

Statewide Catastrophic Incident Planning Team (SCIPT)

Wednesday, November 18, 2020

0900 - 1200

Conducted via Microsoft Teams

Join on your computer or mobile app

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Agenda

Topic	Time	Presenter	Notes
I. Welcome, Administrative Announcements, and Introductions	0900	<i>Nichole Benardo</i>	
II. Chair and Co-Chair Discussion	0905	<i>Michael Roberson, EMD</i> <i>Troy Newman, EMD</i>	
III. Significant Events and Updates 1. Regional Resiliency Assessment Program (RRAP) a. Water b. Airport c. Transportation 2. Energy Office – Fuel Action Planning 3. Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program (RCPGP) a. Snohomish County b. King County 4. New HAZUS Runs 5. Evacuation Planning 6. CR 22 Planning	0915	<i>Shane Moore, EMD</i> <i>Taylor Hennessee, EMD</i> <i>Mark Douglas, EMD</i> <i>Eddy Hensley, WSDOT</i> <i>Dan Banks, WSDOT</i> <i>Eli King, EMD</i> <i>Shane Moore, EMD</i> <i>Amy Lucas, SCDEM</i> <i>Maximilian Dixon, EMD</i> <i>Shane Moore, EMD</i> <i>Laura Hann, EMD</i> <i>Troy Newman, EMD</i>	Taylor's portion will be presented by Shane Moore and she will join the last half of the meeting for any questions. Eli's portion will be presented by Shane Moore as she is unable to attend.
Break	0950		
IV. Catastrophic Incident Annex (CIA) 1. Introduction 2. Structure Changes 3. Vertical Integration	1000	<i>Shane Moore, EMD</i> <i>Shane Moore, EMD</i> <i>Shane Moore, EMD</i>	
V. Community Lifelines 1. Lifelines Overview 2. Incorporation into CIA	1030	<i>Kate Grant, FEMA RX</i> <i>Shane Moore, EMD</i>	
Break	1050		

VI. New Core Capability Workshop	1100	<i>Shane Moore, EMD</i>	
VII. 2021 Quarterly Schedule	1140	<i>Michael Roberson, EMD</i> <i>Troy Newman, EMD</i>	
VIII. Good of the Order/ Open Forum 1. Comments, Feedback, Suggestions 2. COVID-19 Lessons Learned	1145	<i>Nichole Benardo, EMD</i> <i>Nichole Benardo, EMD</i>	

STATEWIDE CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT PLANNING TEAM

Q4 MEETING

11/18/2020

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

“A disaster-ready and resilient Washington State”

AGENDA

I. WELCOME, ADMINISTRATIVE ANNOUNCEMENTS, AND INTRODUCTIONS

II. CHAIR AND CO-CHAIR DISCUSSION

III. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

1. REGIONAL RESILIENCY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (RRAP)
 - a. WATER
 - b. AIRPORT
 - c. TRANSPORTATION
2. ENERGY OFFICE – FUEL ACTION PLANNING
3. REGIONAL CATASTROPHIC PREPAREDNESS GRANT PROGRAM (RCPGP)
 - a. SNOHOMISH COUNTY
 - b. KING COUNTY
4. NEW HAZUS RUNS
5. EVACUATION PLANNING
6. CR 22 EXERCISE PLANNING

BREAK

IV. CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT ANNEX (CIA)

1. INTRODUCTION
2. STRUCTURE CHANGES
3. VERTICAL INTEGRATION

V. COMMUNITY LIFELINES

1. OVERVIEW
2. INCORPORATION INTO CIA

BREAK

VI. NEW CORE CAPABILITY WORKSHOP

VII. 2021 QUARTERLY SCHEDULE

VIII. GOOD OF THE ORDER/OPEN FORUM

1. COMMENTS, FEEDBACK, SUGGESTIONS
2. COVID-19 LESSON LEARNED

I. WELCOME, ADMINISTRATIVE ANNOUNCEMENTS, AND INTRODUCTIONS



Welcome



Administrative
Announcements



Introductions

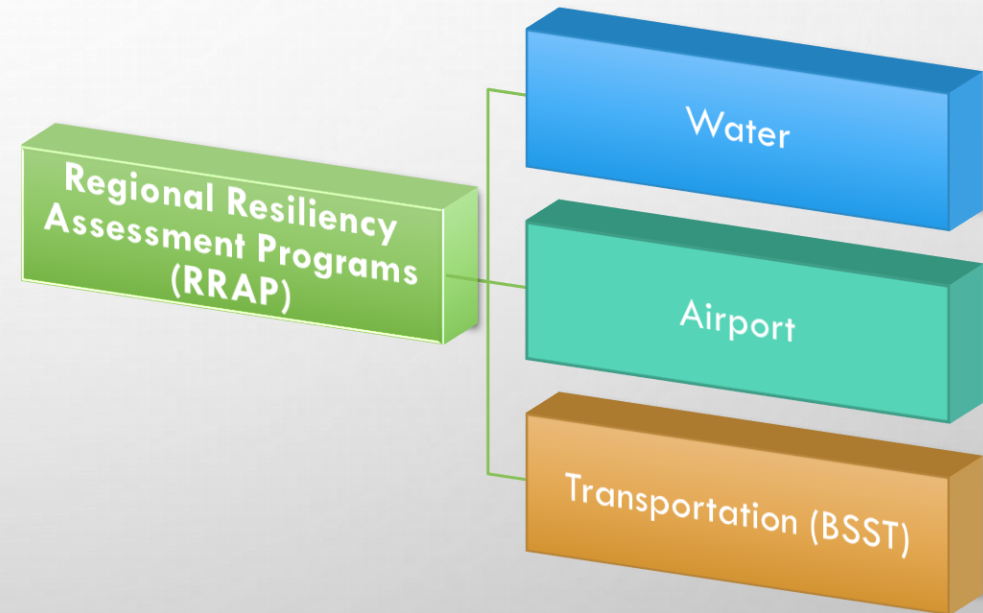
II. CHAIR AND CO-CHAIR DISCUSSION



III. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

1. REGIONAL RESILIENCY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (RRAP)

THE REGIONAL RESILIENCY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (RRAP) IS A COOPERATIVE ASSESSMENT OF SPECIFIC CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WITHIN A DESIGNATED GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND A REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE SURROUNDING INFRASTRUCTURE TO ADDRESS A RANGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE ISSUES THAT COULD HAVE REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT CONSEQUENCES.



III. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

A., B., C., REGIONAL RESILIENCY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (RRAP)



Water

Purpose, scope, and status

Current geographic study location

Future study locations



Airport

Scope of Project

Current Status

Significant Dates



Transportation

Where we were

How we get things moving

What is next

III. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

2. ENERGY OFFICE – FUEL PLANNING

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE – ENERGY OFFICE

FUEL ACTION PLANNING

THE ENERGY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM HAS THE AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY TO COORDINATE ENERGY EMERGENCIES OR AN ENERGY SUPPLY DISRUPTION IMPACTING THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.



III. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

2. ENERGY OFFICE – FUEL PLANNING

Region X fuel Planning & Exercise Coordination for CR22 – WA, OR, ID, AK, BC

Due to COVID-19 Response/Recovery there is a delay in completing the first draft, however work is still in progress as time and resources allow

Participating in Western States Collaborative – WA, OR, UT, ID, MT, CA, AZ, CO aligning Fuel planning for all western states

Local fuel emergency Planning guide, Fuel needs assessment tool, Fuel POD guidance have been completed and distributed – website tool is in progress

Currently supporting Clark and King County in Fuel Planning

III. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

3. REGIONAL CATASTROPHIC PREPAREDNESS GRANT PROGRAM (RCPGP)



- IDENTIFY AND SITE CPOD LOCATIONS AFTER A MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE INTERRUPTION (MODEL BASED ON LARGE CSZ EVENT)
- USE HSST AND BSST DATA WITH ADDITIONAL HAZUS MODELING TO IDENTIFY INFRASTRUCTURE (OR POPULATION) ISLANDS
 - *HSST AND BSST THOROUGHLY ASSESS LIKELY INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE TO MAJOR HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES*
 - *IDENTIFY VULNERABILITY OF SUPPLY CHAINS*
 - *USE CDC SOCIAL VULNERABILITY INDEX AS BASE LAYER TO ENSURE BIPOC COMMUNITIES ARE SERVED BY CPOD LOCATIONS AFTER MAJOR DISASTERS*
- HOST DATA/MODELING/MAPS/RESULTS AND FINAL TRAINING MATERIALS ON ARCGIS HUB PLATFORM FOR EASY INTEROPERABILITY AND ORGANIZATION
- CURRENTLY COORDINATING WITH KING COUNTY ON GRANT COLLABORATION AND CONTRACTING CONSULTANT

SUMMARY: DEVELOP A POST-CATASTROPHIC EARTHQUAKE MARITIME DISASTER RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK AND ANNEX TO THE REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION RECOVERY PLAN.

STATUS: REFINING THE SCOPE WITH RCPGP PLANNING TEAM THIS WEEK

III. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

4. NEW HAZUS RUNS

Conducting updated HAZUS runs for a Cascadia Subduction Zone M9.0 Earthquake and Tsunami

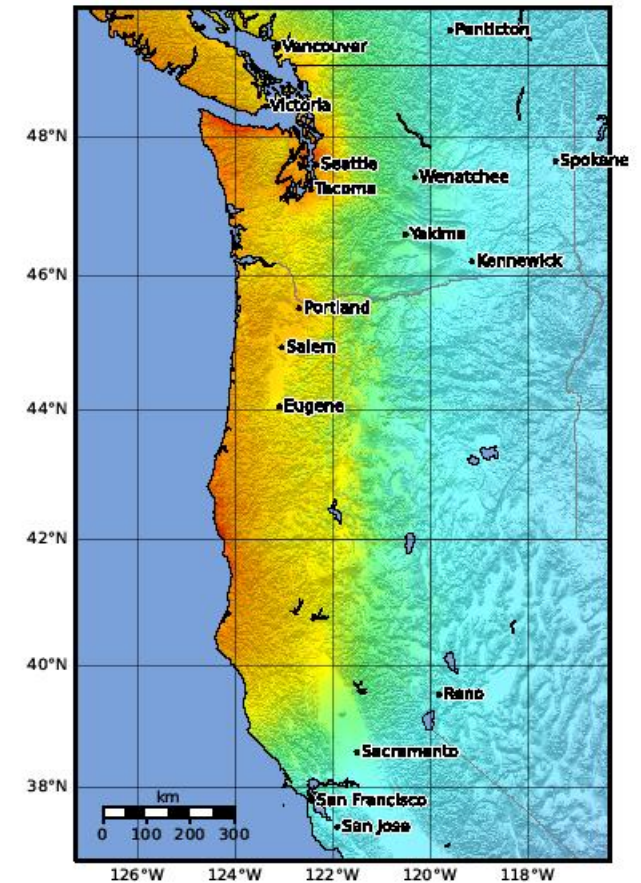
Why – Updated Science, Increased Population, and Tsunami Module

Who – FEMA Region X, WA, OR, and CA

Deliverables – HAZUS Loss Estimate Reports for a CSZ Earthquake and Tsunami for each coastal county; HAZUS Report for CSZ Earthquake only for entire state of WA; and Public documents

Audiences – FEMA Region X, emergency managers, planners, and the public

When – Report for entire state of WA (earthquake only) by Fall 2021; County reports (combined earthquake and tsunami) by Fall 2022



SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
DAMAGE	None	None	None	Very light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/heavy	Heavy	Very heavy
PGA(%g)	<0.0464	0.297	2.76	6.2	11.5	21.5	40.1	74.7	>139
PGV(cm/s)	<0.0215	0.135	1.41	4.65	9.64	20	41.4	85.8	>178
INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

Scale based on Worden et al. (2012)

III. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

5. EVACUATION PLANNING

Washington EMD Leadership requested FEMA technical planning assistance to develop an evacuation plan that is centered around a Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) earthquake scenario. EMD leadership has also requested that the CTN evacuation planning effort focus on state support to local government.

TMS and EMD finalized the Scope of Work in June and submitted to FEMA HQ.

Pending: Approval in the next funding cycle (January/February)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) issued a task order to Transportation Management Services (TMS) to conduct a Critical Transportation Need (CTN) Evacuation Planning Scoping Effort for the State of Washington.

Pending: Approval of planning effort by EMD Senior Leadership sent to FEMA RX.

III. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

5. EVACUATION PLANNING

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS PLAN (CONPLAN) DEVELOPMENT

THE PURPOSE OF THE CONPLAN IS TO PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF THE KEY CONCEPTS, PROCESSES, AND PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTING A CTN EVACUATION. THE CONPLAN INCLUDES KEY OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS ASSOCIATED WITH A LARGE-SCALE CTN EVACUATION WHICH MAY INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO:

- KEY TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS
- PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS
- EVACUATION SUPPORT LEVELS
- CTN EVACUEE AND TRANSPORTATION PROCESS/FLOW
- GROUND TRANSPORTATION FIELD SITE OPERATIONS
- TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT
 - POTENTIAL GROUND TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES
 - ACQUISITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF GROUND TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES
 - MISSION REQUEST PROCESS FOR SHELTERING AND TRANSPORTATION
 - MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL
 - AIR EVACUATION OPERATIONS
- OTHER CTN EVACUATION PLANNING COMPONENTS
 - EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS
 - PET TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT
 - PUBLIC INFORMATION/MESSAGING
- ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL)

ADDITIONALLY, STATE EMD OFFICIALS HAVE REQUESTED THAT THE CONPLAN ADDRESS:

- HOW THE STATE CAN SUPPORT ALL FIVE PHASES (MOBILIZATION, EVACUATION, IMPACT, DISPLACEMENT, AND REENTRY) OF A LOCAL EVACUATION AFTER A CASCADIA INCIDENT.
- THE CORE CAPABILITIES AND CRITICAL TASKS ASSOCIATED WITH EVACUATION.

