Disaster Preparedness Partnerships that Do More than Just Talk

Jeffery Harvey, Preparedness Division Manager JH Consulting, LLC



AGENDA

- Background City of Bridgeport
- Overview USDHS THIRA Process
- Bridgeport, WV Case Study
 - Project kick-off
 - Risk and vulnerability assessment
 - Connecting data to reality
 - Scenario-based planning
 - Developing social capital
 - Capability targets
 - Forming an action plan
 - Nurturing innovative solutions
 - Project wrap-up

BACKGROUND ON BRIDGEPORT



- Incorporated 1887
- Pop. 8,355
- Two hours north of Charleston, WV and two hours south of Pittsburgh, PA
- Crossroads of I-79 and US Route 50
- Assets
 - North Central WV Regional Airport
 - United Hospital Center
 - FBI CJIS located adjacent to corporate limits

USDHS THIRA PROCESS

- Purpose: Understanding risks and vulnerabilities to enable smart decisions about how to manage risk and develop needed capabilities
- Steps in Process (at time of Bridgeport project)
 - Step 1: Identify the threats and hazards of concern
 - Step 2: Give the threats and hazards context
 - Step 3: Examine the core capabilities using the threats and hazards
 - Step 4: Set capability targets
 - Step 5: Apply the results
- CPG-201 Revisions in August 2013



Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Guide

Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 201

Second Edition August 2013



PROJECT KICK-OFF

• Participative from Square 1

- Introductions
 - Take advantage of existing relationships & forge new ones
- Set expectations
- Be hyper-diligent in sticking to your end of the expectations
- Outline Strategy
 - Connect the regulatory requirement with local interests
 - Common need = Common vision (Crosby & Bryson, 2010)

Don't Forget to Listen!

RISK & VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



CONNECTING DATA TO REALITY

- Presenting Data
 - Take time to develop a presentation
 - Know your audience
- Facts vs. Figures vs. Tables vs. Stories vs. Photos Oh my!
- Feedback Loop
 - Opportunity to validate accuracy of data
 - Opportunity to connect with stakeholders

SCENARIO-BASED PLANNING

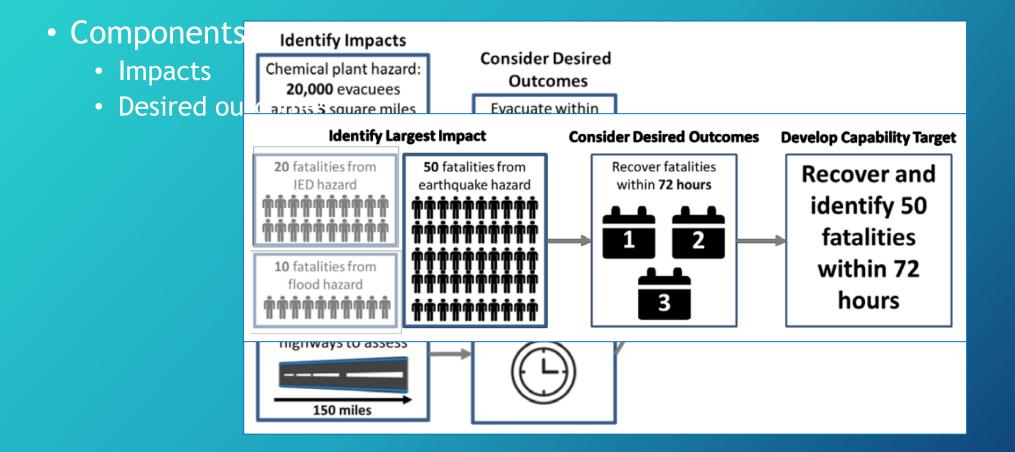
We do all of these exercises, and the scenarios are never realistic. Now we have a long list of things that could actually happen and strain our resources.

- **Definition:** Combining known facts about the present and future, with key driving forces identified by considering social, technical, economic, environmental, and political trends in addition to risk and vulnerability factors.
- Representative Scenarios
 - Worst-case scenario sample
 - Most probable scenario
 - Theoretically, any incident that occurs ends up being between those scenarios.

DEVELOPING SOCIAL CAPITAL

- Orientation: Move from outcomes to processes (Nix-Stevenson, 2013)
- Boundary GROUPS
 SPANNERS
 EXPERIENCES
 - (Crosby & Bryson, 2010)
- Learning Is a Social Process (Sujan, Huang, & Braithwaite, 2017)
 - Quality data
 - Social infrastructure

"CAPABILITY TARGETS"



FORMING AN ACTION PLAN

Capability Estimation and Applying the Results

- Use information from the community Plans, known resources, identified partners, etc.
- Compare to desired outcomes
- Note "gaps" where existing capabilities fall short of desired outcomes

Gap Analysis Planning

- Engage
- Decide What must we have? vs. What can we request?
- Prioritize, budget, purchase, track, and train

NURTURING INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

- A mix of deliberate and informal planning (Crosby & Bryson, 2010)
- Integrative Public Leadership (Morse, 2010)
 - Structures
 - Relational structures that facilitate collaboration
 - Brokering organizations and linking mechanisms

CORRESON PURPOSE BECOMES INVISIBLE LEADER • Instruments through which collaboration takes place

- People
 - Boundary spanners
 - Networks
 - Methods of coordination and task integration

PROJECT WRAP UP

- Technical Aspects
 - Participating stakeholder ratification
 - Presentation to extended partners
- Soft Targets
 - Shared leadership for all phases of emergency management
 - Dynamic document
 - Frequently integrate new partner initiatives



CONTACT INFORMATION

- Jeffery W. Harvey
 - Managing Member & Preparedness Division Manager
 - JH Consulting, LLC
 - 29 East Main Street, Suite 1, Buckhannon, WV 26201
 - (304) 473-1009
 - jharvey@jhcpreparedness.com

• www.jhcemergencypreparedness.com

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