



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

"A disaster ready and resilient Washington State"

EMAG Small Workgroup Outbrief

7 February 2019



Agenda

- EMAG Workgroup purpose
- Definitions
 - What is Emergency Management
 - What does an Emergency Manager do?
- Strategic options
 - Must do
 - Should do



EMAG Workgroup

- Purpose:
 - Identify opportunities for improving emergency management service delivery state-wide
 - Identify resource needs and requirements to meet service delivery goals
- Tasks:
 - Develop common language and terminology for use state-wide to ensure “one-voice” communication
 - Identify strategic options for improving statewide emergency management service delivery
- Timeline
 - 7 FEB: Brief EMAG on workgroup activities
 - 8 FEB – 8 MAR: Open comment period to include COA recommendation
 - 9 MAR – 8 APR: Refine strategy
 - 17/18 APR: Present outputs to the EM community during Partners in Preparedness week
 - 22 APR – 28 JUN: Identify workgroup team members
 - JUL 2019 – APR 2020: Execute project work plans
 - APR 2020: Present outputs during Partners in Preparedness week
 - APR – SEP 2020:
 - Develop legislation and decision packages for submission
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“One Voice” Communication

- Key to an effective strategy development is to communicate to stakeholders and customers with one voice. Our message can gain traction and resonate with these groups if it is coordinated, memorable, informs and influences our audience to take action or support our actions.
- There is a perception that we (statewide Emergency Managers) do not currently have a consistent message to some very basic communication – “What is Emergency Management?” and “What do we do as Emergency Managers?”. Without a consistent message it is difficult to inform or influence stakeholders and customers.
- If we are unable to collaboratively develop a consistent and acceptable message we will have difficulty getting follow-on messages to resonate with stakeholders and customers and any strategies that are developed are at risk of going unsupported.



Emergency Management Defined – Long

Emergency management is a system designed to protect cultural and physical environments from the impacts of natural and human-made hazards. This includes economic, property, and environmental aspects of communities. It is organized to strategically address preparedness activities, including protection and prevention from disasters; risk identification and assessment; social vulnerability; response tactics; recovery operations; and mitigation for future incidents. Emergency management professionals actively partner with stakeholders to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all hazards. Each of these phases are linked together in a cyclical manner so effective and efficient activities assist in reducing the impact of disaster upon infrastructure, communities, families and individuals before, during, and after an incident to sustain communities.

The governing principle for Emergency Management in the state is that emergencies and disasters begin and end in local jurisdictions or communities, with higher levels of government supporting actions at the local level.

Importance: how we communicate what EM is to elected officials and stakeholders



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Emergency Management Defined – Short

Emergency Management's purpose is to help people before, during, and after emergencies and disasters.



What does an Emergency Manager do? (1 of 2)

- **Researches** and **Evaluates** scientific data to determine hazard identification, risk assessment and consequence analysis for specific jurisdictions and communities.
- **Authors, Defines** and **Establishes** strategic public information and education campaigns detailing risk and hazard to site specific communities we serve, then assists in the **Development** of multi -systems approaches on how best to reduce the impact of disaster, create change and implement process daily.
- **Supervises, Coordinates** and **Enhances** communications, alert and notification and public warning capabilities.
- **Collaborates** with partners and stakeholders to **Create, Construct, Compose** and **Review** operational plans and procedures for, but not limited to, emergency response, continuity of operations, continuity of government and recovery from emergencies.
- **Designs** and **Implements** training and exercises for all emergency and disaster plans, procedures and potential emergency and disaster scenarios which could affect life, environment, critical infrastructure, business and community.

Importance: how we communicate to elected officials and stakeholders what EM does



What does an Emergency Manager do? (2 of 2)

- **Employs** the ability to communicate with and monitor various social media modes and methods.
- **Markets** and **Advertises** specific public information and education programs on emergency and disaster preparation, risk and hazard information, and training and exercise opportunities.
- **Originates, Initiates** and **Sustains** outreach and information exchange between the public, local government, business and industry, and the emergency management program.
- **Generates, Administers, Instructs** and **Convenes** emergency preparedness trainings for business and industry, community preparedness endeavors, volunteer assistance and Emergency Operations Center/Emergency Coordination Center activities.
- **Coordinates** all aspects of community response and recovery from emergencies and disasters by integrating community organizations and systems.

Importance: how we communicate to elected officials and stakeholders what EM does



Options for a Strategic Way Ahead

- Effective strategy development should also enable us to identify opportunities for improving emergency management service delivery state-wide and help us identify resource needs and requirements to meet service delivery goals. The ideal environment is fiscal needs support operational requirements across all levels of emergency management.
- While an option exists to stay on the same course that we find ourselves today with the same funding solutions, it is generally acknowledged that a gap exists where operational capability lags behind capability needs, a direct result of unsustainable funding. Federal funding is evolving, becoming more constrained and isn't enabling Emergency Managers to generate or sustain the requisite capabilities. State and local funding of emergency management does not fill the gap consistently across the state to help meet the needed capabilities. This gap creates a have vs. have not environment and creates operational risk.
- If we are unable to develop and create a more sustainable fiscal environment for the future, Emergency Management across the state will continue to operate at existing capability levels and we will all be required to accept risks in our current capabilities.



