

**FAITH-BASED
RECOVERY RESOURCE
CAPACITY TRAINING**



ARLINGTON, VA

May 19, 2015

**FAITH-BASED RECOVERY RESOURCE CAPACITY TRAINING
ARLINGTON May 19, 2015**



AGENDA

- 8:30 – 8:35 AM **WELCOME and INTRODUCTIONS**
BACKGROUND AND GOALS
Charlotte Franklin, Private Sector Partnerships, Arlington OEM
- 8:35 - 8:40 AM **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**
Jack Brown,
Director, Arlington Office of Emergency Management (OEM)
- 8:40 – 8:50 AM **DEFINITION OF DISASTERS**
Claire Rubin, Arlington OEM (The “Diva” in www.RecoveryDiva.com)
- 8:50 – 9:10 AM **LIKELY DISASTERS AND EMERGENCIES EXERCISE**
Charlotte Franklin, Arlington OEM
- 9:10 – 9:20 AM **BREAK**
- 9:20 – 9:35 AM **LEVELS OF READINESS**
Jessica Adams, American Red Cross Exe Director, Arlington Alexandria City
Ready When the Time Comes and www.readyrating.org
- 9:35 – 9:55 AM **CONGREGATION PREPAREDNESS EXERCISE**
Debbie Powers, Community Outreach, Arlington OEM
- 9:55 – 10:05 AM **MITIGATING RISKS - Facility**
Battalion Chief Michael Gowen – Arlington Fire Department
- 10:05 – 10:15 AM **MITIGATING RISKS - Congregation**
Lieutenant Robert Medairos –Arlington Police Department
- 10:15 – 10:25 AM **DISASTER RESPONSE**
Lorra Michelle Breeland, FEMA Region III, Voluntary Agency Liaison
- 10:25 – 11:40 AM **WHOLE COMMUNITY–PARTNERSHIPS ARE IMPORTANT**
Marcus Coleman,
DHS Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partners
- 11:40 – 12:00 PM **VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES EXERCISE**
- 12:00 – 12:10 PM **VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZING**
Grelia Steele, Outreach and Volunteers, Arlington OEM
- 12:10 – 12:15 PM **PUBLIC HEALTH**
Lissa Westerman
Emergency Specialist, Arlington Public Health
- 12:15 – 12: 30 PM **BOX LUNCH AND CLOSING**

FAITH-BASED RECOVERY RESOURCE CAPACITY TRAINING
May 19, 2015

TAB #1: WHAT IS A DISASTER?

- Definitions, terms, and concepts

TAB #2: WHAT ARE THE LOCAL RISKS ?

- Known Threats and Hazards in the National Capital Region
- Assessing Risk and Vulnerabilities
- Risk Management Considerations for Facilities
- Hazard Mitigation Plan for Arlington

TAB #3: HOW TO GET PREPARED

- Essential Steps of Preparedness
- Emergency Response and Continuity of Operations Plans
- Tip Sheets/Guidance

TAB #4: RESPONSE SYSTEMS IN PLACE

- Governmental: Local, regional, state and federal government
- Non Governmental Sector: Voluntary Organizations, Private Sector, and others
- Sequence of Service

TAB #5: WHOLE COMMUNITY — WHY PARTNERSHIPS ARE IMPORTANT

- Programs for Houses of Worship and Voluntary Organizations
- Six scenarios for training and exercises
- Public Health
- Volunteer Management

TAB #6: RESOURCES AVAILABLE:

- Organizations Offering Services for Places of Worship
- Online Resources

TAB #7: DEMOGRAPHICS OF ARLINGTON NEIGHBORHOODS

- Neighborhood Characteristics Details – from VA Tech

TAB #8: SLIDE PRESENTATIONS

TAB #9: SURVEY RESULTS FROM PARTICIPANTS

BACK COVER: CD ACTIVE SHOOTER AND WORKPLACE VIOLENCE TRAINING DISK

TAB 1

WHAT IS A DISASTER?

What is a disaster?

A disaster is a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources.

$$\text{(VULNERABILITY+ HAZARD) / CAPACITY = DISASTER}$$

A disaster occurs when a hazard impacts on vulnerable people. The combination of hazards, vulnerability and inability to reduce the potential negative consequences of risk results in disaster. <https://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/about-disasters/what-is-a-disaster/>

EMERGENCIES	DISASTERS	CATASTROPHES
Impacts Localized	Impacts Widespread, Severe	Extremely Large Physical and Social Impacts
Response Mainly Local	Response Multi-Jurisdictional, Intergovernmental, But Bottom-Up	Response Requires Federal Initiative, Pro-Active Response
Standard Operating Procedures Used	Disaster Plans Put Into Effect—But Challenges Remain	Massive Challenges Exceed Those Envisioned in Standard Plans
Vast Majority of Response Resources Are Unaffected	Extensive Damage to Disruption of, Key Emergency Services	Emergency Response System Paralyzed at Local and Even State Levels
Public Generally Not Involved in Response	Public Extensively Involved in Response	Public Extensively Involved in Response
No Significant Recovery Challenges	Major Recovery Challenges	Cascading Long-Term Effects, With Massive Recovery Challenges

RESOURCES

“Catastrophes are Different from Disasters: Some Implications for Crisis Planning and Managing Drawn from Katrina.” <http://understandingkatrina.ssrc.org/Quarantelli/>

“Plan and Prepare for Disasters.” <http://www.dhs.gov/topic/plan-and-prepare-disasters>

National Disaster Interfaith Network Tip Sheets. <http://www.n-din.org/>

TAB 2

WHAT ARE THE LOCAL RISKS?

KNOWN HAZARDS AND THREATS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

- Winter Storms
- Hurricanes, Tornadoes, and Derechos
- Power Outages
- Chemical Spills and Release
- Biological and Radiological Agents
- Explosions
- Terrorism Events
- Civil Disobedience

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INTRODUCTION

Risk is the possibility that a future event will threaten an organization's ability to carry on with its work and fulfill its mission. Risk management, then, is the affirmative actions that an organization takes to minimize that possibility, and the damage that would result should it occur. Managing risk is the responsibility of everyone within the church community, from the senior pastor to the occasional volunteer.

In today's world, every church organization, including local churches, needs to make risk management an integral part of its culture, for several important reasons:

- Risk management helps to protect staff, members, visitors, and the general public against harm;
- Risk management helps to reduce the number of claims and lawsuits filed against the organization;
- Risk management helps to prevent negative publicity that can lead to the erosion of the confidence and trust of members and of the general public; and
- Risk management helps to preserve the organization's financial viability.

Many organizations naively believe that purchasing insurance coverage is all it takes to address risk management. While the purchase of insurance is important, it is only one aspect of risk management.

Risk cannot be eliminated. Accidents can and do happen. Our culture has become one that increasingly seeks to assign blame when such accidents occur. It is now common for individuals to feel entitled to financial compensation. Thus, risk management can only seek to reduce the risk of accidents and other situations that could give rise to liability, and to provide some protection when unfortunate circumstances happen.

1. Crisis Communications Planning.

As noted above, not all risk can be eliminated, and accidents do happen. Some accidents become crises, and church organizations need to be prepared to handle these crises. When a crisis strikes, everything positive about a church organization and its ministry is called into question.

A prompt and positive approach to crisis communication is extremely important. A crisis almost always comes as a surprise, and it brings with it the potential scrutiny of church members,

non-members, the media, lawyers, the government, and insurance companies. It is disruptive to church ministry and has the potential to create distrust, suspicion, and irreparable harm.

Church members and the public expect three things of a church organization when dealing with a crisis: they expect the church to care about what has happened; they want to know what the church is doing about the situation; and they want to know that the church is taking active steps to prevent the situation from recurring.

For other resources on crisis management, see [this site](#).

2. Loss Prevention.

Loss prevention is a key element of risk management. Loss prevention includes three areas:

- Development of loss prevention policies,
- Identification of probable risks, and
- Reduction or elimination of risks and reduction of the severity of incidents.

These areas are intertwined and require ongoing monitoring. Whenever a church organization begins a new activity, whenever a torn carpet or stair tread is discovered, whenever new staff are hired, loss prevention measures should be considered. Additionally, each new generation of church leaders should be trained to protect people and property.

Church organizations should develop loss prevention policies that address all areas of risk reduction, including, but not limited to, fire, crime, safety, security, safe food storage and preparation, employment practices (job descriptions, performance appraisals, personnel policies, supervision, etc.), sexual misconduct, screening of staff and volunteers, supervision of children, pastoral counseling guidelines and boundaries, training, and child abuse prevention.