OPERATIONS PLAN (OPLAN) DEVELOPMENT

THE PURPOSE OF THE OPLAN IS TO BUILD ON THE INFORMATION AND CONCEPTS CONTAINED IN THE CONPLAN. AN OPLAN IS A MORE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN THAT DETAILS THE WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, HOW, AND HOW MANY:

- WHO — THE INDIVIDUAL(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR PERFORMING EACH STRATEGY/TASK.
- WHAT — THE STRATEGIES AND TASKS THAT MUST BE UNDERTAKEN.
- WHEN — THE TIMEFRAMES IN WHICH STRATEGIES/TASKS MUST BE COMPLETED FOR STATE SUPPORT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.
- WHERE — THE LOCATION(S) FOR STAGING SPECIFIED RESOURCES FOR STATE/LOCAL SUPPORT.
- HOW — THE PROCESSES/PROCEDURES FOR COMPLETING VARIOUS FUNCTIONS/TASKS.
- HOW MANY — THE NUMBER OF RESOURCES REQUIRED TO COMPLETE EACH STRATEGY/TASK.

THE OPLAN ENCOMPASSES GREATER DETAIL RELATED TO THE STATE'S CTN EVACUATION PROCESS, TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES, TRANSPORTATION FIELD SITES (INCLUDING SITE GRAPHICS), AND TASK TABLES. THE OPLAN WILL ADHERE TO A FORMAT AS OUTLINED IN CPG 101. NOTE: THE CONPLAN AND OPLAN WILL NOT ACCOUNT FOR THE EVACUATION OF:

- INDIVIDUALS IN HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES SUCH AS HOSPITALS OR LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES SUCH AS NURSING HOMES, ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES, AND HOSPICE CENTERS OR ANY OTHER TYPE OF FACILITY THAT HOUSES CTN RESIDENTS.
- INDIVIDUALS IN SECURE FACILITIES SUCH AS JAILS, PRISONS, AND JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS.
- SHADOW EVACUEES (INDIVIDUALS OUTSIDE THE EVACUATION AREA THAT CHOOSE TO EVACUATE).

III. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

6. CASCADIA RISING EXERCISE

- HSEEP – ALL OFFERINGS ARE MOVING ONLINE
 - FEMA HAS ONGOING OFFERINGS THAT CAN BE ACCESSED VIA THEIR ONLINE COURSE LISTINGS
 - WASHINGTON STATE IS HOSTING MORE LOCALIZED ONLINE COURSES
 - JANUARY 26TH – 29TH AFTERNOON SESSIONS – WASHINGTON STATE HOSTED – LINK SHOULD BE AVAILABLE IN THE NEXT 2 WEEKS
 - FEBRUARY 1ST – 4TH MORNING SESSIONS – WASHING STATE HOSTED – SHOULD BE POSTED BY EARLY DECEMBER
 - QUESTIONS
 - LAURA.HANN@MIL.WA.GOV
- CASCADIA RISING
 - THIS IS A NATIONAL LEVEL EXERCISE – OUR FEDERAL COUNTERPARTS ARE CONTINUING TO MOVE FORWARD WITH THEIR PART OF THE EXERCISE AS FULLY PLANNED.
 - INCLUDING A SPILL OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.
 - FROM A STATE PERSPECTIVE:
 - IN OCTOBER WE COMPLETED A SECOND ROUND OF SURVEYS, TRYING TO ATTAIN THE APPROPRIATE TIMING AND SCOPE FOR A CASCADIA EXERCISE.
 - THE FIRST TWO LARGER DELIVERABLES THAT WE ARE WORKING TO POTENTIAL ACCOMPLISH THIS SPRING ARE EXTENT PLAY AGREEMENTS & HOSTING AN INITIAL PLANNING MEETING FOR ALL WHO HAVE COMPLETED AN XPA.

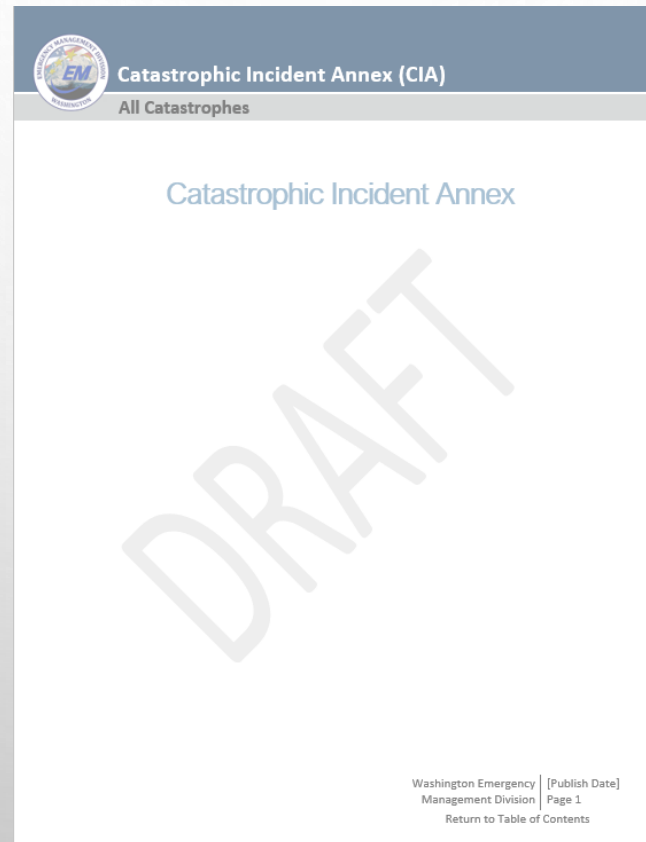
BREAK

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IV. CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT ANNEX

1. INTRODUCTION



IV. CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT ANNEX

1. INTRODUCTION

PRIMARY AND SUPPORTING CORE CAPABILITIES OF THE CIA

Critical Transportation

- Operational Coordination
- Situational Assessment
- Operational Communications
- Logistics and Supply Management

Infrastructure Systems

- Operational Coordination
- Situational Assessment
- Operational Communications
- Logistics and Supply Management

Public Health, Healthcare, and EMS

- Operational Coordination
- Situational Assessment
- Operational Communications
- Logistics and Supply Management

Fatality Management Services

- Operational Coordination
- Situational Assessment
- Operational Communications
- Logistics and Supply Management

Mass Care Services

- Operational Coordination
- Situational Assessment
- Operational Communications
- Logistics and Supply Management

IV. CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT ANNEX

1. INTRODUCTION

PRIMARY AND SUPPORTING CORE CAPABILITIES OF THE CIA

Infrastructure Systems

Operational Coordination

- Establish command, control, and coordination structures for energy, water, and wastewater.

Situational Assessment

- Deliver information sufficient to inform decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident for energy, water, and wastewater.

Operational Communications

- Re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life-sustaining activities and provide basic human needs for energy, water, and wastewater.

Logistics and Supply Management

- Mobilize and deliver resources to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident to meet the needs of disaster survivors for energy, water, and wastewater.

IV. CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT ANNEX

2. STRUCTURE CHANGES

SCOPE

NOW WITH MORE DISASTERS!

FUTURE CATASTROPHIC PLANNING EFFORTS SHOULD ADDRESS:

- VOLCANOES
- EARTHQUAKES
- TSUNAMIS
- RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS
- DAM FAILURES
- PANDEMICS

* THESE PLANS WOULD NOT REPLACE OTHER PLANS OR PLANNING EFFORTS; THEY ONLY SERVE TO ADDRESS HOW STATEWIDE COORDINATION IS ACCOMPLISHED ALONGSIDE FEDERAL OPERATIONS THROUGH THE LENS OF THE IDENTIFIED CORE CAPABILITIES DURING A CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT.

IV. CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT ANNEX

2. STRUCTURE CHANGE

THE FOCUS HAS SHIFTED AWAY FROM A CSZ-CENTRIC APPROACH TO THAT OF A “ALL-CATASTROPHES” APPROACH.

- *INDIVIDUAL APPENDICES WILL ADDRESS SPECIFIC HAZARD- AND INCIDENT-SPECIFIC PLANS*
- *ALLOWS PLANNING TO ADDRESS ALL INCIDENT TYPES THAT COULD RESULT IN A CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT THROUGHOUT THE STATE*
- *CSZ PLANNING IS STILL A MAJOR FOCUS AND IT WILL HAVE ITS OWN APPENDIX*

THE OVERALL STRUCTURE HAS BEEN MODIFIED TO REFLECT THE EMD PLANNING STANDARDS. THIS WILL PROVIDE FOR:

- *CONTINUITY OF PLANNING EFFORTS THROUGHOUT THE LIFECYCLE OF CATASTROPHIC PLANNING*
- *EASE OF USE WHEN REFERENCING MULTIPLE PLANS*
- *EXPOSURE OF PLANNING GAPS AND AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT*

IV. CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT ANNEX

2. STRUCTURE CHANGE

HAZARD-SPECIFIC VS INCIDENT-SPECIFIC

HAZARD-SPECIFIC PLANS DISCUSS HAZARDS THAT CAN AFFECT MANY DIFFERENT LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE AND MAY HAVE UNPREDICTABLE RESULTS

EXAMPLES:

- EARTHQUAKES
- TSUNAMIS
- PANDEMIC

INCIDENT-SPECIFIC PLANS DISCUSS KNOWN HAZARDS (OR COMBINATIONS) THAT AFFECT CERTAIN LOCATIONS AND WILL HAVE PREDICTABLE IMPACTS

EXAMPLES:

- GRAND COULEE DAM FAILURE
- CASCADIA SUBDUCTION ZONE
- COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION FAILURE

IV. CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT ANNEX

2. STRUCTURE CHANGE

PHASES

THE CIA WILL ALIGN WITH FEMA REGION X RESPONSE PLANS TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE TO ENSURE THE MOST EFFECTIVE RESPONSE POSSIBLE.

PHASE 1 – PREPARE

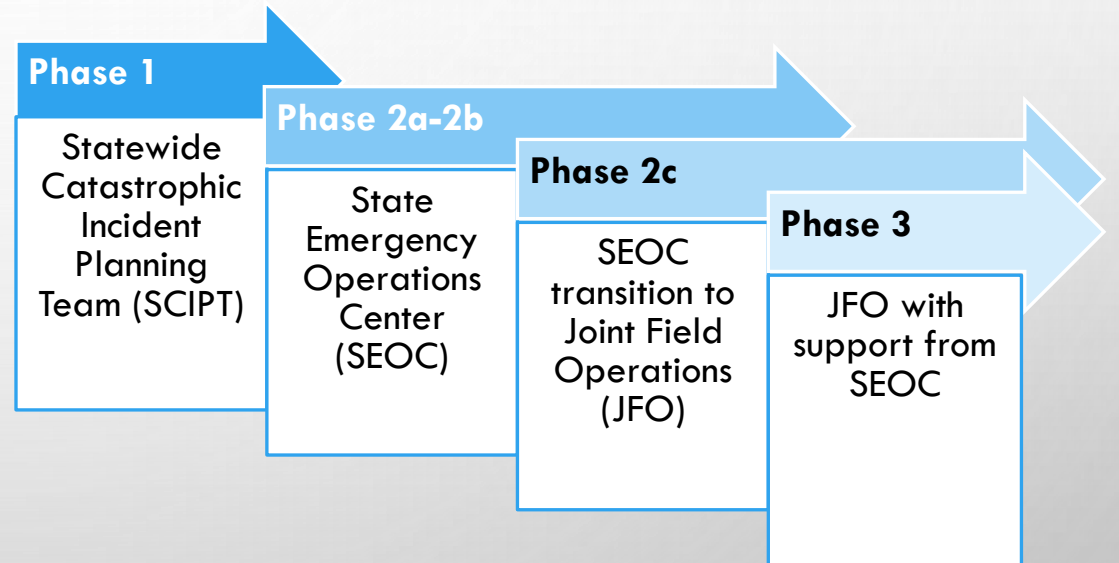
PHASE 2A – INITIAL RESPONSE

PHASE 2B – EMPLOYMENT RESPONSE

PHASE 2C – TRANSITION TO RECOVERY

~~PHASE 3 – LONG-TERM RECOVERY*~~

**LONG-TERM RECOVERY WILL NOT BE ADDRESSED IN THE CIA (ADDRESSED IN OTHER RECOVERY PLANNING INITIATIVES.).*



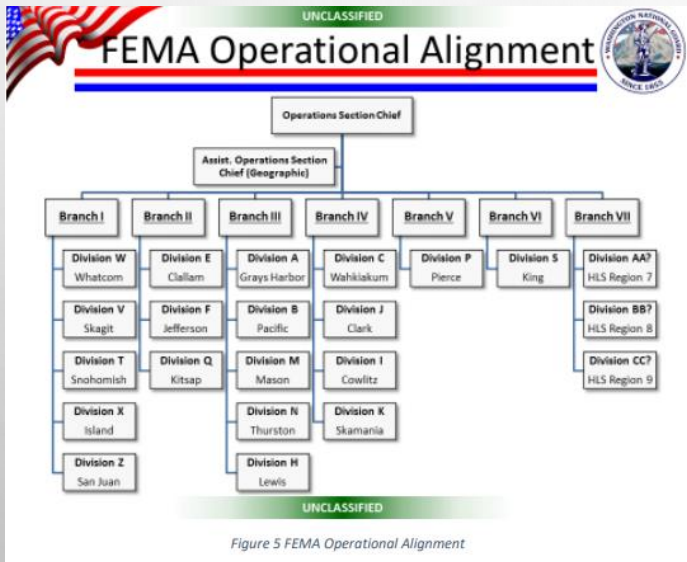
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

