way of assessing our preparedness*

**Strategic Plan**
- Pulls the THIRA targets and SPR gaps together
- Describes what each core capability means in our state
- Sets at least one strategic objective for each POETE element
- Looks forward 5 years, but is reviewed and improved annually

Due Dec 31
Due Dec 31
Annual Review
State Hazard Mitigation Planning

• All states (including territories and the District of Columbia) and federally-recognized tribes applying directly to FEMA as an applicant must have a FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan as a condition for receiving:
  – Non-emergency Public Assistance (Categories C-G)
  – Fire Management Assistance Grants
  – Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) project grants through the HMA grant programs
    • Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
    • Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program
    • Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program

• Hazard Mitigation Planning Requirements and procedures found in 44 CFR §201.
State Hazard Mitigation Planning

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    - Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program

- Hazard Mitigation Planning Requirements and procedures found in 44 CFR §201.
Requirements

- Planning Process
- Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
- Mitigation Strategy
- State Mitigation Capabilities
- Local Coordination and Mitigation Capabilities
- Repetitive Loss Strategy
Natural Hazards in 2013 SEHMP

- Avalanche
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Flood
- Landslide

- Severe Storm
- Tsunami
- Volcano
- Wildland Fire

**Climate Change Component**
Other Hazards in 2013 SEHMP

- Animal, Crop, Plant Disease, and Infestation Outbreak
- Dam Safety
- Hazardous Materials
- Pipelines
- Public Health, Communicable Diseases Outbreak, Epidemic, Pandemic
- Terrorism
- Urban Fire
- Cyber Threat
## Risk Assessment History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009 HIVA</th>
<th>2010 SHMP</th>
<th>2013 SEHMP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avalanche</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volcano</td>
<td>Volcano</td>
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</table>
Current Status of Risk Assessment
• SEHMP used as vehicle to meet risk assessment requirements of RCW 38.52.030
• Risk assessment information is needed for other planning efforts

GOAL - Develop a risk assessment that:
- Includes natural and technological hazards most likely to cause impacts in WA
- Informs EMD planning mechanisms
- Informs EMD decision-making and priorities
Risk Assessment Product:

- Provides risk assessment baseline for all other planning efforts
- Meets HMP and THIRA requirements, ensures consistency between risk and vulnerability assessments required in the two planning processes
- Working Product – Updated when new hazard specific info is available to be incorporated, not specifically attached to HMP cycle