It is not enough to simply have policies. Churches must also identify probable sources of risk. The checklists at the end of this Section should be helpful in identifying probable risks and in identifying areas where loss prevention policies are inadequate. Each church organization has its own unique property configuration and ministries. Loss prevention should become an integral part of the church's mission and ministry and encouraged as an ongoing concern for every person in a leadership position.

The creation of policies and the identification of risks should combine to produce a reduction in, or elimination of, potential risks, along with a reduction in the severity of their impact. This is possibly the most difficult of the three areas, as it requires a church to evaluate the seriousness of the risk, determine whether and how the risk can be reduced or eliminated, evaluate all of these factors, and make decisions accordingly.



II. Arlington County

The area that today encompasses Arlington County was first settled as part of the British Colony of Virginia in the late 1690s. In 1791, George Washington surveyed the area in what was to become the District of Columbia. Congress returned the area to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1842 as the County of Alexandria. In 1870, the City of Alexandria became independent of Alexandria County. The county portion was officially renamed Arlington County in 1920. The 2009 census estimate for the county is 212,038, an approximately 12% increase during the past decade. Based on the 2005-2009 American Community Survey, the county population was comprised of 71.3% white, 8.1% black or African American, 0.3% Native American, 0.1% Pacific Islander, 8.4% Asian, 8.5% from other races, and 3.3% bi-racial. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 16.7% of the total population. Arlington's schools are incredibly diverse with students from 124 nations fluent in 93 languages.



Arlington has a moderate climate. The average annual temperature is approximately 58 degrees. Temperatures generally range from lows in the mid-20s in January to highs in the upper-80s and lower-90s during the month of July. Annual precipitation averages are approximately 40 inches of rain and 15 inches of snowfall in any given year. Recent history proves that weather events well outside of these averages can and do occur. Climate change is expected to continue the trend of the past 40 to 50 years of an increased frequency of extreme weather events.

Arlington is an urban county of about 26 square miles located directly across the Potomac River from Washington DC. Arlington's central location in the Washington DC metropolitan area, its ease of access by car and public transportation, and its highly skilled labor force have attracted an increasingly varied residential and commercial mix. Arlington is one of the most densely populated communities in the nation with more than 7,315 persons per square mile.

Arlington's high population density and its location along the banks of the Potomac River, increase the county's vulnerability to a variety of hazards, most notably flooding. In addition to snow melt and rain-related river flooding episodes, Arlington is also subjected to tidal and storm surge flooding. As sea levels rise, permanent inundation of low lying areas along and near the river shoreline is also a threat. Additionally, winter storms pose significant threats, as evidenced during the 2009 – 2010 winter season.

To a large extent, historical records are used to identify the level of risk within the Northern Virginia region, including Arlington, with the assumption that the data sources cited are reliable and accurate. Unless otherwise cited, data on historical weather-related events is based on information made available through the Storm Event Database by NOAA's NCDC³⁹. Hazards were ranked using a semi-quantitative scoring system that involved grouping the data values (normalized to account for inflation) based on statistical methods. This method prioritizes hazard risk based on a blend of quantitative factors extracted from NCDC and other available data sources. The parameters considered include:

- Historical occurrence
- Vulnerability of population in the hazard area
- Historical impact, in terms of human lives and property and crop damage



Table 7.9: HAZUS^{MHI} - Annualized Loss Due to Hurricane for Arlington

Jurisdiction	Building	Content	Inventory	Relocation	Income	Rental	Wage	Total
Arlington	\$543,847	\$77,574	\$573	\$40,176	\$5,554	\$24,946	\$7,342	\$700,012

Table 7.10: HAZUS^{MHI} - Annualized Loss Due to Earthquake for Arlington

Jurisdiction	Annualized Loss
Arlington	\$256,214

As seen in the HAZUS^{MHI} analysis, the potential annual loss to property, contents, inventory and related effects is extremely high at more than \$3.5 million for flooding and more than \$700,000 for hurricane. The earthquake annualized loss estimate is relatively low, but earthquakes occasionally occur in the region. That was the case July 16, 2010 when a 3.6 magnitude quake centered near Gaithersburg, Maryland shook the area.

A. Arlington Mitigation Actions and Action Plan

Northern Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

#	Year	Agency Department Mitigation Action	Lead Agency Department Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Hurricane	Threat	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Harmful Algae	Lowland	Landslides	Coastal Erosion	Human-Caused	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Interim Measure of Success	Priority (Critical, High, Medium, Low)	Keep Action Red-acted (Yes/No)
			and Cultural Resources Arlington Public Schools Other departments as identified															Assistance Grants	County by June 2011.			
7	2006	Continue training for employees and partners on the Incident Command System.	Office of Public Safety	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	DIIS and Authority	Continual	Continue periodic training and exercise activities internally and with Arlington County	Medium	No
8	2006	Obtain a backup supply of generator fuel.	Department of Environmental Services, ESF 12- Energy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County funding or possible OEM grant.	August 2011	Secure funding May 2011.	Medium	No
8	2006	Acquire 6 additional generators for signal backup.	Department of Environmental Services, Department of Transportation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County Funding	Dec. 2011	Secure funding by June 2011.	Low	No
10	2006	Enhance the security of the water infrastructure system within Arlington County.	Arlington County Office of Emergency Management Department of Environmental Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Federal, state and local funding sources	December 2015	Conduct gap analysis of current water infrastructure security by January 2012.	High	No

Northern Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

#	Year	Agency/Department/ Mitigation Action	Lead Agency/ Department/ Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Hurricane	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temp.	Dam Failure	Erosion	Landslides	Karst	Human-induced	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Interim Measure of Success	Priority (Critical, High, Medium, Low)	Keep Action Red-acted (Yes/No)
			Transportation																2011			
5	2010	Seek funding and storage space for additional cuts in the NRC.	Arlington Red Cross	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UASI	June 2011	Secure funding and storage and order supplies by January 2011.	High	No
6	2010	Secure additional special needs supplies to support the special needs population.	Arlington Red Cross	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UASI	June 2011	Secure funding and storage and order supplies by January 2011.	High	No
7	2010	Establish and execute protocols for real time reporting on snow clearing efforts.	Department of Environmental Services, ESF 3 - Public Works and Engineering															County funding	June 2011	Develop protocols and test technology by January 2011.	High	No
8	2010	Develop alternate site for the Public Safety Communications Center.	Office of Public Safety	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	DHS Grants	In progress	Secure funding by April 2011.	High	No
9	2010	Complete battery backup of critical traffic signals.	Department of Environmental Services, Department of Transportation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County Funding	Dec 2020	Identify funding source by December 2012	High	No
																				Complete 5 per year with operational		

Northern Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

#	Year	Agency Department Mitigation Action	Lead Agency Department Organization	Flood	Water Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Hurricane	Trough	Wildfire	Artquake	Aviation	Power	Transportation	Landslides	Human-Casualty	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Interim Measure of Success	Priority (Critical, High, Medium, Low)	Keep Action Redacted (Yes/No)
		owner, providing information on mitigation programs (grant assistance, mitigation measures, (flood insurance information) that can assist them in reducing their flood risk.	Management														Hazard Mitigation Assistance funding.		materials, or identify appropriate outreach materials for dissemination by June 2011.		
16	2010	Support mitigation of priority flood-prone structures through promotion of acquisition/ demolition, elevation, flood proofing, minor localized flood control projects, mitigation reconstruction and where feasible using FEMA HMA programs where appropriate.	Office of Emergency Management	X		X		X									FEMA Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance funding	Ongoing	Identify all priority flood-prone structures by December 2011.	Medium	No
17	2010	Promote structural mitigation to assure redundancy of critical facilities, to include but not limited to roof structure improvement, to meet or exceed building code standards, upgrade of electrical panels to accept generators, etc.	Office of Emergency Management	X		X		X									FEMA Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance funding	Ongoing	Query local government building services staffs as to effectiveness of provided information regarding the structural review.	Medium	No
18	2010	Review locality's compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program with an annual review of the Floodplain Ordinances and any newly permitted activities in the 100-year floodplain. Additionally, Conduct annual review of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss property list requested of VDEM to ensure accuracy. Review will include verification of the geographic location of each repetitive loss property and determination if that property has been mitigated and	Office of Emergency Management	X		X		X									County funding.	Ongoing	Establish a schedule of review and review committee (if necessary) by June 2011.	Medium	No