"A disaster-ready and resilient Washington State"

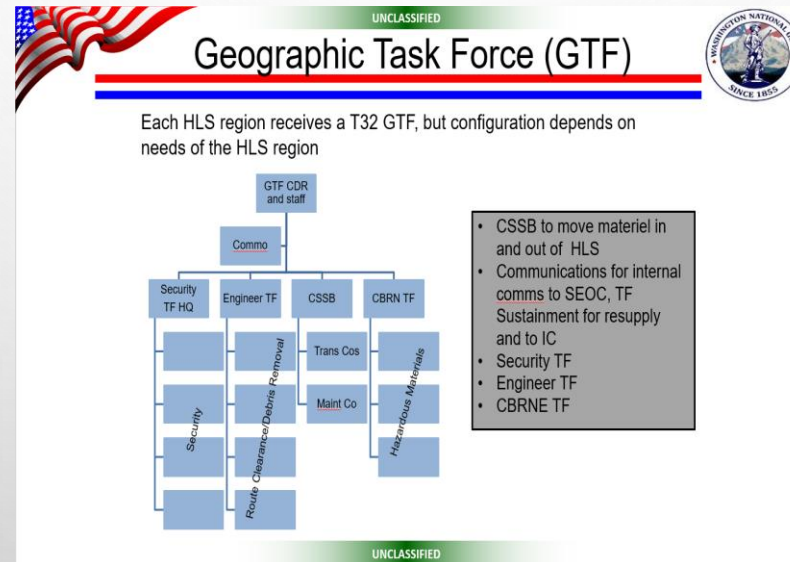
IV. CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT ANNEX

3. VERTICAL INTEGRATION

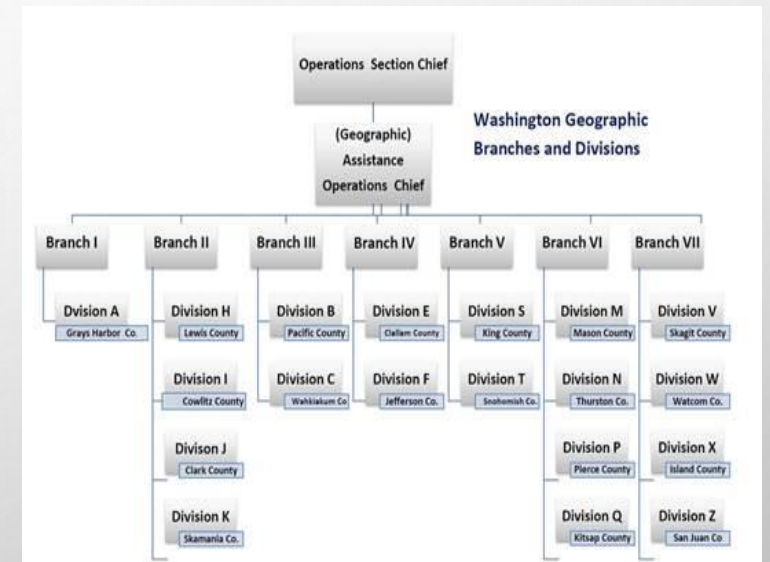
(CONFLICT)



WA EMD – CSZ Geographic Branches



WA NG – CSZ Geographic Branches (Task Forces)



FEMA RX – CSZ Geographic Branches

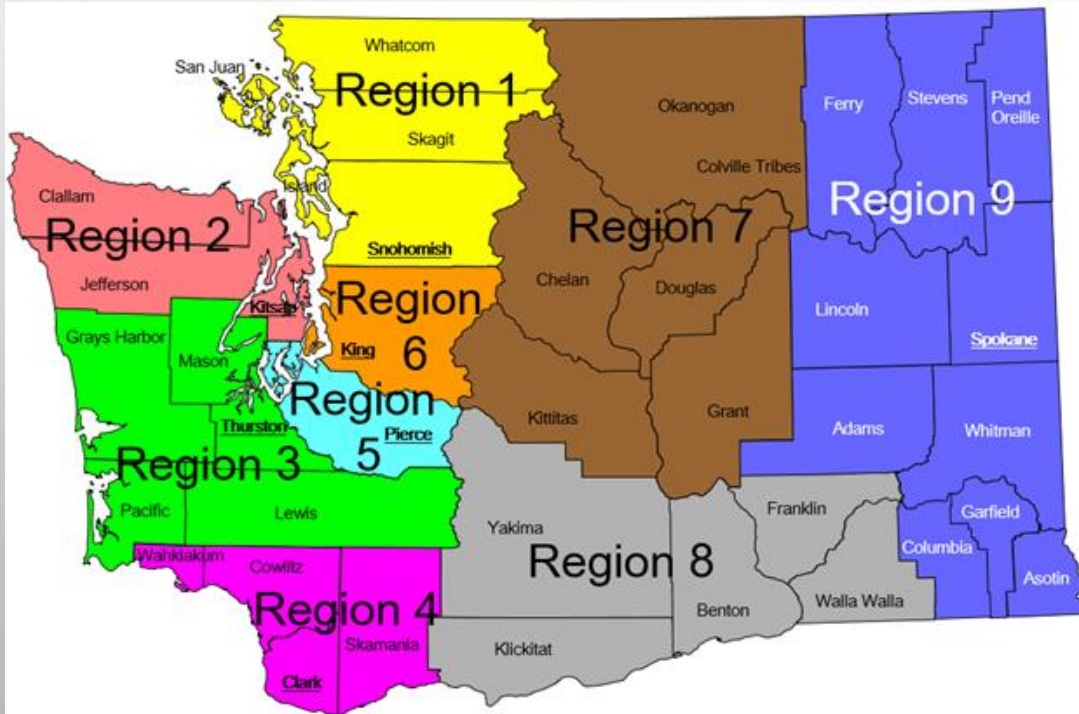
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IV. CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT ANNEX

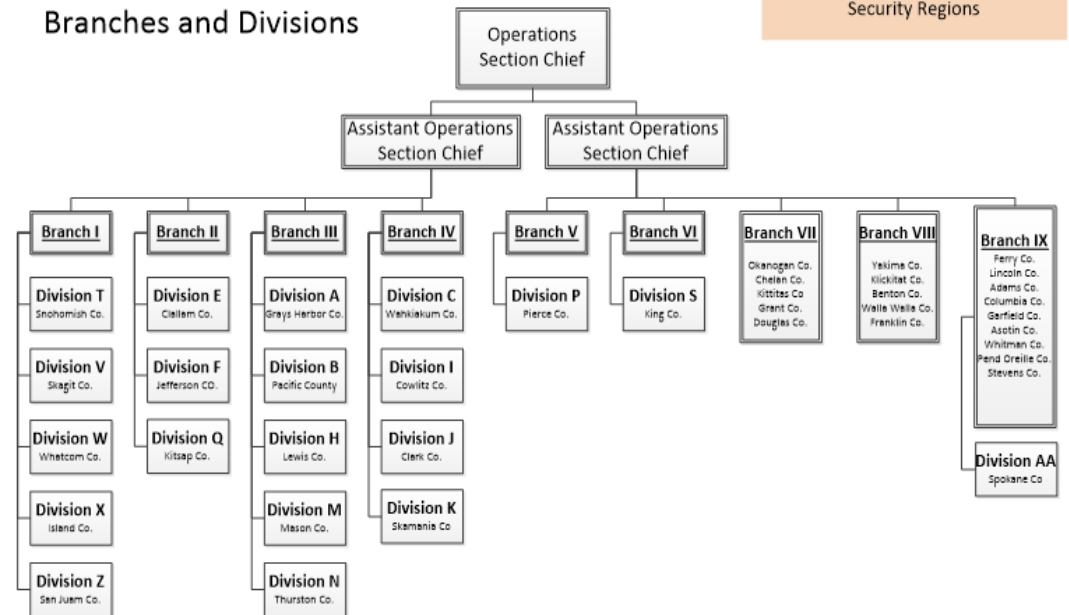
3. VERTICAL INTEGRATION

(DECONFLICTION)



Washington Geographic Branches and Divisions

Consistent with WA Homeland Security Regions



IV. CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT ANNEX

3. VERTICAL INTEGRATION

HLS REGION COORDINATION

HLS REGIONS PRIMARILY FOCUS ON MANAGING GRANT FUNDING, WITH SOME WHO USE THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONDUCT REGIONAL PLANNING AND SHARE SITUATIONAL AWARENESS. THIS APPROACH WILL NECESSITATE THAT HLS REGIONS DEVELOP A MECHANISM FOR DISASTER RESPONSE THAT DOES NOT CURRENTLY EXIST (WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS).

OPEN DISCUSSION

- WHAT WOULD STAFF AVAILABILITY LOOK LIKE IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO SUPPORT 9 BRANCHES?
- THOUGHTS ON THE CCTA MODEL FOR MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COORDINATION?
- WHAT SHOULD A COMMON PLANNING ASSUMPTION BE ON STAFF RECALL FOLLOWING A MAJOR CATASTROPHE LIKE CSZ?
- OTHER THOUGHTS AND CONCERNS?

BREAK

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Community Lifelines Overview



Katelyn Grant
Senior Operational Planner
FEMA Region X

November 17, 2020



FEMA

AGENDA

- Overview of Community Lifelines
- Introduction and Relationships of Lifeline Concepts
- Final Thoughts



COMMUNITY LIFELINES DEFINED

A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security.



- Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function
- Lifelines are the integrated network of assets, services, and capabilities that are used day-to-day to support the recurring needs of the community
- When disrupted, decisive intervention (e.g., rapid service re-establishment or employment of contingency response solutions) is required to stabilize the incident

Version 2.0 - 11/2019



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PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY LIFELINES?

- FEMA developed the Community Lifelines (Lifelines) construct to increase effectiveness in disaster operations and better position the Agency to respond to catastrophic incidents.
- Lifelines allows emergency managers to:
 - Characterize the incident and identify the root causes of priority issue areas
 - Distinguish the highest priorities and most complex issues from other incident information
- Incorporating Lifelines into response operations primarily affects the way incident information is organized and reported during incidents



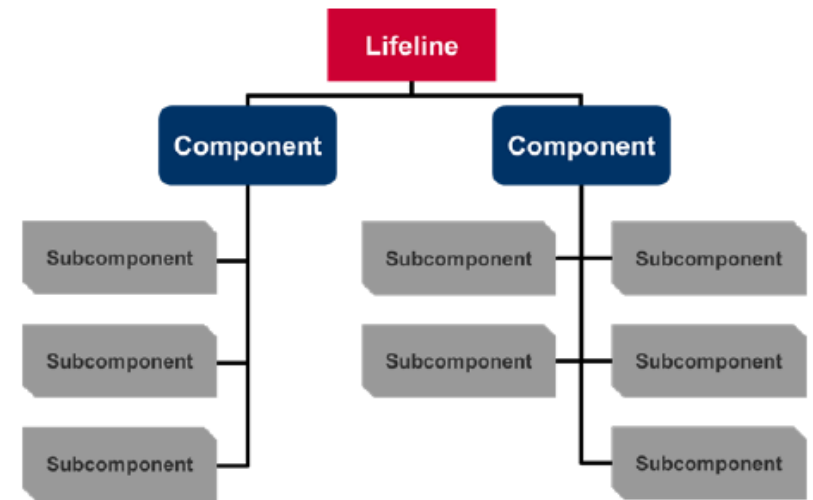
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DECONSTRUCTING COMMUNITY LIFELINES

- Each lifeline is composed of multiple components and subcomponents that help define the services that make up that lifeline
 - Components represent the general scope of services for a lifeline
 - The components are further divided into relevant subcomponents that provide a granular level of enabling functions for the delivery of services to a community
- Lifelines and components are fixed, but the subcomponents may be adjusted as necessary

Note: Not every incident will impact all of the lifelines or components

ORGANIZATION AND BREAKDOWN OF EACH LIFELINE



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COMMUNITY LIFELINE COMPONENTS

