

RESILIENCE DEFINED

UNDERSTANDING RESILIENCE (FEMA DOCTRINE)

Resilience can be defined and approached in many ways. For the purposes of the National Resilience Guidance (NRG), resilience is the *ability to prepare for threats and hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from adverse conditions and disruptions*.



FIVE PHASES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

PREVENTION

MITIGATION

PREPAREDNESS

RESPONSE

RECOVERY

FIVE PHASES



- PREVENTION
 - Prevention focuses on avoiding disasters before they occur. This phase involves identifying potential hazards and implementing measures to reduce risks. Key activities include:
 - Conducting risk assessments to identify vulnerabilities.
 - Developing policies and regulations, such as building codes and land-use planning, to minimize risks.
 - Raising public awareness about potential hazards and encouraging riskreducing behaviors.
- MITIGATION
- PREPAREDNESS
- RESPONSE
- RECOVERY

- FIVE PHASES
 - PREVENTION



- MITIGATION
 - Mitigation aims to lessen the impact of disasters that cannot be prevented. This phase includes both structural and non-structural measures to reduce the severity of disasters. Examples include:
 - Constructing infrastructure like levees and flood barriers.
 - Implementing zoning laws to limit development in high-risk areas.
- PREPAREDNESS
- RESPONSE
- RECOVERY

- FIVE PHASES
 - PREVENTION
 - MITIGATION



- PREPAREDNESS
 - Preparedness involves planning and training to ensure effective response when a disaster occurs. This phase includes:
 - Developing emergency plans and conducting drills to practice response strategies.
 - Training personnel and organizing resources to ensure readiness for various disaster scenarios.
- RESPONSE
- RECOVERY

- FIVE PHASES
 - PREVENTION
 - MITIGATION
 - PREPAREDNESS



- RESPONSE
 - Response is the immediate reaction to a disaster, focusing on saving lives and providing assistance. Key activities during this phase include:
 - Activating emergency operations centers and coordinating resources.
 - Conducting search and rescue operations, providing medical care, and ensuring public safety.
- RECOVERY

- FIVE PHASES
 - PREVENTION
 - MITIGATION
 - PREPAREDNESS
 - RESPONSE
 - RECOVERY
 - Recovery begins once the immediate threat to life has subsided. This phase focuses on restoring the affected area to normalcy and includes:
 - Cleaning up debris and rebuilding infrastructure.
 - Providing financial assistance to individuals and communities to help them recover.

- JULY 2025
 - TSUNAMI WARNING
 - Part Preparation, Part Response
 - Critical Messaging
 - Pace-setting (Clear, Comprehensive, Timely, & True)
 - Shared Consensus:
 - As an Impromptu Exercise:
 - Good lessons learned
 - Improvement/Progress demonstrated
 - Post-Warning Conversations
 - IF REAL WORLD EVENT:
 - We would have had a lot of people uninformed when they needed it
 - There would have been serious damage, unnecessary casualties

Waves reach US west coast after Russian earthquake as Japan lifts tsunami warnings

30 July 2025



- IN-PROGRESS IMPROVEMENTS
 - ODEM Facilities Upgrade
 - 24 Hour/EOC Capabilities July 2026
 - Staffing Development/Deployment
 - Increased EM Communitywide Interoperability of Warning Systems
 - Associated Gains from recent All-Hazards and Wildfire investments
 - More equipment
 - More experienced personnel
 - Applications of Lessons Learned

- SEPTEMBER 2025
 - RECENT SEISMIC ACTIVITIES
 - 0 EARTHQUAKES IN PAST 24 HOURS
 - 6 EARTHQUAKES IN PAST 7 DAYS
 - 34 EARTHQUAKES IN PAST 30 DAYS
 - 92 EARTHQUAKES IN PAST 365 DAYS *
 - 5.9 SCALE THIS PAST WEEK
 - INCREASING ACTIVITIES ALONG THE PACIFIC RIM
 - JULY TSUNAMIS ORIGINATED WITH EARTHQUAKE/S IN RUSSIA
 - WE ARE LOCATED IN A VERY ACTIVE GEOLOGICAL REGION
 - WE ARE ALREADY BETTING AGAINST THE CLOCK
 - JANUARY 26, 1700 LAST MAJOR EVENT
 - 300 YEAR AVERAGE
 - 325 YEARS, 8 MONTHS, AND COUNTING

Second earthquake in 2 days rumbles deep under the Pacific off Oregon coast

- 0

QUESTIONS