Northern Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

#	Year	Agency Department Mitigation Action	Lead Agency Department Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Hurricane	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Severe Temps	Harm Injure	Evacuation	Human-based	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Interim Measure of Success	Priority (Critical, High, Medium, Low)	Keep Action Red-acted (Yes/No)
22	2010	Conduct preparedness presentations in the community to ensure public awareness of steps the public can take to care for themselves during an emergency.	Arlington Red Cross	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Arlington Red Cross	June 2011	Schedule the first presentation by April 2011.	Medium	No
23	2010	Acquire updated Mobile Command Vehicle.	Office of Public Safety	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Authority funding	2013	Acquire funding commitment by January 2012.	Medium	No
24	2010	Develop Computer Aided-Design (CAD) to CAD interface between Authority and County Communication Centers.	Office of Public Safety	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Federal funding	2011	Connect the two Centers via NCRNET by June 2011.	Medium	No
25	2010	Expand network of traffic cameras.	Department of Environmental Services, Department of Transportation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FHWA County Funding	Dec. 2014	Complete Phase 1 Fiber Optics in Spring 2012	Medium	No
4	2010	Expand public warning siren system within Arlington County	Office of Emergency Management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	DIHS grants	Dec. 2015	Funding sources identified/secured by Dec. 2012. Warning system equipment purchased/installed by Dec. 2013	Medium	No

Northern Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

#	Year	Agency Department: Mitigation Action	Lead Agency Department Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Hurricane	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temp.	Dam Failure	Erosion	Landslides	Coast	Human-Induced	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Interim Measure of Success	Priority (Critical, High, Medium, Low)	Keep Action Re- acted (Yes/ No)
29	2010	Ensure delivery of critical emergency text messages (Arlington Alert) to Arlington Public Schools' School Talk alert system.	Office of Communications	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEMA Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants	Summer 2011	Hold discussions with Arlington Public Schools and set-up process by Spring 2011.	Medium	No
30	2010	Improve evidence and/or equipment inventory through the use of a bar code system.	Police Department	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	BZZP Grant	July 2012	Awaiting funding approval	Medium	No
31	2010	Equip selected vehicles with License Plate Readers (LPR) to identify stolen, felony, and Terrorist Watch list vehicles. Install a server to provide access to the data. Connect to other NCR L.E. agencies to share LPR data.	Police Department															UASI Funding	July 2012	Funding Secured LPR's & server installed Data sharing pending	Medium	No

TAB 3

HOW TO GET PREPARED

ESSENTIAL STEPS OF PREPAREDNESS

1. Commit to preparedness

This step indicates your commitment to increasing your organization's level of emergency preparedness during the course of the calendar year.

Set Goals of Preparedness and Response

Consider the Levels of Preparedness:

- Facility
- Congregation/Individual
- Community

Consider your options to respond and what is at stake

- Decide to Respond
- No Nothing
- Care for the congregation members only
- Network formally with of faith-based organizations
- Formally organize with other faith-based organizations

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

POWs are one of the community constants that can provide a liaison between the disaster needs of a local people and the goodwill and resources of people across the country. You are in a position to connect personally with people. The neighborhood POW is the primary contact of spiritual assistance in a disaster. A neighborhood POW can address the following needs in a disaster:

1. Provide spiritual guidance and relief of "hope" and provide assurance.
2. POWs provide a caring presence and emotional support and can help re-establish a sense of community.
3. A POW can provide volunteers on many levels and many stages of recovery from cleanup to reconstruction to repair.
4. POW facilities can be used as comfort stations, temporary offices for relief activities, meeting spaces, food preparation and mass feeding and housing for volunteer workers.

2. Start the Process and Organize Your Team

Organize Your Team – assign either a staff person or someone qualified from the congregation to lead your preparedness program. Include members from the community: many you meet at this workshop: OEM, Public Health, Fire, Police and other stakeholders.

Find a good Emergency Response Plan template to follow. An emergency response plan describes the steps your organization will take to protect your facility, congregation/people and community before, during and after an emergency.

Emergency Plan Template Resources:

http://www.hopebeginshere.org/go/church/entry/templates_and_resources

http://www.co.iredell.nc.us/Departments/Health/EmP/forms/Faith_Based_Emergency_Plan.pdf

<http://www.communitycouncilstc.org/storage/COADinfo/faith%20based%20template%20final.pdf>

<http://www.cidrap.umn.edu/practice/congregation-emergency-plan>

3. Conduct a Threat/Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment

This step involves gathering information about possible emergencies that could impact your POW and your facility's capabilities to respond to and recover from a disaster or other emergency.

Demographics Study of Neighborhood - TAB # 7 in your Notebook

Hazard Mitigation Plan for Arlington County – TAB 2 in your Notebook

The difference between a hazard and a threat (although frequently used interchangeably when doing an assessment): Hazards and threats are the sources of risk. Hazards and threats are different states of the same thing: The hazard is the source in a harmless state: such as a river remote to you, and the threat is the source in a harmful state: such as a flood that reaches you.

Definitions for conducting a Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment:

- Asset – People, property, and information you are trying to protect.
- Vulnerability – A vulnerability is a weakness or gap in our efforts to protect an *asset*.
- Threat/Hazard – Anything that can exploit a vulnerability.
- Risk – The potential for loss, damage or destruction of an asset as a result of a threat exploiting a vulnerability.

Why is it important to understand the difference between these terms? If you don't understand the difference, you'll never understand the true risk to assets. You see, when conducting a risk

$$\text{Asset} \times \text{Threat} \times \text{Vulnerability} = \text{Risk}$$

Threats (actual, conceptual, or inherent) may exist, but if there are no vulnerabilities then there is little/no risk. Similarly, you can have a vulnerability, but if you have no threat, then you have little/no risk. Accurately assessing threats and identifying vulnerabilities is critical to understanding the risk to assets. Understanding the difference between threats, vulnerabilities, and risk is the first step.

Facility Risk Assessment Resources:

<https://www.fema.gov/threat-and-hazard-identification-and-risk-assessment>

<https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-planning-risk-assessment>

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/search/search-results.htm?q=risk%20assessment%20exercise#gsc.tab=0&gsc.q=risk%20assessment%20template>

4. Implement your emergency response plan

This step involves continuing to work with the planning committee to implement the emergency response plan with employees. The key to implementing the plan is to make preparedness a part of the corporate culture.

5. Help your community get prepared

Make at least one additional commitment to ensure that the overall community is prepared for a disaster or other emergency. The more prepared your community is, the more resilient you are.

Place of Worship Preparedness and Recovery Plan Checklist

Emergency Team:

- Identify staff and/or congregants and renters to lead the preparedness/recovery effort
- Meet regularly with the team to exercise and update plans

Risk Assessments:

- Identify hazards and risks that could affect your place of worship
- Classify as high, medium, low impact and high, medium, low probability of occurring
- For high impact, high probability, have very specific plans.
- Determine minimum resources necessary to keep your doors open
- Verify scope of insurance coverage

Preparedness:

- Prepare an emergency kit with essential items
- Develop a communication plan with staff and congregants
- Include list of emergency contacts
- Develop communication plan with vendors and suppliers
- Develop shelter in place and evacuation plans
- Exercise plans at least annually
- Provide plans to all staff and congregants and those leasing space in the facility
- Provide routine maintenance inside and outside

Equipment, Data Backup/Recovery Considerations:

- Identify critical data that needs to be backed up
- Identify data backup solutions
- Identify off site locations to store data
- Identify times to back up data
- Identify critical equipment to access internet, phone, network
- Determine how you will obtain equipment if all/some is destroyed

Off-site Locations:

- Identify an alternate location should your facility be damaged
- Communicate with staff and congregants prior to an emergency
- Include location in communication plans

Disaster Response Plans

There are a number of checklists and plan outlines for organizations in general. For example:

- Missouri Faith-based Homeland Security Initiative. Emergency Preparedness Plan (15pps.). This is a very good starting place for making a plan.
- Disaster Recovery Plan Checklist (2 pages) provided by Rentsys Recovery Services Inc. (2013)
<<https://disastersandfaith.files.wordpress.com/2014/04/disasterrecoveryplanchecklist.pdf>

Some examples of faith-specific guidance for preparing disaster response plans from national organizations:

- Church of the Brethren; Checklist for Response Plan (6 pp)
<http://www.brethren.org/bdm/files/checklist_for_a_church_emergency_management_plan.pdf.
- United Methodist Church – see Chapter 5: Risk Management of their Legal Manual. <<http://umc.org/gcfa-legal-manual>>;

Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP)

Here is a useful site for COOP planning for churches, though the templates could be adapted for other houses of worship.