1. Safety and Security

- Law Enforcement/Security
- Fire Service
- Search and Rescue
- Government Service
- Community Safety

2. Food, Water, Shelter

- Food
- Water
- Shelter
- Agriculture

3. Health and Medical

- Medical Care
- Public Health
- Patient Movement
- Medical Supply Chain
- Fatality Management

4. Energy

- Power Grid
- Fuel

5. Communications

- Infrastructure
- Responder Communications
- Alerts, Warnings, and Messages
- Finance
- 911 and Dispatch

6. Transportation

- Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle
- Mass Transit
- Railway
- Aviation
- Maritime

7. Hazardous Material

- Facilities
- HAZMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants

ASSESSMENT

Status	<i>“What?”</i>
Impact	<i>“So What?”</i>
Actions	<i>“Now What?”</i>
Limiting Factors	<i>“What’s the Gap?”</i>
ETA to Green	<i>“When?”</i>

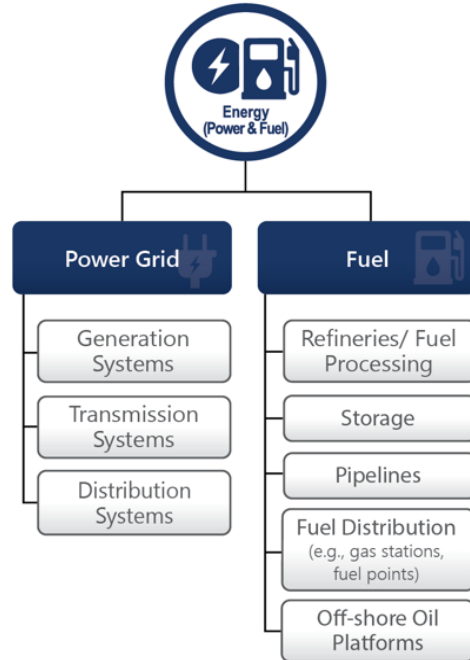
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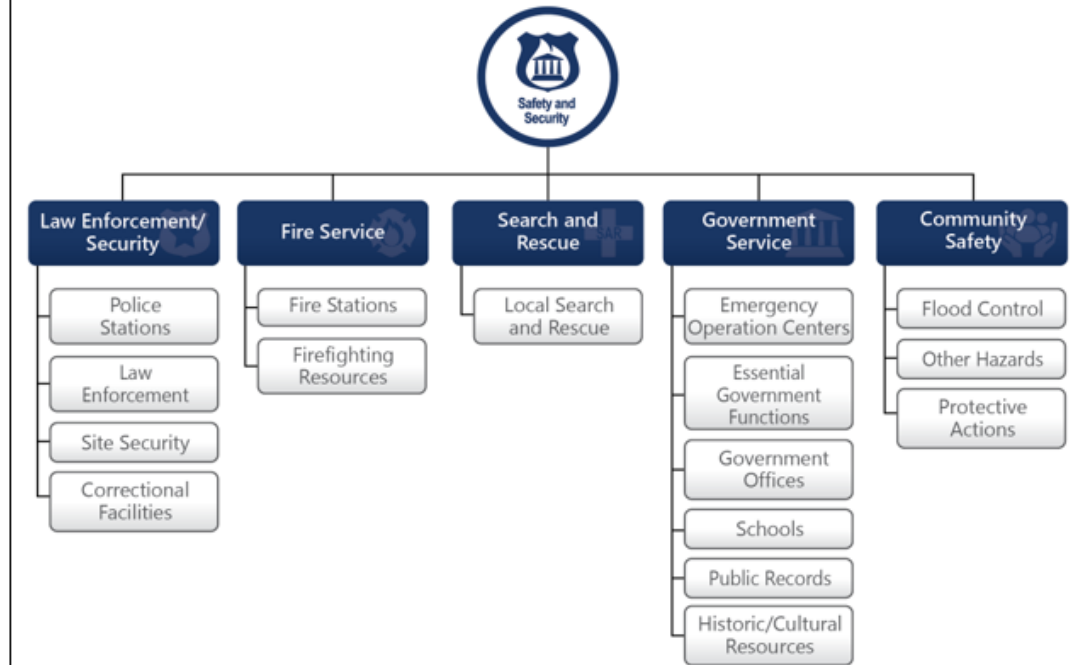
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LIFELINE COMPONENTS & SUB-COMPONENTS

Lifeline	Federal End State
Energy (Power & Fuel)	Critical facilities are operational for lifesaving and life-sustaining activities. Fuel distribution is available for responder vehicles and for spot generation at critical facilities. Commercial fuel stations are operational. Stable power is being provided through distribution sites and substations.

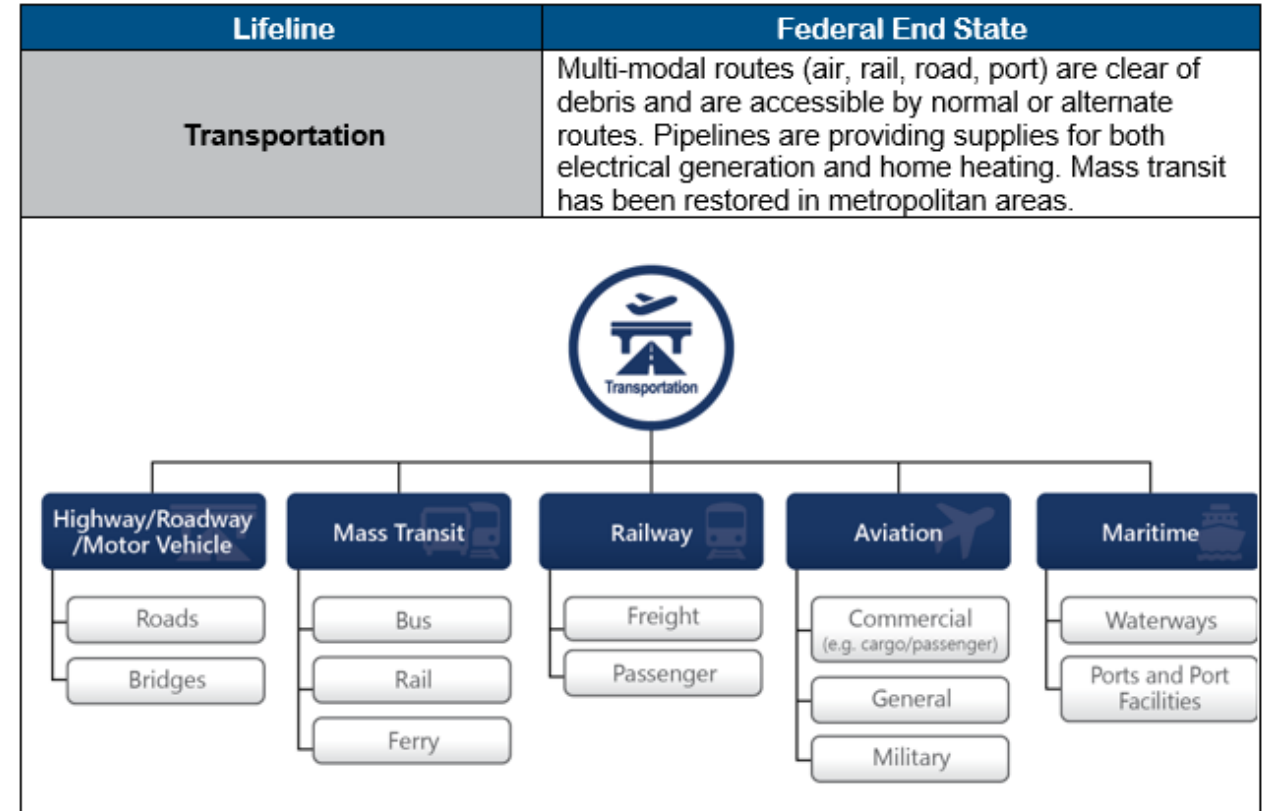
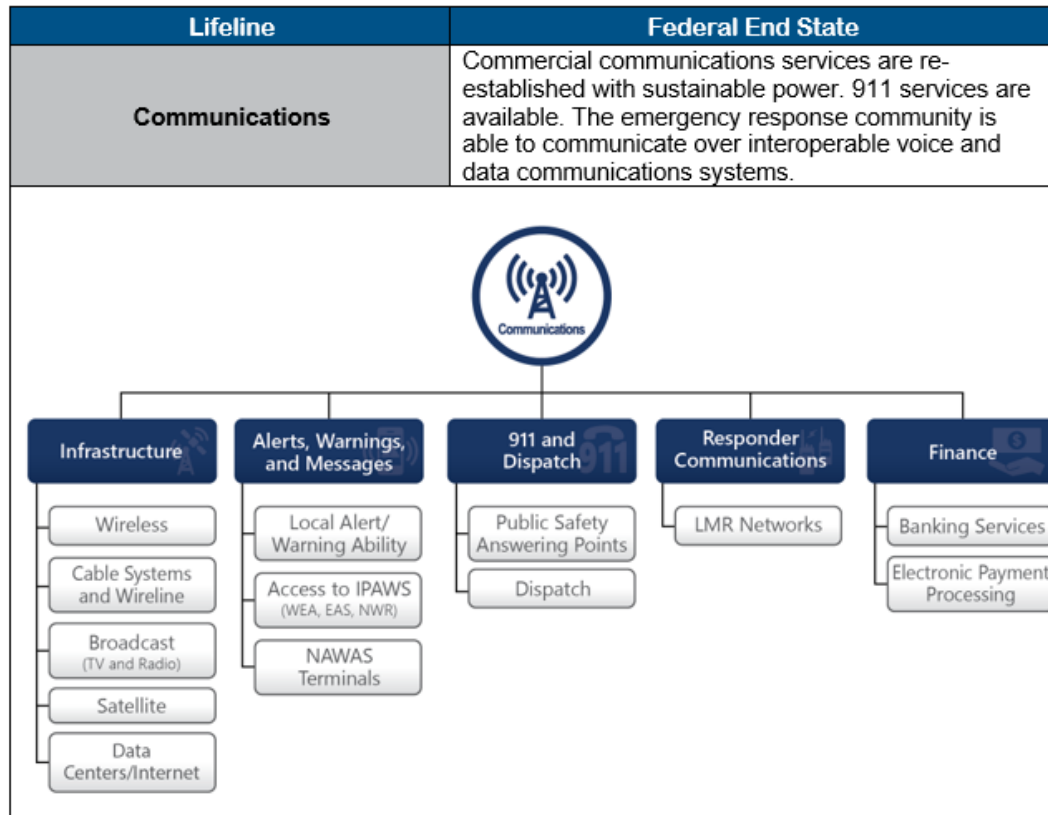


Lifeline	Federal End State
Safety and Security	Threats to life safety are diminished for all response personnel and impacted communities. Federal assets are no longer required to conduct SAR operations. Government buildings are accessible and open, with enough staffing.



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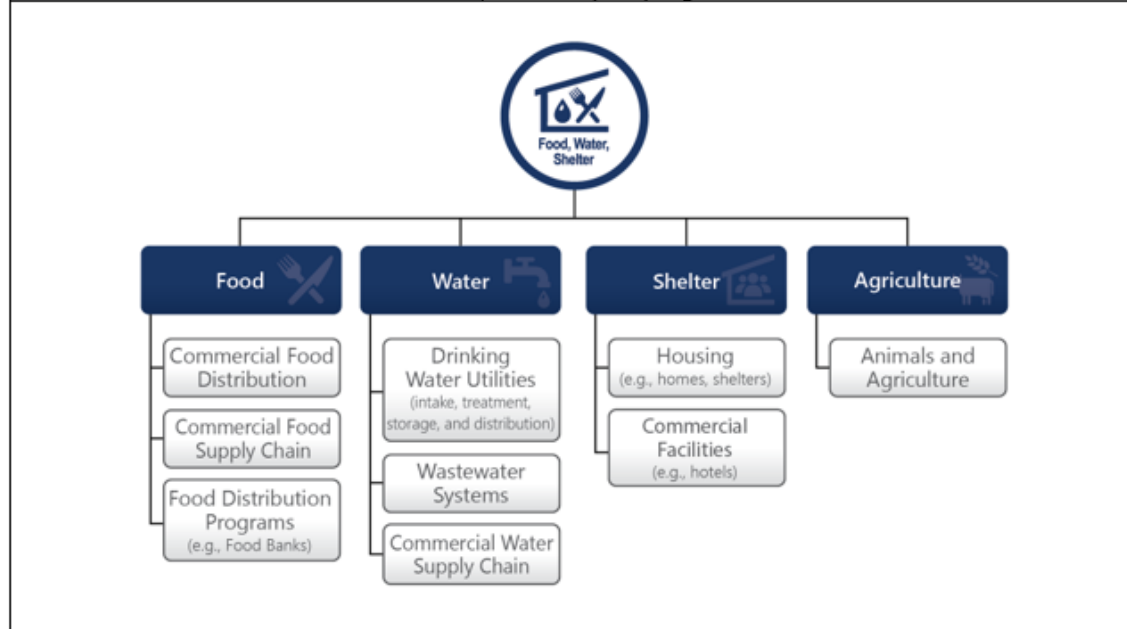
LIFELINE COMPONENTS & SUB-COMPONENTS



