

Presentation to the Senate Committee on Veterans, Emergency Management, and Federal and World Affairs Committee

Overview of the Office of Resilience and Emergency Management

Ed Flick, Director, Office of Resilience and Emergency Management Oregon Department of Human Services May 16, 2023

Turning point: The 2020 wildfires



- In September 2020, ODHS emergency management staff consisted of just three Salem-based positions, two of which were half-time.
- As the fires took hold, ODHS emergently built the Office of Resilience and Emergency Management (OREM) through job rotations, intergovernmental agreements, reassignments, volunteers and limited duration appointments.

Why we do our work



- Every day, we work to **reduce the impact of disasters on people**
- We focus on the human beings and the systems that support them, before, during and after disasters.

Vulnerable populations most impacted by disasters



Impact of Natural Disasters Increasingly Affecting Those Most Vulnerable, Speakers Say as Commission for Social Development Continues Session

News // California Wildfires

Tragic but familiar narrative in Camp Fire: Most victims were older, disabled

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

Natural Disasters by Location: Rich Leave and Poor Get Poorer

Each big catastrophe like a hurricane increases a U.S. county's poverty by 1 percent, 90 years of data show



Scorched landscape four years after the Paradise Calif. wildfires

Who we are

The Office of Resilience and Emergency Management focuses on the human beings and the systems that support them, before, during and after disasters.





We support the safety of the people we serve every day, in every part of the state during wildfires, smoke-filled air situations, public safety power shutoffs and more.

We help meet local needs

when disasters exceed local's mass care and shelter resources and we help communities be better prepared for the future.



We help people and human services systems recover.

Across all these roles, ODHS develops and relies on partnerships and coordination with public and private organizations at the local and regional levels and with our state and Tribal Nation partners.

Who we're serving

We serve people who:

- Displaced or evacuated their homes due to wildfires, floods and other emergencies
- Fled foreign countries due to violence
- · Had wells go dry or were polluted
- Need a place to get warm, or cool, or where they could breathe healthy air
- Need a safe place to heal wounds or recover from illness
- Depend on a safe, staffed, long-term care and other settings for day-to-day help

Who we do this by, with and through:

- Counties
- Cities
- State agencies and federal partners
- Tribal Nations
- ODHS programs
- Community-based organizations
- Businesses
- Community Action Agencies
- Long-term recovery groups
- Faith-based organizations

State structure

- **18 Emergency Support** • functions
- ODHS is one of 33 agencies with emergency management roles
- ODHS leads mass care •
- **ODHS** also leads social services recovery



Oregon Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)





Law Enforcement



Industry





ESF 15 Public Information

ESF 16 Volunteers and Donations



ESF 17

Infrastructure Security

ESF 5

Planning

ESF 11



Cyber and Critical Support

ESF 18 Military

ESF 6

Mass Care

ESF 12 Energy

How we're organized



How we're organized: Across the state



After action reports have shaped OREM

Lack of ODHS ownership of	Need to develop	Not prepared for mass
mass care function*	relationships with partners*	displacement events**
 OREM was established and staffed, but primarily with unfunded positions Investing in local capacity 	 OREM placed staff throughout the state to develop local relationships and developed relationships with statewide entities through its central office 	 Emergency evacuation point planning First round of equipment was deployed to Tillamook County in May 2023

OREM focus areas



Preparedness:

- Partnerships
- Planning
- Pre-incident contracts
- CBO contracts
- Training, exercises
- Mass Care
 Response Team
- Business continuity planning

Response:

- Information
- Evacuation assistance
- Emergency shelter
- Family reunification
- Feeding
- Distribution of emergency supplies



Recovery:

- Human services
- Long-term shelter
- Social services
 sector recovery

Preparedness: Why it matters



- Vulnerable populations are most at risk in disasters
- Local governments do not have mass care staffing
- People deserve a well planned and effective response from their governments when disaster strikes



Preparedness: Overview





Working with local communities, OREM:

- Helps identify and plan for mass care needs
- Plans and executes exercises with partners
- Pre-positions materials and supplies

Response: Why it matters



- Disasters and emergencies have become chronic situations, and will continue
- ODHS was unprepared for the 2020 wildfires, in its roles to support the people it serves and the whole community
- People most at risk, most challenged during evacuations, need quick responses and help
- Nearly 60,000 of the people ODHS serves may need focused attention in a disaster

Response: Evacuation



- Special focus on people who need extra assistance to evacuate safely
- Locals need to know who to evacuate first, or early, and ODHS staff can help identify them, and may be able to assist with transportation and other needs
- Staffing and other supports to local evacuation efforts
- Mass care planning support at local emergency operations centers

Response: Emergency shelter









- Traditional disaster shelters
- Respite centers for cleaner air, cooling and warming needs
- Support to disaster shelters when needs exceed the abilities of local governments

Response: Water



- Water is the most essential life-sustaining supply needed by everyone
- When disruptions like widespread dry wells or water contamination become emergencies, ODHS helps

Response: Distribution of emergency supplies and equipment



- Distribution of life-sustaining equipment is a core response to unhealthy air, loss of power and supporting emergency evacuation centers.
- 28 entities across 18 counties are receiving ODHS grants to establish new cleaner air shelters. An unmet need of nearly \$14 million remains.
- ODHS, OHA and local Lane County partners delivered more than 1,000 air filtration systems to public locations and to individual homes to protect the community from wildfire smoke.
- Providing backup power provided cooling center and electrical charging support for a community resilience hub.

Recovery: Why it matters



Wildfire Survivor Opens the Door to a New Home- and a Start at a New Life



kgw.com

Family moves into new home as Detroit rebuilds after wildfires

Recovery: Overview



- Recovery is different for each person and family.
- Disaster Case Managers help survivors identify and overcome barriers to recovery, by working across all systems and needs.
- A review of disaster cases identified that the services survivors most need in order to achieve a sufficient level of recovery is housing.

Recovery: Support to Social Services

More than \$10.5 million to local community-based organizations to provide outreach, case management and monetary support to survivors. Including:

"OREM has been an unwavering partner in prioritizing the recovery of the Santiam Canyon, our partnership being vital in the recovery of 244 households that have successfully rebuilt or relocated. ODHS OREM has taken the admirable step to trust local organizations such as us, and to empower our team to do work in response to disasters that have affected our community. It is through this integration of State and local collaborates that we believe we are most effective."

-- Santiam Service Integration Team Director



📧 Catholic Charities

Barriers to resilience: What we've learned from communities

Oregon's communities of color do not have the support they need during emergencies.*

*Preparing Oregon's Communities of Color for Disasters,

United Way of the Columbia-Willamette, 2022

Oregon's culturally and linguistically appropriate emergency response systems are deeply lacking.*

> Survivors need ongoing support and advocacy to connect successfully to the resources they're eligible to receive.

Programs are siloed and unaligned, creating barriers for survivors needing a range of services.

Recovery isn't one-size-fits-all. **We need different approaches** to help people who were experiencing challenges before the fires. Communitybased and culturally-specific organizations are essential partners in helping survivors recover.

Where we're going



Traditional perspective:

- Prepare
- Respond to highimpact incident
- Return to preparation



Today's reality:

- Chronic emergencies, principally driven by climate change
- Preparing and responding to ongoing crises takes a lot of time and resources



Our obligations:

 We must simultaneously prepare for and respond to less intense, climatedriven emergencies, while also preparing for catastrophic disasters