<http://hopebeginshere.org/go/church/entry/templates_and_resources>;

- COOP Guidelines – source not known
- National Disaster Interfaiths Network (NDIN) – see coop Tip Sheet
- Missouri faith-based agency emergency sample plan, for Faith-Based Organizations. (15pps.) 2008

Guidance/Tips

Several communities have provided some general guidance information and issued **Tip Sheets** on specific topics. Here are two examples that I have collected to date:

- Guidance and Tip Sheets from Bloomington, MN
<<https://www.bloomingtonmn.gov/emergency-preparedness-toolkit-community-based-organizations>>;
- From NYDIS some Tip Sheets for New York City
<http://www.nydis.org/nydis/nydis_resources/nydis_tipsheets.php>. These tips sheets are short and very practical; they have been endorsed by the Red Cross.

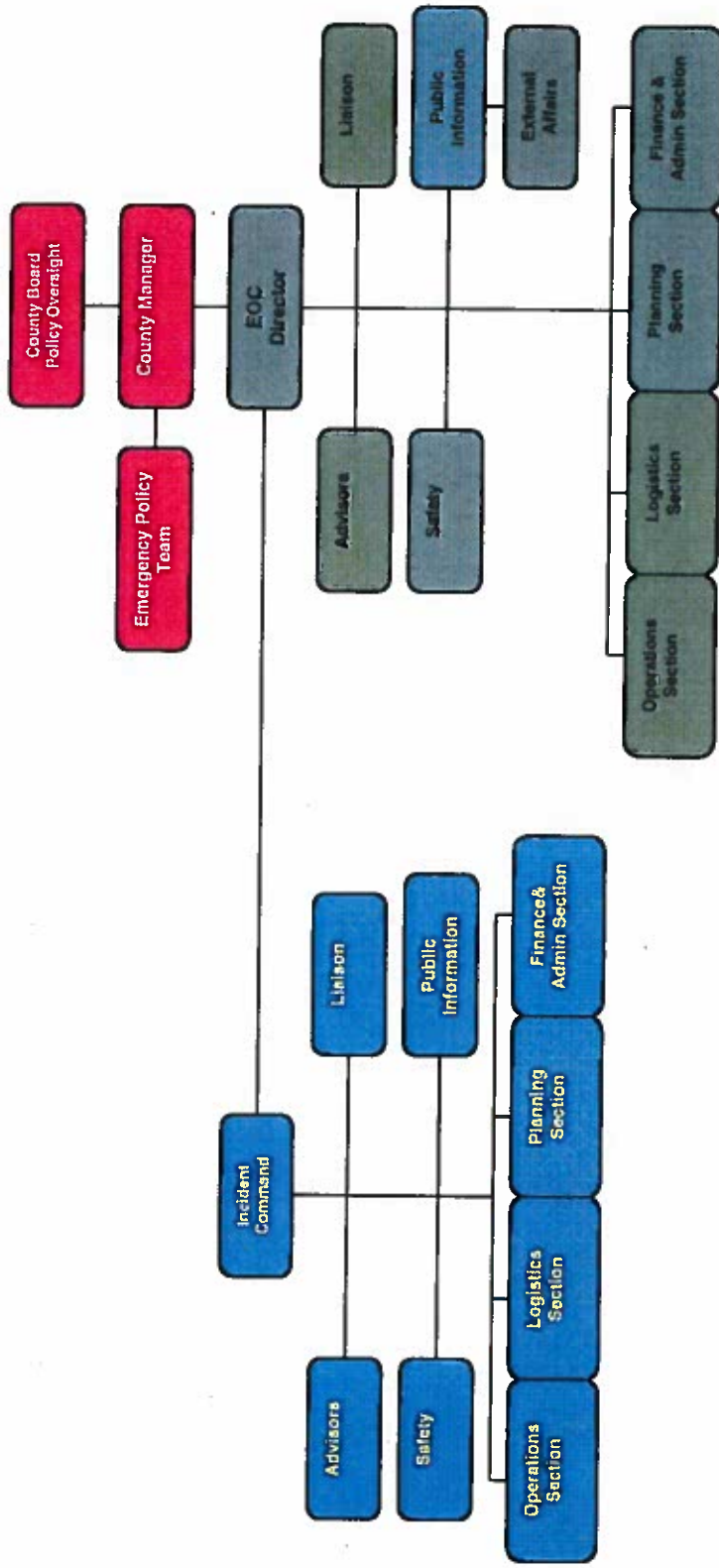
Two Field Guides from the NDIS and USCD. The National Disaster Interfaiths Network and the USCDornsife, Center for Religion and Civic Culture have produced two excellent field guides for faith-based organizations dealing with crises, disasters, and public health emergencies:

- Religious Literacy Primer (130 pp), and
- Working with US Faith Communities (100 pp)

URL: <http://dornsife.usc.edu/>

TAB 4
-RESPONSE SYSTEMS IN PLACE-

ARLINGTON OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



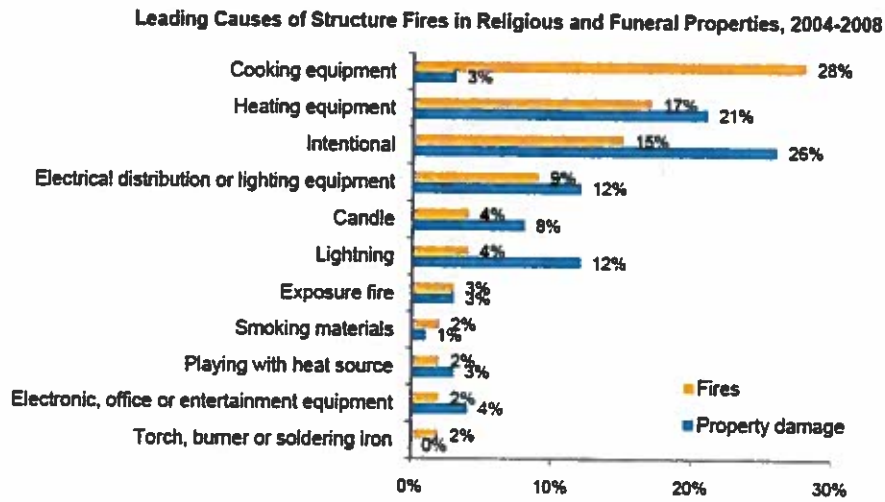
ARLINGTON COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT

If fire related planning is needed it can be requested through the Fire Marshalls office. Fire Marshalls can do things such as, witness fire alarms, identify troublesome areas and make recommendations to improve the overall safety of the facility. 703-228-4644

FACTS AND FIGURES

- During the four-year period of 2007-2011, an estimated average of 1,780 religious and funeral property structures fires were reported to U.S. fire departments per year. The fires caused an annual average of two civilian deaths, 19 civilian injuries and \$111 million in direct property damage. (The vast majority of the religious and funeral property fires occur in religious properties. Only 4% were in funeral parlors.)
- Approximately one-third (31%) of fires took place between 9:00 pm and 9:00 am AND they accounted for 65% of the direct property damage.
- The 16% of intentionally set fires caused 25% of the direct property damage.

LEADING CASUES OF STRUCTURE FIRES IN RELIGIOUS AND FUNERAL PROPERTIES 2004-2008



Source: NFIRS and NFPA survey

ARLINGTON COUNTY 911 ACTIVITY BY PLACES OF WORSHIP CY 2005-2014

TYPE OF CALL	NUMBER OF CALLS
Fire	30
Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat (No Fire)	1
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service Incident	620
Hazardous Condition (No Fire)	42
Public Service/Assist	45
Good Intent Call (thought there was an issue)	96
False Alarm & False Call	358
Flood Assessment	1
Special/Other Incident Type	3
TOTAL	1,223



Arlington County Office of Emergency Management
Active Shooter Awareness Training

Active Shooter Events are Unpredictable and Evolve Quickly!!!!



ARE YOU PREPARED?

Office of Emergency Management's (OEM) mission is to provide the highest level of ***Emergency Preparedness*** for our community. In order to make Arlington County a safe and resilient community, OEM has developed a training on how to respond to an Active Shooter Event.