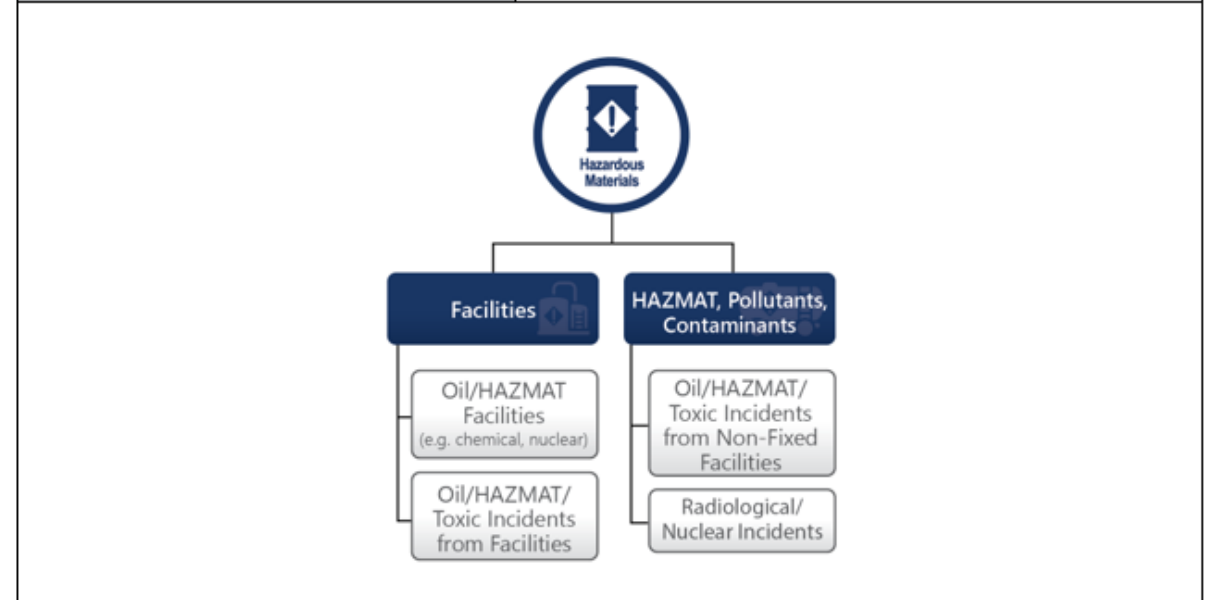
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LIFELINE COMPONENTS & SUB-COMPONENTS

Lifeline	Federal End State
Food, Water, Shelter	Re-entry to affected areas is allowed. Commercial grocery distribution and food banks are accessible and open. Congregate shelters are closed. Public water and wastewater utilities are providing services to the community (does not include private water or sewer systems such as wells or septic). Temporary home repair programs initiated.

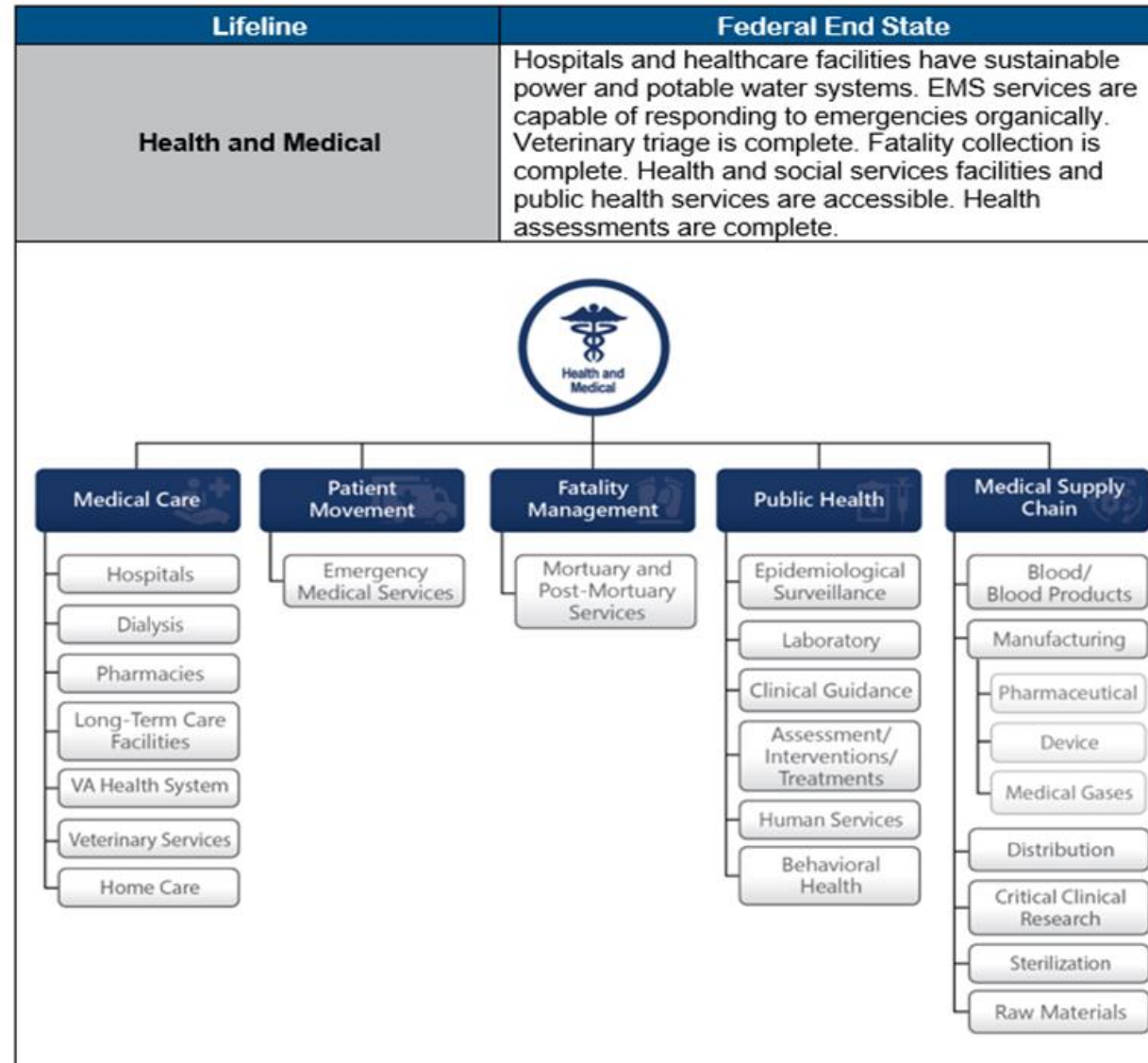


Lifeline	Federal End State
Hazardous Materials	Health and safety hazard assessments are complete. Wastewater and solid waste issues are identified and contained. Oil and hazardous substance spills and releases are identified, responsible parties are engaged, and a command structure is established, <u>taking into account</u> other federal agency (OFA) statutory authorities.



FEMA

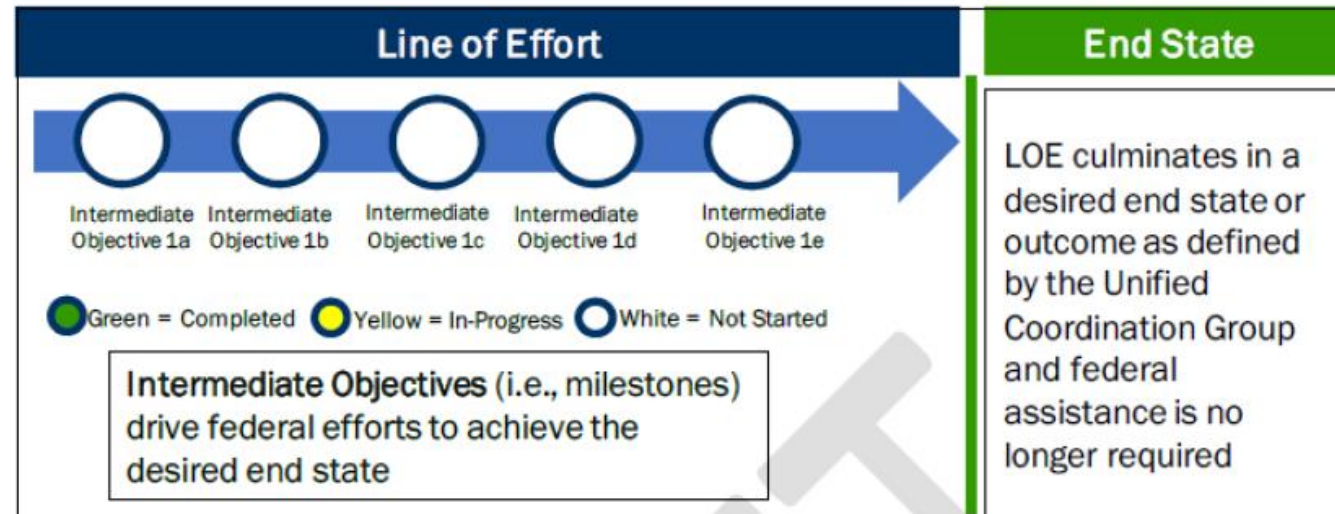
LIFELINE COMPONENTS & SUB-COMPONENTS



FEMA

LINES OF EFFORT (LOEs)

17 standard Lines of Effort below have been agreed upon by all ten FEMA Regions to be included in their All Hazards Plans currently being updated. Additional Lines of Effort may be used or created based on region or incident. As a note, some of the LOEs that were taken out of the components of lifelines because they were LOEs and therefore not inherent to a community (i.e. evacuation, sheltering, temporary power).



- Damage Assessment
 - Debris Management
 - Emergency Repairs or Augmentation to Infrastructure
 - Evacuation, Reception, Re-entry, and Return
 - Fatality Management
 - Hazardous Waste
 - Healthcare Systems Support
 - Medical Transportation
 - Natural and Cultural Resource Protection & Restoration
 - Private Sector Coordination
 - Public Information and Warning
 - Responder Security and Protection
 - Restoration of Public Infrastructure
 - Search and Rescue
 - Sheltering Operations
 - Temporary Emergency Power
 - Temporary Housing (Repair, Rental Assistance, Direct Housing)
- Version 2.0 - 11/2019



RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COMMUNITY LIFELINES, LOEs, CORE CAPABILITIES, & ESFs/RSFs

- Community lifelines reframe incident information to provide decision-makers with impact statements and summarize the root causes of disruptions to lifeline services.
- LOEs are the specific mission-sets, that must be completed in order to stabilize Community Lifelines (the operationalization of core capabilities.)
- Core Capabilities group the capabilities of ESFs/RSFs and other response and recovery stakeholders to achieve the missions of the LOEs and thereby stabilize the lifelines and accelerate recovery.
- ESFs and RSFs are the response and recovery stakeholders that actually deliver the services, resources, and assets of the Core Capabilities to achieve the outcomes required for stabilizing lifelines and accelerating recovery.



FEMA

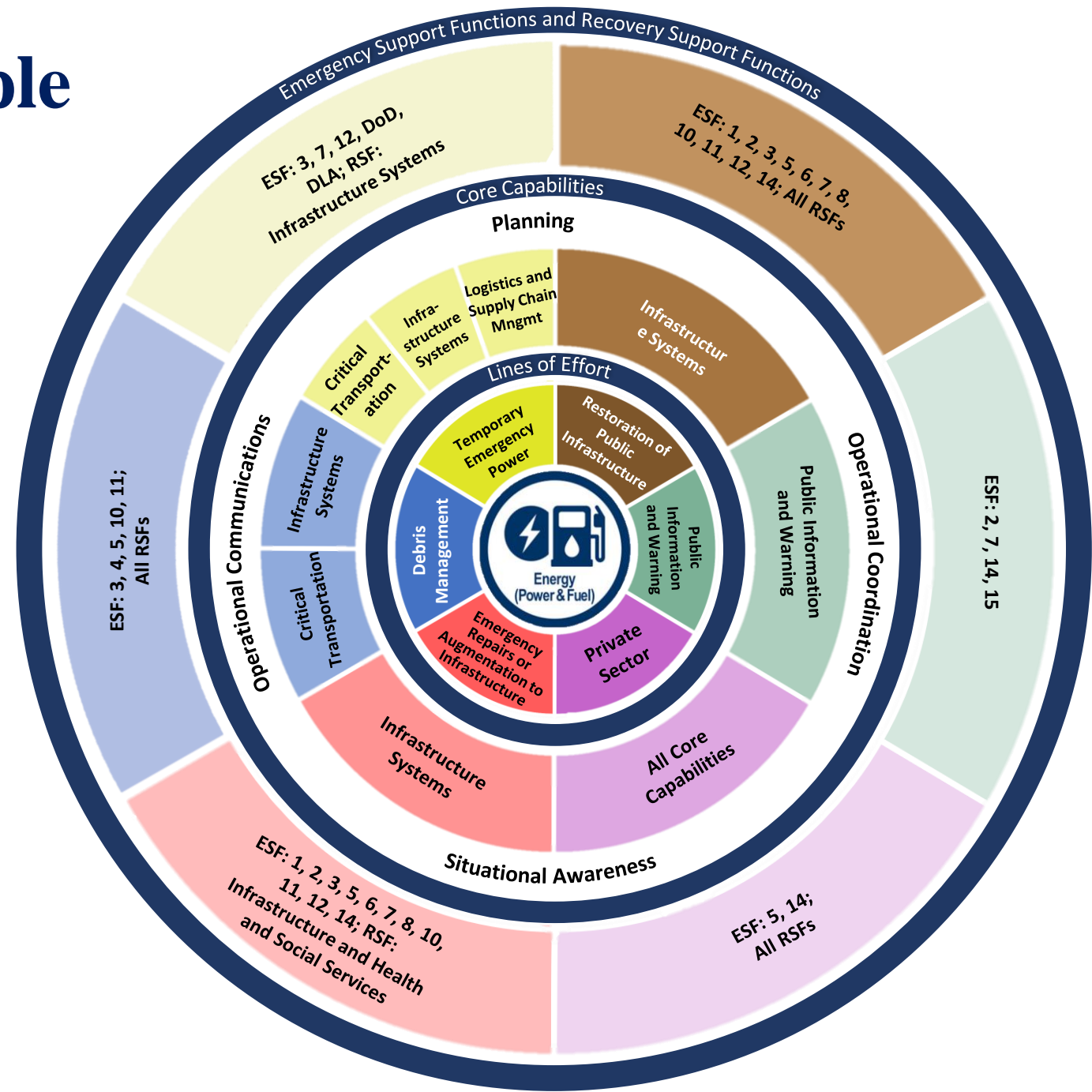
Lifeline/LOE/Core Capabilities/ESFs/RSFs Crosswalk

