



EMERGENCY  
MANAGEMENT

# Community Disaster Preparedness

Prince William County  
Emergency Management  
2018



# Agenda



- **What is Emergency Management (EM)?**
- **Phases of EM**
- **Hazards in Prince William County (PWC)**
- **Preparedness in PWC**
- **Whole Community Engagement**
- **Mass Care & Other Considerations**
- **Conclusion**



# What is Emergency Management?



- The Office of Emergency Management **coordinates** efforts among the **whole community** to ensure that the county is able to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against **all hazards**.
  - **Day-to-day:** 7.0 FTE under the Department of Fire and Rescue.
  - **During an emergency:** all agencies and partners under the authority of the County Executive.



# Phases of Emergency Management



- **Preparedness:** Efforts to reduce or eliminate risks to persons and property or lessen the effects or consequences of an incident.
- **Response:** Actions to save lives, protect property, and stabilize the incident.
- **Recovery:** Actions to restore the community to “normal” through damage assessment, restoration of critical facilities & functions, economic stabilization, and long-term recovery.
- **Mitigation:** Measures taken to limit the impact of disasters and emergencies.



[www.pwcgov.org/Ready](http://www.pwcgov.org/Ready)

# Hazards in PWC



Natural	Technological	Human-Caused
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Severe Weather &amp; Tornadoes</li><li>▪ Flooding</li><li>▪ Winter Storm</li><li>▪ Earthquake</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Dam Failure</li><li>▪ Hazardous Material Release</li><li>▪ Rail Incident</li><li>▪ Pipeline Incident</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack</li><li>▪ Cyber Attack</li><li>▪ Workplace Violence</li></ul>

- Colonial, Plantation, and Dominion Pipelines ([viewer](#))
- 12 regulated dams of *significant* or *high* hazard ([page](#))
- Entire N.E. regional rail system
- Defense facilities, bioresearch facilities, critical infrastructure, major interstate transportation corridors

# Hazards in PWC



- **Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance**

- Know your hazards – baseline for preparedness. Does your property flood?
- Are you required to have separate flood insurance?
  - 100 year floodplain - yes. Should be notified through NFIP.
  - If not, it's still a good idea. Inquire with private insurance company.
  - Flooding usually not covered by homeowner's insurance.
    - From the ground up, might be covered. Flash-flooding many not be considered ground-up.
- Repetitive Loss & Severe Repetitive Loss
  - Let us know your situation



# Hazards in PWC



- **Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance**

- All dams are regulated; decision to pre-release water
  - Department of Conservation and Recreation (State)
- EM coordinates in the event of life safety, potential breach or break
- Community Rating System – Comprehensive flood mitigation program
  - Higher rating, lower premiums (Classes 9 to 1)
    - Each class improvement produces 5% greater discount
    - Special Flood Hazard Areas – Class 8, up to 10% discount
- Every 1\$ spent on mitigation saves 6\$ - 8\$ on recovery



# Preparedness in PWC



- **Public education and personal preparedness are the keys to a more resilient community!**
  - Build A Kit
  - Make A Plan
  - Stay Informed
  - Get Involved



# Preparedness in PWC



- **Build A Kit**

- Non-perishable food & water (per person and pets), clothing, personal care items for at least 72 hours, phone chargers.
- Medication (plus supplies if under care) for 14 days.
- Cash, full tank of fuel, records of personal property, documentation.
- Individual considerations (# of people in household, age, ability, medical).
- Consider kits in multiple locations (home, work, vehicle)



# Preparedness in PWC



- **Make A Plan** - Several Components to a Comprehensive Plan

- Prep your home
- Shelter-In-Place vs. Evacuation
- Family Reunification – Where will you meet if separated? How will you get there?
- Communication – How will you let each other know? Text vs. call. Out-of-town POC
- Financial – Stored documents, acct. #'s, photos of property, insurance



# Preparedness in PWC



## • Stay Informed

- County Emergency Information Portal <https://emergency.pwcgov.org>
- Social Media (Twitter: @ReadyPWC)
- Prince William Community Alert Network (PWCAN) [www.pwcgov.org/alerts](http://www.pwcgov.org/alerts)
- Manassas & Manassas Park Alerts
- WEA & EAS
- Local media:
  - WTOP 103.5FM & 1500AM
  - WMAL 105.9FM & 630AM
  - Comcast channel 23 & Verizon channel 37



# Preparedness in PWC



## • Get Involved

- New N.E.S.T. concept coming in early 2019
  - Neighborhood Emergency Support Team
- ‘Until Help Arrives’ will be integrated into future training offerings (N.E.S.T., Neighborhood Watch, Worship Watch training)
- SKYWARN – NWS Weather Spotter Training
- Get together with community leaders, neighborhoods



# Whole-Community Engagement



- Preparedness is a shared responsibility; it calls for the involvement of everyone — not just the government — in all phases of emergency management.
  - **Individuals, Families, and Neighborhoods:** Build a kit, make a plan, stay informed, get involved & help your neighbors. Citizen damage reporting.
  - **Private Sector:** Share information and coordinate resources during an emergency to re-open businesses & leverage services with core emergency supplies.
  - **Faith-based, NGO, and Voluntary Organizations:** Address unmet needs in the community after a disaster, such as long-term recovery case management.
  - **Local Government:** Relationship building & evaluating community capabilities.

# What does Mass Care look like in PWC?



- **Two parts to our plan:**

1. Neighborhood Emergency Support Teams: organizes neighbors and provides a means of receiving status updates and information from the County, a way to communicate unmet needs (i.e. out of food/water) and charge mobile devices (when possible).
2. Sheltering: based on the nature of event and affected population. Limited to those asked to evacuate or with medical needs.

- **Unless told to evacuate OR if your home is structurally compromised, it is safest and most comfortable to stay home.**

- A shelter is a safer structure than what you left behind.
- May not have power, air conditioning, meals, or running water.

# Conclusion



- **Know Your Hazards**
- **Preparedness Is Ongoing**
- **Focus On Mitigation To Help With Recovery**
- **Whole Community Effort**
- **Questions?**