The training teaches the RUN-HIDE-FIGHT response method developed by the Department of Homeland Security and discusses the following characteristics of Active Shooter Events:

- Profile of an Active Shooter
- Pre-Attack Indicators
- "RUN – HIDE – FIGHT" Tactics
- Lessons Learned
- How to Respond when Law Enforcement Arrives
- Emergency Operation/Action Plans
- Preparing For and Managing An Active Shooter Event

Security/Facilities Managers

- EAP – Floor Plans – Items needed for PD/FD

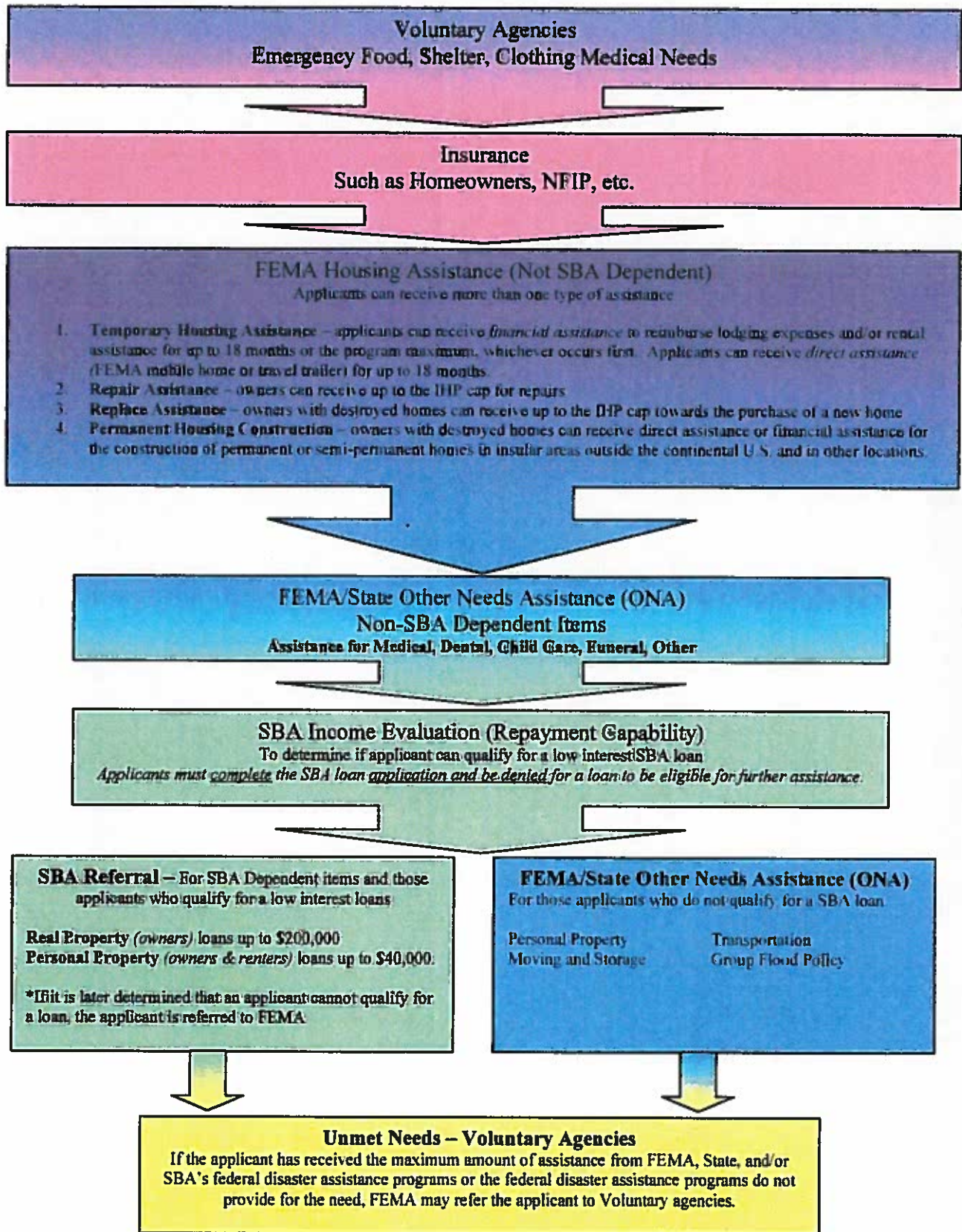
Human Resources Personnel

- Employee screening / Policies and Procedures for reporting signs of potentially violent behavior
 - Development EAP Policies and Procedures before and after Active Shooter Event.
- Table Top & Training Exercises

CONTACT

Arlington County Office of Emergency Management
Deputy Coordinator, Robert (Bob) Medairos
703-228-3567 / rmedairos@arlingtonva.us
If you are interested in this training

Individual Assistance Sequence of Delivery



NOTE: Eligibility is based on a FEMA inspection conducted on the damaged property. Max amount of Individuals and Households Program (IHP) Assistance is adjusted annually according to the CPI index.

TAB 5

-WHOLE COMMUNITY –
WHY PARTNERSHIPS MATTER

Whole Community

Main Content

This page describes the principles of a whole community approach to emergency management.

Engagement

We fully recognize that a government-centric approach to emergency management is not enough to meet the challenges posed by a catastrophic incident. Whole Community is an approach to emergency management that reinforces the fact that FEMA is only one part of our nation's emergency management team; that we must leverage all of the resources of our collective team in preparing for, protecting against, responding to, recovering from and mitigating against all hazards; and that collectively we must meet the needs of the entire community in each of these areas. This larger collective emergency management team includes, not only FEMA and its partners at the federal level, but also local, tribal, state and territorial partners; non-governmental organizations like faith-based and non-profit groups and private sector industry; to individuals, families and communities, who continue to be the nation's most important assets as first responders during a disaster. Both the composition of the community and the individual needs of community members, regardless of age, economics, or accessibility requirements, must be accounted for when planning and implementing disaster strategies.

When the community is engaged in an authentic dialogue, it becomes empowered to identify its needs and the existing resources that may be used to address them. Collectively, we can determine the best ways to organize and strengthen community assets, capacities, and interests. This allows us, as a nation, to expand our reach and deliver services more efficiently and cost effectively to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

Principles

As an ongoing component of the nation's larger, coordinated effort to enhance emergency planning and strengthen the nation's overall level of preparedness, FEMA engaged many of its emergency management partners – including local, tribal, state, territorial, and Federal representatives; academia; nongovernmental organizations; community members; and the private sector – in a national dialogue on a Whole Community approach to emergency management. Through this dialogue, three principles emerged that represent the foundation for Whole Community:

- Understand and meet the actual needs of the whole community. Community engagement can lead to a deeper understanding of the unique and diverse needs of a population, including its demographics, values, norms, community structures, networks, and relationships. The more we know about our communities, the better we can understand

their real-life safety and sustaining needs and their motivations to participate in emergency management-related activities prior to an event.

- Engage and empower all parts of the community. Engaging the whole community and empowering local action will better position stakeholders to plan for and meet the actual needs of a community and strengthen the local capacity to deal with the consequences of all threats and hazards. This requires all members of the community to be part of the emergency management team, which should include diverse community members, social and community service groups and institutions, faith-based and disability groups, academia, professional associations, and the private and nonprofit sectors, while including government agencies who may not traditionally have been directly involved in emergency management. When the community is engaged in an authentic dialogue, it becomes empowered to identify its needs and the existing resources that may be used to address them.
- Strengthen what works well in communities on a daily basis. A Whole Community approach to building community resilience requires finding ways to support and strengthen the institutions, assets, and networks that already work well in communities and are working to address issues that are important to community members on a daily basis. Existing structures and relationships that are present in the daily lives of individuals, families, businesses, and organizations before an incident occurs can be leveraged and empowered to act effectively during and after a disaster strikes.

Principles, Themes, and Pathways for Action

In the document titled [A Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management: Principles, Themes, and Pathways for Action](#), FEMA synthesized what was learned through the National Dialogue to reflect some of the successes of a Whole Community approach across the country.

Six Scenarios and Exercise Materials – from FEMA’s PreparAthon

FEMA has prepared **6 scenarios and related training and exercise materials** on this website:

<http://www.community.fema.gov/connect.ti/AmericasPreparathon/view?objectId=3219920&exp=e1>

The six scenarios include: floods, wildfires, hurricanes, tornadoes, winter storms, and earthquakes. And the materials are available in several languages.

Volunteer Management

After a disaster, a community often sees the very best in society, people often offer their time and resources to help those affected by the disaster. Usually with no expectation of compensation or reimbursement. Faith based groups, non-profit organizations, business and the general public come forward to offer assistance. We all need to have a plan in place to mobilize our resources should a disaster affect our area. This is why, working closely with your local government is vital to ensure that your efforts are helping, not complicating the larger disaster response.

There are several volunteer programs in Arlington County that support disaster efforts. By connecting with these groups, your organization can be trained and prepared before your support is needed. This allows for more in-depth training and familiarity of best practices. This also allows emergency managers to more accurately estimate the resources available.

