Reducing Catastrophic Losses by Avoiding the Path of Least Resilience

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Learning Roadmap

• Resilience – what and why?
• No Risks, No Way....Know Your Risks and Know the Way
• Self-assessment
• Funding Sources for Losses
• Response in a Catastrophic Event or Loss
• FEMA and recovery process
• Resources
Resiliency

When you bend with the wind but don't break in the storm.
Risk Management vs. Resilience

Risk Components
- Threat / Hazard
- Vulnerability
- Consequences

Resilience Components
- Robustness
- Resourcefulness
- Recovery
- Redundancy

Relationship between risk and resilience components
This map denotes the approximate location for each of the 14 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters that impacted the United States during 2018.
1980-2018 Year-to-Date United States Billion-Dollar Disaster Event Frequency (CPI-Adjusted)

Event statistics are added according to the date on which they ended.
# Risk Assessment Matrix

**No Risk, No Way**

**Know Your Risks, Know the Way**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Catastrophic (1)</th>
<th>Critical (2)</th>
<th>Marginal (3)</th>
<th>Negligible (4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequent (A)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable (B)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasional (C)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote (D)</td>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improbable (E)</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliminated (F)</td>
<td>Eliminated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The matrix uses colors to indicate risk levels.*
Self Assessment

Hazard Identification
- Fire
- Explosion
- Natural hazards
- Hazardous materials spill or release
- Terrorism
- Workplace violence
- Pandemic disease
- Utility outage
- Mechanical breakdown
- Supplier failure
- Cyber attack

Vulnerability Assessment
- People
- Property including buildings, critical infrastructure
- Supply chain
- Systems/equipment
- Information Technology
- Business operations
- Reputation of or confidence in entity
- Regulatory and contractual obligations
- Environment

Impact Analysis
- Casualties
- Property damage
- Business interruption
- Loss of customers
- Financial loss
- Environmental contamination
- Loss of confidence in the organization
- Fines and penalties
- Lawsuits
Have a game plan!

- People
  - Your Plan
  - Your County
  - Your Department
  - Your Response
  - Your Resilience

- Operations/Resources
- Assets
- Coverage
Response and Recovery

• Key Contacts – TAC, emergency vendors, general contractor
• Damage Assessment – eyes and ears
• Access – who has the keys
• Inventory – templates, systematic approach, accountability
• Duties and Responsibilities – preservation from further damage
Types of Catastrophes

Hurricanes
– Primarily a coastal phenomenon

Severe Weather
(Wind, Hail, Tornadoes)
– Northern and Western areas of Texas

Wildfires
– Central Texas

Know the risks in your region!
Why and how are they different?

• **Scale** – Number of facilities and magnitude of damage is significant

• **Personal Property** – Sometimes our own homes and businesses are affected, as well as County property. We are pulled in multiple directions at once.

• **Operational Disruption** – Emergency Operations Center, Sheriff’s Department, Courthouse (center of government operations) all may be affected

• **Increased Regulations** -
  • Emergency Declaration?
  • Public Procurement Process – Limitations on responsiveness?
  • FEMA, TAC RMP, TWIA, NFIP Interactions
Whose Dollars Go First?

Yours

Insurance/Pool

Other Insurance — TWIA, NFIP

FEMA

Recovery Program Grants

COUNTY MANAGEMENT & RISK CONFERENCE
RESOURCES AND SOLUTIONS FOR COUNTIES
Emergency Service / Mitigation Work vs. Reconstruction

- Restoration Process Occurs in Phases (Emergency, Mitigation, Reconstruction)
- Emergency Response / Mitigation – Specialty contractors with specialized equipment ready to deploy in emergency situations
  - Safety – Electrical, hazardous materials (asbestos, lead, etc.)
    - Do you have an asbestos or lead survey on file? For each building?
  - Mitigate Damages – Drying versus demolition
- Who are you going to call?
  - Local contractor or large, regional firm?
  - Who will answer in the middle of the night? Or even better...who can you call before the catastrophe occurs?
- Reconstruction / Repairs – May not need to be specialty contractor
  - Could be a separate procurement contract
  - Existing relationships with vendors prior to catastrophic event
Emergency Response / Restoration Partnership

• TAC RMP and the County are partners in the process!
• TAC RMP has a TEAM of consultants available to help with damage assessment
  • TAC RMP Property Program Supervisor – Brett Anderson
  • AS&G Independent Adjuster
  • YOUNG & Associates Building Consultant
  • Engineering Consultants (Hygienist, Architectural, Structural, Mechanical, Electrical, etc.)
• Contractors (Restoration Contractors and Repair Contractors) – Hired directly by the County
• Keep lines of communication open between you and TAC RMP at all times
Disaster Recovery Process

Presenters: William Vola & Michael Manders
Chambers County, Texas

1. It’s all about the PROCESS!
2. The GOLDEN RULE: If you want their GOLD, you will follow their RULES.
3. INFORMATION is KING.
Disaster Recovery Process

**Essential Pre-Disaster Principles**

- NIMS Concurrence: Personnel and Operations
- Reduce the consequences of disasters through
  - Mitigation
  - Preparedness
  - Planning
  - Education, training and exercises
- Pre-need, standby contracts are the ONLY way!
- The more you sweat in training, the less you bleed during response!
Disaster Recovery Process

Examples of **KEY FEMA Guidance Documents**:
- **FEMA 323** – Public Assistance Applicant’s Handbook
- **FEMA 325** – Debris Management Guide
- **FEMA Procurement Guide**
- **FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide** (PAPPG)
- **2CFR200**
- **FEMA Recovery Policies**
Disaster Recovery Process

**Relevant Texas Statutes**

• Texas Government Code – 262 County Purchasing
• Texas Government Code – 418 Emergency Management
• Texas Government Code – 2254 Professional Services Contracting
• Texas Government Code – 2269 Contracting for Construction
• **County Purchasing Policies!**
Disaster Recovery Process

Progression of Recovery Process
• Disaster Declaration by Governor, then President
• Formal Request for Public Assistance
• Recovery Scoping Meeting (Kickoff Mtg)
• Exploratory Discussion – Discuss damages & eligibility
• Submit Damage Inventory
• Creation of Projects in FEMA PA Portal
• Documenting progress through submission of documents and processes in FEMA PA Portal
• Project Closeouts upon completion & submission of documents
Disaster Recovery Process

**Key People in the FEMA Disaster Recovery Process**

- County Judge/Chief Administrative Officer
- FEMA Program Delivery Manager (PDMG)
- TDEM Grant Coordinator
- County Emergency Management
- County Purchasing Agent
- County Auditor’s Office
- Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) over County damaged facilities and equipment

**TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE MATTERS!!**
References and Resources


• Property Pool members have access to the following at no additional cost:
  ➢ Property Risk Assessments – contact your Risk Control Consultant
  ➢ Coverage Reviews – contact your Risk Management Consultant

• Resource Handbook - packet
Questions