Region X All-Hazards Plan Lifeline/Lines of Effort/Core Capability Crosswalk						
TAB #	Required LOE	Lifelines	Core Capabilities		ESFs	RSFs
C-2-3	Emergency Repairs or Augmentation to Infrastructure	All	Infrastructure Systems	Public Information and Warning Operational Coordination Situational Assessment Infrastructure Systems Planning	1,2,3,8,9,10,11,12,13,14	Infrastructure Health and Social Services
C-2-4	Evacuation, Reception, Re-Entry, and Return	Safety and Security Transportation	Mass Care Services Logistics and Supply Chain Management Infrastructure Systems Critical Transportation		1(DOT, FAA, TSA),5,6,7,8,9,13,14,15 DoD (TRANSCOM)	NA
C-2-5	Fatality Management	Health and Medical	Fatality Management Mass Care Services Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services		6,8	Health and Social Services
C-2-6	Hazardous Materials	Hazardous Waste Food, Water, Shelter Safety and Security Health and Medical	Environmental Response/Health and Safety Infrastructure Systems Operational Coordination On-Scene Security and Protection Critical Transportation		1,2,3,5,8,10,13,15	Health and Social Services Infrastructure Systems
C-2-7	Healthcare Systems Support	Health and Medical	Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services Critical Transportation Mass Care Services Health and Social Services Infrastructure Systems Environmental Response/Health and Safety		8	Health and Social Services
C-2-8	Mass Care – Food and Water	Food, Water, Shelter	Mass Care Services On-Scene Security and Protection Infrastructure Systems Critical Transportation Logistics and Supply Chain Management		3,6,7	
C-2-9	Medical Transportation	Health and Medical	Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services Critical Transportation Mass Care Services Health and Social Services		8,DOD	Health and Social Services

Lifeline Crosswalk Example

Energy (Power & Fuel)

- Debris Management
- Emergency Repairs or Augmentation to Infrastructure
- Evacuation, Reception, Re-Entry, and Return
- Fatality Management
- Hazardous Materials
- Healthcare Systems Support
- Mass Care—Food and Water
- Medical Transportation
- Preliminary Damage Assessment
- Private Sector Coordination
- Public Information and Warning
- Responder Security and Protection
- Restoration of Public Infrastructure
- Search and Rescue
- Sheltering Options
- Temporary Emergency Power
- Temporary Housing (Repair, Rental Assistance, Direct Housing)



FEMA

Hurricane Dorian EM-3419-FL Incident Management Senior Leadership Brief

As of 04 SEP 2019 (1130 EDT) (Day 08) Updates in Blue



Current Weather: (NWS, 09042019)

As of 11:00 a.m. EDT, Dorian was a Category 2 hurricane 90 miles ENE of Daytona Beach, FL, moving to the north-northwest at 9 mph with maximum sustained winds of 105 mph. Dorian is expected to remain a powerful hurricane as he slowly tracks to the northwest today, before turning to the northeast off the Georgia coast early Thursday morning. Storm Surge, Hurricane and Tropical Storm Warnings remain in effect along the coast from Volusia County northward. Tropical storm force winds are occurring along the east-central coast, with worsening conditions along the northeastern coast today into Thursday morning. Significant impacts are still expected across the northeast coast of the state into Thursday morning, with life-threatening coastal flooding/surge and tropical storm winds being the main threats.



Lifelines

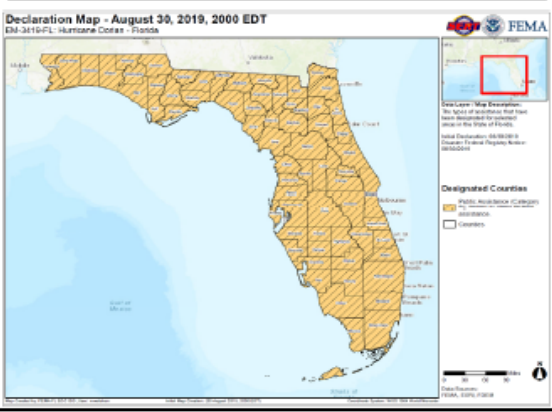
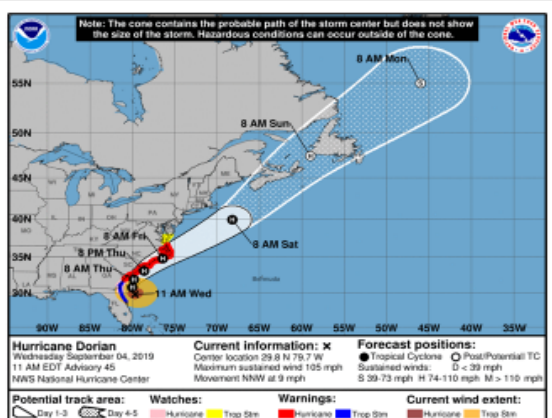
Safety & Security

Law Enforcement/Fire (NRCC, 09032019)

- 4420 personnel in State Active Duty (SAD) status; 133 Air National Guard personnel and 4287 Army National Guard personnel
- Govt Services (SERT WebEOC, 09042019)
 - County Govts Closed: 17 (▼2) counties
 - Schools Closed: 28 (▼5) counties (with 2 partial closure)
 - Local States of Emergency: 58 counties
 - Local County Activations: 12 full, 16 partial, 4 returned to normal operations
 - 50 State Parks and Campgrounds are closed (State SITREP, 09032019)
- Search and Rescue (Air Ops, 09032019) Aircraft available: 182
- Community Safety (SERT, CISA, Co LNOs SITREP, 09032019)
 - Potential storm surge inundation forecast from NHC (1100 EDT 09032019) indicates no immediate threat to infrastructure.
 - Lake Okeechobee: Current level of 13.66', more rainfall may be a concern.
 - St. Johns River has no water control structures along the waterway
 - State is fortifying beaches in Flagler Co. (State SITREP, 09032019)
 - Mandatory Evacs: 8 (▼4) counties (Brevard, St. Johns, Volusia, Nassau, Duval, Putnam, Flagler, Clay); Vol. Evacs: 1 (▼3) counties (Osceola)
 - Total Evacuation Population: 5.5M; Total Expected to Evacuate: 2.1M
 - State has set up an Evacuation Task Force
 - Nassau, Volusia, Osceola Co. implemented overnight curfews on 09032019

Actions/Resources (SERT, Resources, 09032019)

- CAISE and Visual Imagery Team in the field; (1) IST, (2) MRP, (6) USAR TF, (1) HEPP, (1) IMT, (6) ESF13 QRT supporting USAR, (3) ESF13 QRTs, CAISE, 1000 HWVs from DoD



Incident Summary

Declarations:
 EM-3419-FL: Incident Period: August 28, 2019, and cont. Cat B, limited to DFA, at 75% federal funding for all 67 co.

Activation Levels: (RRCC, 09042019)
 SEOC: Level 1; RRCC: Level 1; NRCC: Level 1
 Deployed Staff: (DTS, 09022019)

- Federal Coordinating Officer: Thomas J. McCool
- # FEMA Staff Deployed: 468 deployed

Mission Assignments: (MAM, 09042019)

- Surge Total: 50 (\$54,358,230.60)
- 3419-EM Total: 18 (\$28,032,713.00)

Food, Water, Shelter

Food (SERT, Log, 08312019)

- USDA approved release of Sept food assistance benefits to all 67 counties
- State has set up a Feeding and Sheltering Task Force

Water (Martin Co. SITREP 09032019)

- Boil Water Notices: 1 (Martin and St. Lucie Co.) (FL DOH, 09032019)
- Drinking Water Facilities Operational: 5,124 (SERT SITREP, 09022019)
- Wastewater Facilities Operational: 2,051
- Water restored to Hutchinson Island

Shelter (State number, via ARC midnight count, 09042019)

- Shelters: 69 (7070 pop.); Medical Needs Shelters: 42 (1750 pop.)

Actions/Resources (DSA, Logistics, Resources, 09032019)

- (F): (2) DSA Crews conducting AIR; (4) DSA TFs, Water/Wastewater and Temporary Roofing SME on site; Commodities available: 9.6M meals, 11.7M L water, 38K blankets, 90 CUSI kits, 120 generators, 5,184 tarps, 8,964 cots (Commodities Report, 0700 EDT 09042019)
- (S): 3 LSAs, 600K gal water, 180 pallets of tarps, 1350 cots, 1.8M MREs
- (VOLAG): 9 mobile kitchens, 2 field kitchens

Health & Medical

HHS declared a Public Health Emergency for FL (HHS, 08312019)

Medical Care (SERT, HHS, 09022019)

- 95.6% of ALF and 99.6% of Nursing Homes have on-site generators available. AHCA is working with the others to ensure they have a plan
- ESF 6 and 8 monitoring the medically dependent
- Hospital Evacs: 8 complete (NRCC ESF8, 09042019)
- Nursing Home Evacs: 1 in progress, 18 completed
- ALF Evacs: 4 in progress, 68 completed, 2 planned

Patient Movement (SERT, 08302019) National Ambulance Contract activated

Actions/Resources (NRCC, Resources, 09032019)

- (F): (1) ESF8 IMT, (4) HMT, (10) ESF13 QRT supporting HHS,
- (S): 59 ALS, 35 BLS, 6 Bariatric, and 49 paratransit vehicles

Energy

Power (SERT, DOE, CISA, 09032019)

- Power Outages: 12,653 (0.12%) (DOE, 0900 EDT 09042019)
- Projected Power Outages: 380,413 customers (5.1%) est.
- St. Lucie Nuclear Power Plant declared an Unusual Event after hurricane warning. Output remains 100% power.
- Restoration Personnel available: 25,000 (SERT SITREP, 09022019)

Fuel (SERT, RIV, 08302019)

- Terminals have fuel, but issue is transporting the fuel to gas stations. Escorts provided by FL Hwy Patrol to expedite shipments
- National fuel contract activated

Responder Fuel (CISA Update, 09042019)

- Fuel supplies remain in a good state generally in Florida. Some localized shortages are occurring, due to demand in metro areas and volume of trucks attempting to move fuel from ports and storage areas to stations.

Actions/Resources (SERT, ESF-7, USACE, 09032019)

- Power PRT, (3) LGL, CPF Planning Cell, IA Planning Cell; (6) Pre-Install Inspection Team;
- IA and CPF personnel completed analysis on the first Infrastructure of Concern list provided by CISA.

Comms

Wireless / Wireline (NRCC ESF 2, SERT, 09032019)

- Disaster Information Reporting System (DIRS): approx 98.9% cellular coverage operational in 34 counties (projected impact area)
- SERT is coordinating with private sector partners. Emergency Comms equip. is being identified and will be mobilized as needed.

Actions/Resources (ESF 2, Resources, 09032019)

- FL SEOC: (1) MEOV, (1) MCOV, Green Homet; Jacksonville: (1) MEOV, (1) IRV, (1) FD-TRV, (1) FD-LMR, (1) Tac-KU; Thomasville: (7) MCOV; Albany: (1) MCOV

Transportation

Aviation (SERT WebEOC, 09042019)

- Commercial Services Suspended: Daytona (reopen 09052019);
- Emergency Operations Only: Orlando (reopen 09042019); Closed: Melbourne (reopen 09052019); Palm Beach reopened on 09042019

Railway (NRCC, Co LNO SITREPs, 09032019)

- 4 transit agencies closed; Amtrak (Orange), Marion Senior Shuttle Service, SunRail and Brightline/Virgin Trains (Miami to Orlando)

Highways (SERT, ESF 1, 09032019)

- All bridges in Volusia County are closed to eastbound traffic, with the exception of emergency vehicles. (Co. LNO Snapshot, 0903)
- Tolls suspended: 9; State has 1,000 generators staged to support traffic signals; Emergency Road Use Permit, and Emergency Bypass Authorization have been issued

Maritime (SERT WebEOC, 09042019)

- Zulu: Canaveral, Jacksonville, Fernandina

Actions/Resources (Resources, 09032019)

- (1) FAA LNO, (1) FAA Support Team, (1) FHWA LNO, (1) ESF4 IMT, (2) Saw Crew

Hazardous Materials

Actions/Resources (Resources, 09032019)

- (S) Debris Mgmt Sites Authorized: 76 (SERT SITREP, 09032019)
- Debris PRT, USCG Flood Response Team, EPA and USCG working with state to prepare for potential impacts



Summary Statement: **XX**.