Another component of the disaster recovery phase is donations management. Just like spontaneous or unaffiliated volunteers, donated goods can at times be more of a hindrance than help to emergency management professionals. The amount of effort needed to sort, clean and distribute things like clothing and shoes is incredible. Additionally, emergency management agencies or relief organizations are not able to pass along home prepared foods to disaster victims. That is why it is encouraged that anyone interested in giving after a disaster, give cash to established credible disaster response groups. If you would like to donate material goods, be sure to first check what items are being requested by local responders and only collect those items among your organization and donate them to established intake locations.

Ahead of a disaster, Arlington County Office of Emergency Management encourages collaboration between non-profit groups, houses of worship, local governments and business both here in Arlington County and in our neighboring jurisdictions. As you can image, disasters rarely affect a single town or city, therefore, it is important that these relationships be well developed ahead of time.

Disaster Training Programs and Resources:

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)- A CERT is a group of people organized as a neighborhood-based team that receives special training to enhance their ability to recognize, respond to, and recover from a major emergency or disaster situation. Teams are trained by professional responders in areas that will help them take care of themselves and others before, during and after a major emergency. As an organized team, individuals can provide vital services in the absence of and while waiting for the arrival of emergency responders; they often also assist once responders arrive. Contact information: arlingtonCERT@gmail.com

Medical Reserve Corp (MRC) - MRC was created to build a group of people who can assist existing local emergency medical response systems and public health departments in the event of a true emergency. It is a partner program with Citizen Corps, a national network of volunteers dedicated to ensuring hometown security. MRC units vary widely, depending on the needs of each, and the decisions made by the community's leadership and its citizens. But all programs and activities share the common goal of engaging volunteers in helping their communities prevent, prepare for and respond to public health emergencies and critical public health needs. Contact information: mrc@arlingtonva.us

Volunteer Emergency Support Team (VEST) - VEST promotes community self-preparedness, recruits volunteers, and provides training on how those volunteers can provide assistance and relief to Arlington County emergency responders and community agencies in times of disasters. Provides support to Arlington County Government during the activation of the Volunteer Reception Center. Contact information: Gsteele@arlingtonva.us

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) – RACES volunteers are licensed radio amateurs, certified by a civil defense agency that are able to communicate on Amateur Radio frequencies during drills, exercises and emergencies. Contact Information: djordan@arlingtonva.us

Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) - VOAD connects faith-based and non-profit agencies that respond during disasters and emergencies with the Department of Emergency Management, the EOC and FEMA in order to better coordinate response and recovery during an event. This coordination allows agencies to better communicate as well as manage assets and resources. Contact information: contact@novavoad.org

Tips on Getting Started:

Disaster Volunteer Roles

Mitigation Roles:

Disaster Response Coordinator: Regularly attends local emergency management meetings and affiliates the coordinating agency with the local Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), Interfaith or other local disaster coalition. Gathers information from VOAD members about anticipated disaster volunteer needs and then builds a network of civic, fraternal and other groups to encourage their members to affiliate with a local disaster response organization. Develops a disaster volunteer referral plan and gathers supplies needed to open a volunteer reception center— identifies location for reception center; arranges transportation of needed equipment; recruits, trains and orients volunteer staff to help operate the reception center. Develops a plan to transport volunteers from meeting location to work site.

Coordinating Agency Member: Works with the disaster response coordinator to register, refer and document unaffiliated disaster volunteers. Develops a public information plan for letting potential spontaneous volunteers know how they can get involved before a disaster occurs. Engages local businesses in planning to donate goods and services to future response and recovery efforts.

Disaster Information Developer/Distributor: Helps to create information material in various disaster preparedness areas for family, youth, seniors, etc. This can include individual, family and community preparedness. Distributes materials to appropriate audiences.

Financial Advisor/Representative: Takes necessary actions to evaluate potential mitigation and disaster recovery costs and then seeks out methods of fundraising and partnership development to help pay for mitigation and disaster efforts.

Response Roles

Volunteer Reception Center

Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) Director: Oversees the VRC operation. Clearly designates one entrance and one exit. Sets up the room for efficient flow of volunteers and information. Briefs and assigns tasks to staff and volunteers of the center. Monitors the operation and makes changes when necessary. Meets and thanks volunteers who help in the VRC and instructs them to sign in and out.

Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) Greeter: Provides instruction sheets to volunteers, asks them to complete registration forms and gives them a brief orientation to the registration process.

Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) Interviewer: Interviews volunteers and gives them referral forms. Explains where and to whom volunteers should report for duty.

Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) Data Coordinator and Entry Staff: Records volunteer referrals and communicates, as needed, with requesting agencies so that when needs have been met, requests can be

closed out. Enters Requests for Volunteers and Volunteer Registration Forms into the computer. Prints out updated lists of unfilled requests as needed.

Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) Volunteer Identification Staff: Attaches wristbands volunteers that contain the volunteer's name, the agency or site to which the volunteer was referred, and the date(s) on which the volunteer expects to work.

Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) Safety Trainer: Documents the attendance of each volunteer and presents a prepared safety briefing appropriate to the specific disaster event.

Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) Specific Job Trainer: Provides specific job training to each worksite or function before volunteers depart for their work areas.

Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) Phone Bank Operator: Takes calls from individuals and groups wishing to volunteer and from organizations needing volunteers. Records each call and posts information on the request board or forwards details to the data coordinator.

Public Information Officer: Makes statements to the media about the center's operation. Serves as the only contact with media and should be a trained professional who only delivers information approved by the VRC director.

VRC Runner: Attends to VRC stations that have raised a small flag summoning assistance. Posts new requests for volunteers on the request board, carries information from one station to another, escorts guests and delivers supplies to the stations.

Worksite Supervisor: Maintains a supply of volunteer sign-in-sheets at each volunteer worksite. Conducts a safety briefing as each group of volunteers arrives, regarding the specific hazards at the site. Has all volunteers read the statement at the top of the sign-in sheet and sign in, recording their time of arrival and departure each day. Turns in all sign-in sheets to a designated supervisor who will turn them into the budget department.

Additional Volunteer Roles

Shelter Volunteer: Helps with the operation of shelter needs.

Language Translator: Translates disaster response and recovery information to individuals who do not understand English.

Transportation Driver/Dispatcher: Helps people who have no reliable means of transportation get to and from medical appointments.

Volunteer Transportation Director: Helps to put up road signs and clearly marked directions to worksites, donation warehouses and the reception center. Monitors control checkpoints where trucks and other transport vehicles may be inspected, scheduled, turned back or directed to a designated reception center, warehouse or distribution center.

Amateur Radio Operator: Provides backup communications in the event of a failure of the government system. Supplements communications at large disasters and emergencies.

Animal Rescuer: Helps evacuate and rescue deserted animals. Completes training in small and large animal handling and care.

Recovery Roles

Volunteer Disaster Damage Assessor: Provides disaster damage assessment support to a large state or national disaster relief operation. Identifies and notes exterior damage to homes within 72 hours of the disaster. Completes appropriate forms, reports and records in a timely manner. Completes necessary training to stay up to date on changes in function. Participates in disaster preparedness exercises. Must be efficient, organized, observant, flexible, and adaptable to change, accept direction and have attention to detail.

Debris Clean-up Crew: Helps move debris off the streets to allow for traffic to pass through.

Construction Volunteer: Helps in reconstruction efforts.

Food and Donations Distributor: Helps distribute meals, clothing, etc., to victims of a disaster.

Disaster Health/Mental Health Volunteer: Helps disaster victims and workers involved with the disaster relief effort with health-related emergencies and provides counseling in shelters, service centers and during home visits. Must be licensed professionals.

Warehouse Volunteer: Sorts donated non-perishable food products and repacks it for distribution to emergency food providers in communities.

Donation Coordination Team Volunteer: Manages donations phone bank. Processes offers from the public. Conducts donations intelligence. Works to include emerging relief organizations. Ensures effective logistics procedures are in place. Maintains a database on donated goods and services. Determines the needs of donations and services. Identify staging areas, distribution centers and ports of entry.

Donations Coordinator: Works with the public information officer to plan and implement public awareness information. Coordinates with donations management and other state agencies as necessary. Ensures effective communications are in place. Determines best way to dispose of excess donations—recycle, redistributed or donated to other locations.