Must and Should Implement Activities

Importance: Should inform what strategic direction we take as Emergency Managers statewide and what activities are prioritized from further refinement



Must Implement Options

1. Centers of Excellence
2. Standardize and Align Pre-disaster Processes with Post-disaster Processes
3. Review/Update RCW 38.52 and WACs
4. Regionalized Service Delivery



Centers of Excellence

- 1.1 - Define what a Center of Excellence means for the EM community in Washington State.
- 1.2 - Determine what our statewide CoE(s) needs/wants are.
- 1.3 - Determine what CoE(s) we currently have statewide.
- 1.4 - Prioritize our future needs/wants based on gaps between what we want and what we already have.
- 1.5 - Develop strategy to achieve prioritized needs/wants.
- 1.6 - Implement strategy.



Standardize and Align Pre-disaster Processes with Post-disaster Processes

- 2.1 - Tribal Nations - county/city and state support
- 2.2 – Request for assistance business processes in non-emergency periods
- 2.3 - Request for assistance business processes in an emergency/Major Disaster
- 2.4 - Roles/responsibilities State-State Agencies
- 2.5 - Consider integrating "Standardized Emergency Management" / NIMS
 - 2.6.1 – Opportunities to standardize processes regardless of home rule status
 - 2.6.2 – Opportunities to centralize services (e.g. LEP and Alert and Warning)



Review/Update RCW 38.52 and WACs

- 3.1 - Rewrite WAC 118-30 and update WAC 118-09 to synchronize with the appropriate 118-30 changes
- 3.2 - Review 38.52 requirements
- 3.3 - Roles/responsibilities City-County (Cities will... / Counties will... / multi-county regions will...)



Regionalized Service Delivery

- 4.1 - Define what regionalization means (EM service delivery and the capability of the EM Community to regionalize)
- 4.2 - Based on what regionalization could/should look like for EM, determine the remaining 5 "Ws"
 - 4.3.1 - What does staffing a regionalized service delivery look like?
 - 4.3.2 - Where does the regionalization occur?
 - 4.3.3 - Who performs the regionalization at EM agencies, based on the service delivery needs?
 - 4.3.4 - When and how often would regionalized services benefit EM customers?
- 4.3 - Determine what, where, when/frequency, who and how the EM Community could regionalize capability that supports the EM Community?
- 4.4 - Develop and implement a strategy to achieve regionalization.



Should Implement Options

- A. Resiliency Office reporting to the Governor's Office
- B. Funding methods coupled with roles and responsibilities



Resiliency Office reporting to the Governor's Office

- A.1 - Advocacy of recommendation contained in the Governor's Resilient Washington Sub-cabinet
- A.2. - Work with and support OIC study
- A.3. - Leverage cross-governmental relationships to influence and further the initiative



Funding Methods Coupled with Roles and Responsibilities

- B.1. - Take outputs from items 3, 4, E, F
- B.2. - Bottom-up and Top-down review
- B.3. - Assess funding by type -holistic approach
- B.4. - Align fund source to prioritizing (capability generation or sustainment)
- B.5. - Identify areas to assume risk
- B.6. - Identify categories, programs, functions that can be candidates for a regional solution



Courses of Action (COA)

COA 1: Action Items – All must and should implement activities

COA 2: Action Items – All must Implement and B

COA 3: Action Items – 2, 3, B

Must Implement

1. Centers of Excellence
2. Standardize and Align Pre-disaster processes with Post-disaster processes
3. Review/update RCW 38.52 and WACs
4. Regionalized Service Delivery

Should Implement

- A. Resiliency Office reporting to the Governor's Office
- B. Funding methods coupled with roles and responsibilities



Course of Action 1

1. Centers of Excellence
2. Standardize and Align Pre-disaster Processes with Post-disaster Processes
3. Review/Update RCW 38.52 and WACs
4. Regionalized Service Delivery
 - A. Resiliency Office reporting to the Governor's Office
 - B. Funding methods coupled with roles and responsibilities



Course of Action 2

1. Centers of Excellence
 2. Standardize and Align Pre-disaster Processes with Post-disaster Processes
 3. Review/Update RCW 38.52 and WACs
 4. Regionalized Service Delivery
- B. Funding methods coupled with roles and responsibilities



Course of Action 3

2. Standardize and Align Pre-disaster Processes with Post-disaster Processes
 3. Review/Update RCW 38.52 and WACs
- B. Funding methods coupled with roles and responsibilities



Agenda Close-out

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Questions