Component	Subcomponents	Status	Impact	Actions	Limiting Factor	ETA to Green
 Law Enforcement Security [GR]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Police Stations •Law Enforcement •Site Security •Correctional Facilities 	WA	WA	WA	WA	WA
 Fire Services [GR]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fire Stations •Firefighting Resources 	WA	WA	WA	WA	WA
 Search and Rescue [GR]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Local Search and Rescue 	WA	WA	WA	WA	WA
 Government Services [GR]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •EOCs •Essential Govt Functions •Govt. Offices •Schools •Public Records •Historic/Cultural Resources 	WA	WA	WA	WA	WA
 Community Safety [GR]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •WAood Control •Other Hazards •Protective Actions 	WA	WA	WA	WA	WA

Stabilization: Threats to life safety are no longer a concern for all response personnel and impacted communities. Government essential functions, including executive leadership, are operational. Sufficient search and rescue assets are on-scene to assist all survivors. Sufficient fire resources are available to support fire suppression efforts.

Community Lifeline Component Status Categories

Category	Component Service Description	Color
1	Disrupted with no solution identified	Red
2	Disrupted but a known time to resolution is identified	Yellow
3	Stabilized by contingency response solutions	Green
4	Re-established by temporary repairs to organic lifeline service providers	Green
5	Re-established by permanent restoration to organic lifeline service providers or was not impacted by the disaster	Green



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Final Thoughts

- Focus on lifelines impacts will allow decision makers to move rapidly
- Using the lifelines construct maintains focus on the most critical services to human life and property
- Understanding how lifelines are affected allows for a better utilization of limited resources
- Lifeline management transcends public and private sector boundaries, fostering a whole community response



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DISCUSSION / QUESTIONS?

“A meeting is an event at which the minutes are kept and the hours are lost.” - Unknown

Katelyn Grant

FEMA RX Operational Planning Branch, Response Division

Katelyn.Grant@fema.dhs.gov / 425-381-3065



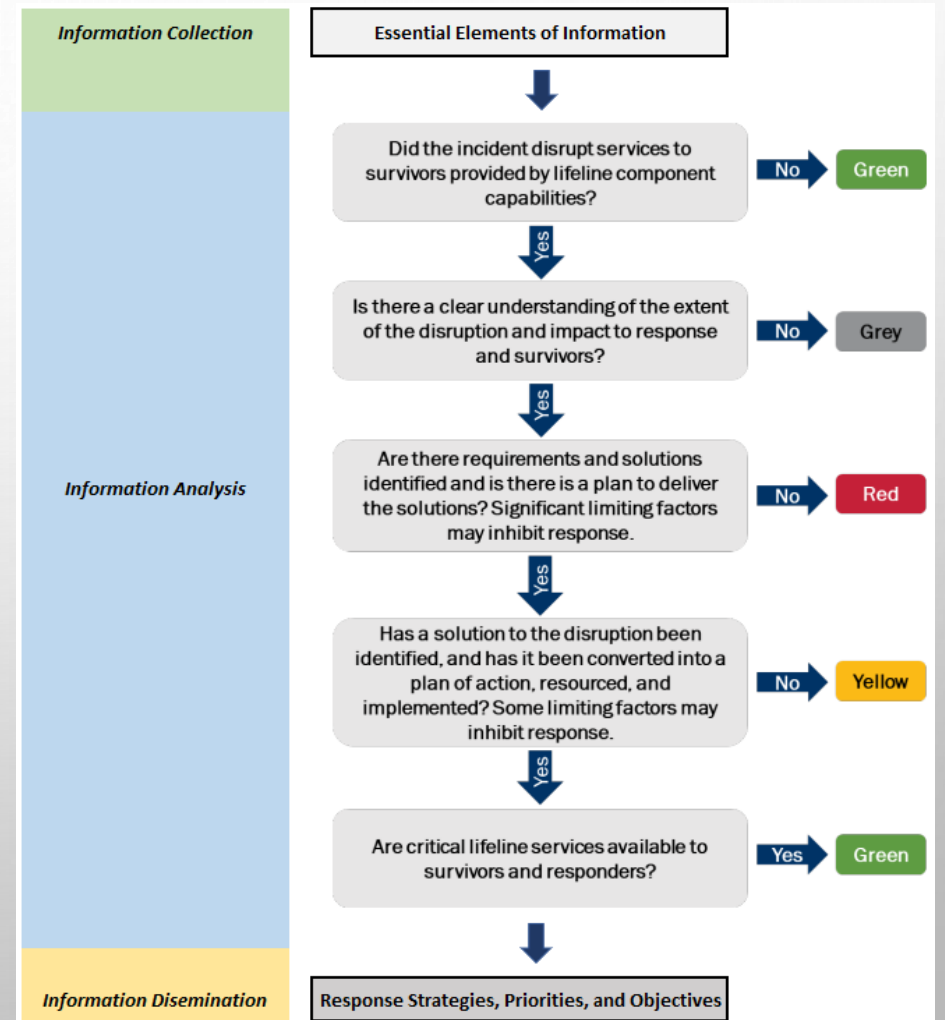
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V. COMMUNITY LIFELINES

2. INCORPORATION INTO THE CIA

THE COMMUNITY LIFELINES CONCEPT CAN BE INCORPORATED INTO CATASTROPHIC PLANNING THROUGH THE SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT CORE CAPABILITY. SINCE SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT IS A SUPPORTING CORE CAPABILITY IT WILL BECOME A MECHANISM TO FEED ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EEI) INTO NOT ONLY A GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION, BUT ALSO A TOOL TO DETERMINE WHERE EFFORTS SHOULD BE DIRECTED FOR INCIDENT STABILIZATION.

WITHIN THE CIA, COMMUNITY LIFELINES ARE INCORPORATED WITHIN THE INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION SECTION.



V. COMMUNITY LIFELINES

2. INCORPORATION INTO THE CIA

EACH OF THE PRIMARY CORE CAPABILITIES
HAVE LIFELINES THAT THEY REPORT
INFORMATION TO INFORM DECISION MAKING

CORE CAPABILITIES SHARE COMMON LIFELINES

- HIGHLIGHTS THE DEPENDENCIES AND INTERDEPENDENCIES INHERENT IN INCIDENT STABILIZATION

Primary Core Capability	Community Lifeline
Critical Transportation	Transportation
Mass Care Services	Safety and Security
	Health and Medical
	Food, Water, Sheltering
Public Health, Healthcare, EMS	Health and Medical
Fatality Management	Health and Medical
Infrastructure Systems	Safety and Security
	Food, Water, Sheltering
	Hazardous Material
	Energy

VI. NEW CORE CAPABILITY WORKSHOP

CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION – WORKSHOPS AND STATE OUTREACH COMPLETED (WORK CONTINUES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL)

INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

PUBLIC HEALTH, HEALTHCARE, AND EMS

FATALITY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

MASS CARE SERVICES

VI. NEW CORE CAPABILITY WORKSHOP

Critical Transportation

Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals, and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.

Significant Critical Tasks

- Establish physical access through appropriate transportation corridors and deliver required resources to save lives and to meet the needs of disaster survivors.
- Ensure basic human needs are met and stabilize the incident for an affected area.
- Clear debris from any route type (i.e., road, rail, airfield, port facility, waterway) to facilitate response operations.

VI. NEW CORE CAPABILITY WORKSHOP

Infrastructure Systems

Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.

Significant Critical Tasks

- Decrease and stabilize immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population, to include survivors in the heavily damaged zone, nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on life-sustainment and congregate care services.
- Re-establish critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, and community functionality.
- Provide for the clearance and removal of debris.

VI. NEW CORE CAPABILITY WORKSHOP

Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services

Provide lifesaving medical treatment via Emergency Medical Services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health, medical, and behavioral health support and products to all affected populations.

Significant Critical Tasks

- Deliver medical countermeasures to exposed populations.
- Complete triage and initial stabilization of casualties, and begin definitive care for those likely to survive their injuries and illnesses.

VI. NEW CORE CAPABILITY WORKSHOP

Fatality Management Services

Provide fatality management services, including decedent remains recovery and victim identification, and work with local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal authorities to provide mortuary processes, temporary storage or permanent internment solutions, sharing information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.

Significant Critical Tasks

- Establish and maintain operations to recover a significant number of fatalities over a geographically dispersed area.
- Mitigate hazards from remains, facilitate care to survivors, and return remains for final disposition.

VI. NEW CORE CAPABILITY WORKSHOP

Mass Care Services

Provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population, to include hydration, feeding, sheltering, temporary housing, evacuee support, reunification, and distribution of emergency supplies.

Significant Critical Tasks

- Move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with access and functional needs.
- Establish, staff, and equip emergency shelters and other temporary housing options (including accessible housing) for the affected population.

VI. NEW CORE CAPABILITY WORKSHOP

OPEN DISCUSSION

DURING THE LAST MEETING IT WAS DISCUSSED TO START PLANNING ON INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS (WATER/WASTEWATER) AND MASS CARE SERVICES (WATER).

SPECIFICALLY, WORKGROUPS WOULD BE FORMED TO ADDRESS WHAT QUESTIONS WOULD NEED TO BE ANSWERED TO START PLANNING ACTIVITIES. IS THIS STILL A VALID OBJECTIVE FOR EFFORTS MOVING FORWARD?

THOUGHTS?

VI. 2021 QUARTERLY SCIPT MEETING SCHEDULE

Quarterly Meeting	Month	Date & Time	Venue
Q1	February	TBD*	MS Teams
Q2	May	TBD*	MS Teams
Q3	August	TBD*	TBD
Q4	November	TBD*	TBD

**Surveys will be conducted to ensure that the best date and time are chosen.*

VI. GOOD OF THE ORDER/OPEN FORUM

1. COMMENTS, FEEDBACK, SUGGESTIONS

*HOW WILL COVID-19 RESPONSE AND
FUTURE VACCINE DISTRIBUTION AFFECT
YOUR ABILITY TO CONDUCT
CATASTROPHIC PLANNING?*

WE VALUE YOUR INPUT

VI. GOOD OF THE ORDER/OPEN FORUM

2. COVID-19 LESSONS LEARNED

*WHAT ARE YOUR EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS
LEARNED FROM COVID-19 THAT WE SHOULD
CONSIDER FOR INCORPORATION INTO THE CIA?*

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

"A disaster-ready and resilient Washington State"

THANK YOU ATTENDING!

POCS FOR THIS PRESENTATION:

TROY NEWMAN

PREPAREDNESS SECTION MANAGER
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
OFFICE (253) 433-5163
TROY.NEWMAN@MIL.WA.GOV

MICHAEL ROBERSON

PLANNING SUPERVISOR
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
OFFICE: (253) 625-3943
MICHAEL.ROBERSON@MIL.WA.GOV

SHANE MOORE

CATASTROPHIC PLANNER
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
OFFICE: (253) 512-7052
SHANE.MOORE@MIL.WA.GOV

Statewide Catastrophic Incident Planning Team (SCIPT)

18 November 2020, 0900-1200 PM

Virtual Teams Meeting



This icon next to a Question/Comment, indicates it is a question from the online chat box.

Meeting Notes

Chair/Co-Chair Discussion (Michael Roberson, WA EMD)

- Michael Roberson – Begins discussion on appointing a new co-chair – asks for volunteer
- Kirk Holmes volunteers for co-chair for SCIPT.
- Alysha Kaplan seconds
- 14 SCIPT Members approved Kirk nomination. 0 Opposed.
- Kirk Holmes nominated as co-chair for 2-year term.
 - Meeting to be established with Michael Roberson, Troy Newman, and Kirk Holmes in the next couple weeks (scheduled).