Resources for Places of Worship

Basic Needs --

AFAC -- We are a community-based non-profit that provides supplemental groceries to our Arlington neighbors in need. <http://www.afac.org/>

AHC, Inc. -- AHC is a nonprofit developer of affordable housing in the mid-Atlantic region that provides quality homes for low- and moderate-income families. AHC has developed 49 properties with over 6,500 [affordable apartments](#) since 1975. AHC also offers [services for residents](#) and [homeownership opportunities](#). www.ahcinc.org

The Arlington-Alexandria Coalition for the Homeless -- (AACH) is a private non-profit organization that provides transitional housing and support services to homeless families and women in Arlington County and the City of Alexandria in Virginia. <http://www.aachhomeless.org/>

Arlington Free Clinic -- Arlington Free Clinic provides free, high-quality medical care to low-income, uninsured Arlington County adults through the generosity of private donations and volunteers. <http://www.arlingtonfreeclinic.org/>

The Arlington Partnership for Affordable Housing (APAH) -- APAH is a nonprofit developer dedicated to developing, preserving, and owning quality housing that is affordable and enhances the Arlington County community. APAH is the only nonprofit affordable housing developer to work exclusively in and for Arlington County.

Arlington Pediatric Center -- APC provides a Medical Home offering family-centered care in a culturally-sensitive environment for children birth through 18 years of age, living in Arlington County with family incomes below the Federal Poverty Level. <http://www.arlpedcen.org/>

Arlington Thrive -- Provides same-day emergency financial assistance to Arlington residents who are in crisis and cannot pay their bills. <http://arlingtonthrive.org/>

A-SPAN -- A-SPAN's mission is to secure permanent housing and provide life-sustaining services for Arlington's most vulnerable individuals through outreach and relationships built on trust and respect. <http://www.a-span.org/>

Borromeo Housing, Inc. -- Borromeo Housing, Inc. (BHI) is an Arlington, Virginia-based nonprofit that administers a two-year education, housing, and life skills development program for homeless young mothers, ages 16 to 22, and their babies. BHI believes that all young mothers facing homelessness can achieve an education and attain professional employment while being responsible parents to their children. BHI offers a quality living environment, nurturing support and a disciplined framework to young mothers who are motivated and capable of using our services to achieve their goals.

www.borromeohousing.org/store/borromeohousing/Home

Carpenter's Shelter – Carpenter's Shelter serves over 1,000 homeless and formerly homeless children and adults each year. Carpenter's Shelter's comprehensive continuum of care offers continuous services, aiding the chronically homeless and shelter residents through their transition back into independent living. We empower our clients to address the issues which led them to homelessness and provide the tools necessary to achieve lasting independence. <http://www.carpentersshelter.org/>

Catholic Charities, Inc. -- Catholic Charities serves as the diocesan resource center. It fulfills this role by facilitating the response of the Catholic community to basic human needs, regardless of religious affiliation, and by collaborating with other agencies and organizations that share our goals. <http://www.cdda.net/>

Doorways for Women and Families – Doorways for Women and Families creates pathways out of domestic violence and homelessness leading to safe and stable lives. <http://doorwaysva.org/>

Falls Church Homeless Shelter, Inc. – Friends of the Falls Church Homeless Shelter, Inc. better the lives of single adults who are experiencing homelessness in the Falls Church area by providing temporary shelter and other services and assisting these individuals to access permanent affordable housing and/or services needed to maintain a stable housing environment. www.fallschurchshelterfriends.org

Northern Virginia Family Services – NVFS has helped to strengthen and empower families because we believe that strong, healthy families create healthy communities – the kind of communities where we all want to live. This work continues today with major initiatives to: address the issues of secure, affordable housing in a challenging economy, provide access to necessary health care and medications for children and adults, offer job training that improves quality of life and provides adequate support for families, provide a safe, stimulating place for growing preschool children to learn and play. <http://nvfs.org/>

RPJ Housing Development Corporation – RPJ's mission is to assist low income individuals and families become self-sufficient through the development and preservation of affordable housing in the Washington metropolitan area. <http://www.rpjhousing.org/>

Emergency Volunteer Organizations

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)- A CERT is a group of people organized as a neighborhood-based team that receives special training to enhance their ability to recognize, respond to, and recover from a major emergency or disaster situation. Teams are trained by professional responders in areas that will help them take care of themselves and others before, during and after a major emergency. As an organized team, individuals can provide vital services in the absence of and while waiting for the arrival of emergency responders; they often also assist once responders arrive. Contact information: arlingtonCERT@gmail.com

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**Arlington County Public Health Division;
Emergency Support Functions (ESF) 8 & 11
Public Health and Medical Services & Agriculture and Natural Resources**

What we do: During emergencies or disasters in Arlington the Public Health Division is the lead agency, supported by other Arlington entities, and is tasked with providing the coordination and/or provision of services to meet the responsibilities listed below. This list also details the major responsibilities of the Public Health Division on a day-to-day basis.

- Ensure comprehensive public health and medical response following an emergency/disaster.
- Ensure continuity of medical care services and the availability of medical supplies.
- Provide medical and non-medical measures for communicable disease prevention and control (disease surveillance, investigation, containment and coordination of public messaging), including environmental health.
- Assess behavioral health needs following disasters and provide interventions to minimize harmful stress levels for the general public (by accessing Arlington Behavioral Healthcare Division).
- Provide environmental health and public health support to all other ESF groups and County agencies, as the incident requires.
- Ensure food and water safety (water safety is shared with Department of Environmental Services).
- Ensure vector control (e.g. rodents are vectors that can carry diseases).
- Control and eradication of an outbreak of contagious or economically devastating animal disease, highly infective exotic plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation.
- Coordination and facilitation of Mass Fatality Management

What you can do: There are multiple opportunities in times of emergencies for the faith based community to assist Public Health in the response and recovery from the impacts of disasters. Some of these include:

- Act as a conduit of information between the Public Health Division and the congregations you serve.
- Provide information to your congregations on how to be better prepared for potential medical and health consequences.
- Provide the Public Health Division with information on concerns and issues from those you serve that arise following an emergency/disaster.
- Provide information to at-risk/vulnerable individuals in the community you serve and facilitate connecting PH to those persons, as needed.
- Provide guidance and assistance to grieving families in mass fatality incidents where usual funeral and burial practices may not always be possible.

What we ask: Keep your contact information current by notifying OEM of changes, in case we ever need to reach out during an emergency.

Public Health Emergency Preparedness & Response Program contact information:

Sue Skidmore, BSN, MPH
Local Health Emergency Coordinator
703-228-5598
sskidmore@arlingtonva.us

Ready-Congregation Resources

Contact: Office of Emergency Management
Debbie Powers, dpowers@arlingtonva.us
703-228-3314

Grelia Steele, gsteele@arlingtonva.us
703-228-0711

Resources Personal Preparedness

Continuity of Ministry & Operations Plan www.hopebeginshere.org

House of Worship Emergency Operations Plan Template
<http://www.praise.ga.gov/tools/>

Personal Preparedness www.arlingtonva.us/oem

Personal Preparedness www.Ready.gov

Arlington Alert System www.arlingtonva.us/oem

Resources for Community Engagement

Map Your Neighborhood www.emd.wa.gov/myn/index.shtml

Community Asset Mapping Workbook www.ourunitedvillages.org

Mapping your Community's Faith Based Assets
http://isites.harvard.edu/fs/docs/icb.topic49965.files/060525_AssetInventoryTool.pdf

American Red Cross Ready Rating™

If an emergency happens, be ready.

The Red Cross Ready Rating program is a free, Web-based, membership program designed to help businesses, organizations and schools become better prepared for emergencies.

Benefits include:

- **123 Assessment** that assesses possible threats and their possible impacts
- **Ready Rating Scorecard** that provides current readiness levels
- **Ready Rating Next Steps Report** that provides customized recommendations and a ranking of implementation actions, according to resources required
- **Emergency Response Plan** to outline steps to take before, during and after an emergency
- **Additional assessments, tools and resources** developed by Red Cross experts
- **Optional public recognition via Member Seal**

Up to **40%** of businesses don't survive disasters, with **80%** going out of business, if not back up within a month.



➤ **Join now! readyrating.org**

For more information please contact:

Name: Norma Gamero

Phone Number: (240) 485-3053

Email: Norma.Gamero@redcross.org

SPONSORED BY:



TAB 6

RESOURCES AVAILABLE

Organizations Offering Services for Places of Worship

LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/ORGANIZATIONS

- Arlington County Office of Emergency Management (OEM)
<http://departments.arlingtonva.us/oem/>
- Alexandria Office of Emergency Management
<http://www.alexandriava.gov/EmergencyManagement>

SERVICES FOR FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

- List of National Faith Based Organizations.
<https://iavoad.communityos.org/cms/system/files/Faith-Based-Resource-Compendium.pdf>
These organizations provide guidance and assistance to local houses of worship of their denomination.
- Tips Sheets for Religious Communities.
http://www.nydis.org/nydis/nydis_resources/nydis_tipsheets.php
Short guidance documents, specifically created for houses of worship.

FEDERAL AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

- FEMA. Ready.Gov - www.ready.gov
- FEMA. Faith-Based and Voluntary Organizations
- American National Red Cross -responsible for mass care and feeding in the event of an emergency or disaster
<http://www.redcross.org/support/emergency-preparedness>

NOTE: All of these resources and more are available here:

Disasters and Faith: www.disastersandfaith.com

Disasters and Faith-Based Organizations



This website (www.disastersandfaith.com) contains lists of resources for each of these topics:

[Active Shooter](#) [Arlington County](#) [Asset Mapping](#) [Clergy](#) [Community Characteristics](#)
[COOP](#) [Disaster Response Plans](#) [Examples](#) [Facility Security](#) [Faith-Based Service](#)
[Organizations](#) [Gov't Agencies](#) [Guidance/Tips](#) [Helping Victims](#) [Issues](#) [Links](#) [NCR](#)
[Preservation](#) [Red Cross](#) [References/Resources](#) [Security and Safety](#) [Social Media](#) [Vendors](#)
[VOADs](#) =

Since the content of these pages is updated frequently, check periodically for updates.

TAB 7

DEMOGRAPHICS OF
ARLINGTON NEIGHBORHOODS

Resiliency Factors in Arlington County

This handout paints a picture of the characteristics and connectivity in Arlington County. It provides information for monitoring and understanding resiliency in your neighborhood in preparation for disasters, subtle shocks, or chronic disruptions. An important factor that affects a group and/or area's resiliency is the extent members are bound together via cooperation, connectivity, communication, and participation.

Arlington County

Arlington's social and economic environment can be described using many indicators such as family situation and income, education opportunity, and employment opportunity.

Table 1: Social and Economic Characteristics

	Arlington County	DC Metro Area	Virginia	United States
<u>Demographics</u>				
Total population	224,906	5,950,214	8,260,405	316,128,839
Median age	33.8	36.3	37.6	37.5
White	74%	59%	72%	76%
Black	10%	28%	21%	14%
Hispanic or Latino	9%	16%	13%	11%
<u>Economic</u>				
Median household income	\$102,501	\$90,149	\$62,666	\$52,250
Unemployment	3%	7%	7%	8%
Youth unemployment	10%	22%	21%	25%
Families below poverty line	8%	6%	8%	12%
<u>Education</u>				
High school graduate only	8%	19%	25%	28%
Adults with some college or higher	87%	71%	64%	59%
<u>Crime</u>				
Violent crime rate (per 100,000)	161	132	188	168
Property crime rate (per 100,000)	1,688	1,314	2,066	2,731
<u>Health</u>				
Mentally Unhealthy Days (past month)	2.2	2.9	3.1	3.5
No Social/Emotional	18%	23%	18%	21%

Source: Census Bureau, ACS, 2013; Uniform Crime Reporting, 2013; County Health Rankings, 2014

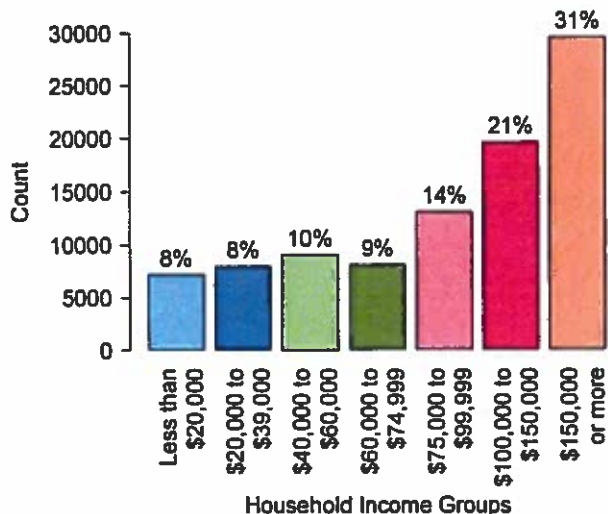
Civic and religious organizations (to include places of worship) play a key role in creating and maintaining an area's connectivity and resiliency. In Arlington County, there are over 61 registered civic and citizen association¹ and over 95 registered religious organizations².

¹Arlington Fast Facts, 2015. <http://projects.arlingtonva.us/data-research/fast-facts/>.

²National Center for Charity Statistics, 2014. <http://nccsweb.urban.org/tablewiz/bmf.php>.

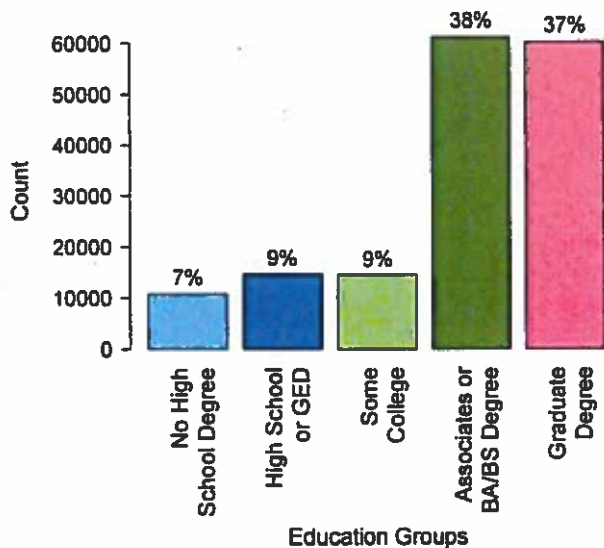
Vulnerable populations are those that are identified to be at-risk. Crises affect vulnerable populations disproportionately more than others. Demographic factors can both enhance and limit the ability to prepare for, react to, and recover from a crises.

Figure 1: Household Income in Neighborhood



Note: Percentage is based on total neighborhood count.
Source: American Community Survey (2013).

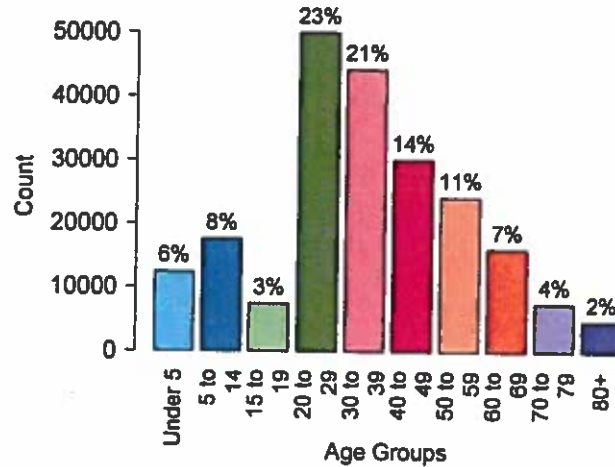
Figure 2: Education in Neighborhood



Note: Percentage is based on total neighborhood count.
Source: American Community Survey (2013).

Children and the elderly are at elevated risk during crises. Yet, neighborhoods with a larger share of the population over age 65 also need to take into account different service demands than a neighborhood with many households with young children.

Figure 3: Age Distribution in Neighborhood



Note: Percentage is based on total neighborhood count.
Source: American Community Survey (2013).

The physical attachment to a location can affect both the strength of an individual's ties within their social network, the cohesiveness of the community at large, and ultimately the demand for local help during a crisis. Arlington County attracts a high rate of young working professionals who move to the area under short-term federal contracts or military service. This transient population might not have a local family-network or have a strong social network that could help them during crises.

Table 2: Community's Ties to the Neighborhood

	Worked Outside of Arlington	Live Alone	Lived in a Different House 1 Year Ago	Living in Rented Housing
Percent of Neighborhood	33%	41%	19%	19%

Source: American Community Survey (2013).

Knowing the location and size of especially at risk populations in your neighborhood will help you plan what type of services might be needed and where such services should be focused. Vulnerabilities are often compounded by other social and economic factors, which reduces the ability that an individual or family can be full self-reliant during a time of crises.

Table 3: Specific Vulnerable Populations

	Elderly Living Alone	Individuals with a Disability on SNAP	Households under Poverty Line and Householder is 65+	Households under Poverty Line and have a Child
Count	6,335	1,550	1,128	1,646

Source: American Community Survey (2013).