RRAP Updates

- **Transportation (Dan Banks, WSDOT)**
- Last we met for the transportation RRAP outreach was in Thurston county 1 year ago
- BSST/HSST – product is complete
 - Looked at highways/bridges around state and survivability in an earthquake
 - 1 year ago, started asking communities to identify their critical facilities
 - What roads do we need to reopen first?
 - What critical facilities will need access to establish response protocols?
 - Most of the work has not moved forward since COVID-19 Response
 - Question from Dan Banks to group: How do we start getting things moving again?
 - Question from group:
 - Do you have a sense of availability of WSDOT?
 - There is some time to reengage, across WSDOT we are looking to reengage in planning. We want planning efforts to move forward.
- Timothy McClung (DOH)
 - Dan, is there already work being done on hardened infrastructure? If I recall I-405 was going to be strengthened to allow access to Valley Hospital, I-5 for Harborview etc.
 - Answer: Hollow core bridges are being worked on – bridge on I-405 is one of the last hollow core – not seen any work or plans to fix that bridge
 - WSDOT does have a plan for hardening the seismic lifeline
 - McCord to S center, 405 around, I5 up to Paine field

- **Water Systems in Western & Central Washington (Shane Moore, WA EMD)**
 - The team will be starting their work in Snohomish from now into early 2021. They plan to meet virtually with select water systems to better understand availability of potable water following a Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) incident.
 - The team will inquire on the coordination, knowledge and planning efforts of the water sector throughout all levels of Federal, State and local partners.
 - The RRAP team will also focus on identifying water sources close to major population centers that may have accessibility of water through the use of analysis done on a previous transportation project which studies the impacts to bridges, highways and surface transportation following CSZ event.
 - The team plans to engage with Pierce and King counties in 2021
 - Sandy Eccker (Thurston County)
 - Will the water RRAP be expanded to other counties?
 - Answer: Taylor Hennessee (WA, EMD): we only have plans for King and Pierce now
- **Airport Survivability (Eddy Hensley)**
 - ReCap (Eddy Hensley, WSDOT)
 - Continuation of 2017 WA Road infrastructure assessment
 - Reengaged and are midway through project
 - Scope is selection of 20 WA airfields that could serve in a CSZ earthquake/emergency response scenario.
 - Current status – surveyed 11/20 airports selected
 - Completion of surveys by June 2021
 - Release of report in summer of 2021.

Fuel Planning Update (Shane Moore)

- Eli King (COM, Energy Office) is participating in the WA states collaborative aligning fuel planning for all Western states - WA, OR, UT, ID, MT, CA, AZ, CO
 - 18-month project being led by National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO) and NEMA
- Region X fuel Planning & Exercise Coordination for CR22 – WA, OR, ID, AK, BC
 - Work is just starting and WA, OR and DHS CISA is currently scheduling a coordination meeting to refine goals/objectives, we'll include any work that has been completed from the western states collaborative and will also look at more operational items as well.
- Clark County is working with Portland/Multnomah and the State of Oregon for their energy planning which will be in alignment with Washington planning.

RCPGP update (Amy Lucas, Snohomish County DEM & Jennifer Rosenberger, King County OEM)

- Amy Lucas
 - RCPGP 2019 Grant
 - Aligning with King County
 - Identify and site C-Pod locations after major interruption
 - Based on after a large CSZ event
 - Utilizing a GIS format
 - Model using RRAP data and a hybrid with HAZUS modeling

- Contracting a consultant
- Identify infrastructure/population islands after a major infrastructure event
- Feel the dual RRAP and HAZUS will better serve the community
- Will use a social vulnerability index as a base layer
- Using the Hub to present data and maps/reports
- Will be hosting workshops and trainings for partners
- Will be hosting some maritime workshops
 - Will try to schedule the Snohomish/king county workshops together to align projects and avoid duplication of effort
- Hope to host a tabletop exercise to practice for Cascadia rising
- Jennifer Rosenberger
- Making sure their work is aligned with Snohomish
- Trying to create a maritime resilience framework
- Jason Bierman (Snohomish County, DEM)
- Goal is within 3-5 years be able to tell those in Puget sound area where they would go to get food/water/shelter
- Question for Dan Banks
 - Hoping to get regional folks from WSDOT to continue to participate in RCPGP work
 - As far as Dan is concerned, you are cleared to continue working with anyone from WSDOT.

HAZUS (Maximilian Dixon, WA EMD)

- We are working on updated HAZUS runs for the ENTIRE state
- It's been a long time since there has been an effort to do hazus loss estimates for the entire state
- It's a great opportunity to do an update now
 - We have a better understanding of the basin effect from research and the Japan earthquake
 - More intense ground shaking than we thought
 - Loose soils acting as a large "Jell-O bowl" will result in more damage than originally estimated
 - We have an updated shake map from the M9 Project
 - This will be publicly available by the end of the month
 - Launched on USGS websites by end of year
 - We have an updated Tsunami module as well,
 - Both of these tools will help form the updated HAZUS
 - Coordinating with Oregon, California, FEMA X
 - Providing updated data to FEMA X for their update to the CSZ response plan
 - Has gone a lot slower due to COVID, but they are moving forward
 - Earthquake runs done by end of next year
 - Tsunami module modeling and runs
 - Puget sound – next year
 - All – will take a little longer
 - County by county
 - Earthquake and tsunami costal county by county
 - And entire state for earthquake

- Want to make sure we have one updated full state loss estimate that the whole state can use for consistency.
- 🗨 ○ [9:45 AM] Pierce, Ryan N LTC USARMY (USA)
 - Where will the HAZUS products be available to review?
 - Answer: we will have the data on our website, for CA it will be CALOEM and for OR, their website
- 🗨 ○ [9:47 AM] Biermann, Jason
 - Before that gets released publicly at a local level, what local input is guiding the modeling parameters?
 - Answer: We are waiting on lessons learned from Oregon HAZUS runs and will be happy to work with any local partners
- 🗨 ○ [9:47 AM] Pierce, Ryan N LTC USARMY (USA)
 - Also, are they running a "Full Rip" as well as a "partial rip"
 - Answer: Full Rip

Evacuation Planning (Shane Moore, WA EMD)

- EMD met with FEMA Technical Assistance contractors to go over the scope of work for coastal evacuation planning in a CSZ event
 - The next steps to occur before this planning takes place are for final project approval and budget approval.
 - If approved and funded, planning will begin next year.
 - Asked to focus on CONOPS plan
 - What state-assisted evacuation operations would look like from operational rather than tactical level.
- EMD-designed template for local evacuation planning available on the WA EMD planning resource page.

CR Update (Laura Hann, WA EMD)

- HSEEP offerings are all moving online
 - K0146 offering in conjunction with EMI
 - King county is first to offer this course
- NLE
 - From a state perspective – surveys have gone out to locals to recognize the scope and status of planning efforts around this area
 - 2 large deliverables working towards for Spring 2021
 - Extent of play agreements
 - Hosting initial planning meeting for those who have agreed
- Troy Newman – follow up
 - CR2022 is still a moving target
 - Not received feedback from Region 10
 - Our priority was to postpone CR22 due to COVID-19 and depleted response resources
 - Unsure if that will be supported by Region 10
 - Second option, if not supported, was to participate in a modified manner

- The results of the survey indicate that local partners have shared that they do not know how they will participate at this time

CIA Annex (Shane Moore, WA EMD)

- Core Capability – Primary and Supporting Relationship
 - For each of the primaries we use the supporting capabilities to address specific elements that are critical in successful catastrophic incident response operations.
 - At a minimum, the critical tasks in each core capability that apply to life safety, life sustainment, and incident stabilization should be planned for and additional tasks can be added as the planning reveals their need.
- Overall structure has been modified to reflect the structure of the state CEMP
- The CIA has expanded in scope
 - Previous planning frameworks were very Cascadia-focused, where the new CIA takes an All-Catastrophes approach.
 - Using this approach, we will be able to not only address a CSZ-type incident but also all of the other incident types throughout the state that can lead to a catastrophic incident.
- There is a difference between hazard specific planning and incident specific planning and it's important for the CIA to focus on hazard specific planning to be more inclusive of all parts of Washington.
 - If you focus on a single hazard, parts of the state that might be affected, could be disproportionately left out of the planning discussion
- Continuing use of phases in catastrophic planning
 - Long term recover will not be addressed in the CIA, but there are other planning efforts that do address long term recovery
 - It may be prudent to have your catastrophic incident annex end near the transition to recovery so that other all-hazard or recovery plans can take over.

Branch Structures (Shane Moore, WA EMD)

- Working on deconflicting the three different CSZ response organizational structures used by FEMA RX, WA EMD, and WA NG.
 - Based on existing plans, working on possibly dividing the state into Branches by Homeland Security Regions. Question to those in attendance: What are the groups thoughts on this and what questions does this raise?
- [10:20 AM] Tyler Ray (Guest)
 - Hi Shane, this may have already been covered but I'm interested in knowing how (or if) the Catastrophic Incident Annex might intersect with diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts? Thanks.
 - We use a Whole Community Concept for inclusion of all groups and AFN
 - Tyler had more questions and Shane and Tyler will discuss further
- [10:23 AM] Jim Buck (Guest)
 - Are you injecting FEMA Regions between counties and WAEMD in the chain of command?
 - Meaning, does this branch structure effort add another layer to resource requests? To mobilizing supplies, etc.? Will we now need to go to the region, prior to the state EOC for resource requests
 - Answer: No. Another model that was discussed was the CCTA coordination model that King, Snohomish, and Pierce used
 - Used to deconflict resource requests at a regional level.

- Lucia Schmit (Seattle, OEM)

- re: Tyler's question: we have done modelling in Seattle that shows that CSZ would have more disproportionate impact on Black, Indigenous, People of Color communities than, say a Seattle fault eq, largely due to differing impacts on different building types. Not sure if that finding holds true in other jurisdictions, but definitely worth understanding/incorporating into catastrophic plans
 - While Seattle fault locally in the city would cause greater damage, in the buildings with people of color – there will be different patterns of impact
 - Michael Roberson
 - Would be very interested in hearing how that information adds into your planning moving forward
- Answer: we are trying to look at it through the lenses of AFN
 - Rely on jurisdiction to do population assessments
 - If we have this data beforehand, we can better plan to direct resources

- [10:33 AM] Sandy Eccker
- Would the proposed organizational structure require jurisdictions within each HS Region to enter into some form of an agreement?
 - Answer: It probably would, as HLS Regions are intended to be a mechanism to manage grants
 - As a special note, this structure would only be used in only a catastrophic incident
 - We will push this up the chain

Community Lifelines Overview (Katelyn Grant, FEMA RX)

- **Community Lifelines**
- How we are breaking out the planning scenario/problem
- And how we reorganize the information into a federal plan
- When trying to do the deliberate planning process, we are trying to see how we try to keep the lifeline construct into the planning process and how it shakes out into the planning with Tribal/state partners
 - Dec 1 - Terry Ford will be presenting this in greater detail
- Public, private, and nonprofit entities that are broken into these categories that can serve the community
 - By breaking this out into lifelines, it gives the opportunity to zero into the big impacts and stabilizing the lifeline
 - This is how the information is organized and reported during incidents
 - 7 major lifelines – broken down into components (primary and subcomponents)
- **Community Lifeline Components**
 - Working groups are lining up under the community lifeline components
 - As you look at some of the subcomponents – you start to really zero in on the primary core capabilities
 - So, what we are doing, is we take a community lifeline and identify the components/subcomponents associated with them
 - That is how we identify the impacts under the lifeline concept
 - While we have the lifeline concept – this is how we still use the core capabilities

- A way to develop situational awareness and make decisions
 - Example: Energy lifeline broken down into power grid and fuel
 - Using this to describe the impacts to this lifeline
 - Really allows you to zero in on an area or group of areas that is falling apart
 - We take the lifeline and break it down into its subcomponents and relate that to our planning
- **Lines of Effort**
 - The delivery of the federal core capability that we have identified to stabilize the lifeline
 - “Taskforce” or Grouping of ESFs or Core Capabilities to achieve one objective
 - Line of effort is identified to deliver a core capability and the lifelines that are identified that go with that effort and the ESF/RSFs that are associated with them
 - Each lifeline will have multiple lines of effort
 - As we breakout into the lifeline workgroups – we will start to identify the lines of effort for the lifelines
- Lucia Schmit Question/Comment
 - Question 1 – A side note related to color coding
 - When you align color codes from BSST and some of the timelines that you have are months to years
 - With the color coding of the lifelines, the status gets changed to yellow when you get a timeframe – but with BSST, we may get a timeframe of three years, I would want the color to be red if we will not even be able to get to the area for three years, but with the lifelines, it would appear yellow. This seems like a discrepancy
 - Answer – we do not do time-based planning / we do event based planning
 - In a Cascadia event, we will see red for many months
 - We do need to do a better definition of that yellow, because it throws people off – if an area is not operational it will be red
 - Question 2 – in many ways’ lifeline implementation falls apart without local ground truthing
 - For example, what we were seeing for water systems – all major water plants were up and running and that was marked as operational at the federal level, but locals did not have water in the area and it took a long time to figure that out at the federal level
 - After much digging, it was found that people in that area were on well systems, not those larger water systems – so even though the water plants were operational, the people still did not have water
 - So, it’s important to use the ground truthing at the **local** level
 - Would love to work with you to help better incorporate inclusion of the local ground truth information into Federal planning
 - It’s good to work on a way to collect data in a faster way to get to the point to meet the needs of local jurisdictions
 - Answer – when a disaster occurs – in those initial hours we don’t have ground information, FEMA pulls out the facts and assumption on our initial planning effort and then validate those initial assumptions through state and regional efforts to ground truth the information – that is why we broke into HS regions – to be able to get a more granular data breakdown.

- With the CSZ effort – that is why we have broken it into reasonable chunks.
- In a CSZ environment, when we don't have communication, it will be the assumptions that we identified in the planning efforts that will direct Federal response UNTIL we can get communication up and identify ground truth impacts
- That is why it's really important to be a part of this planning effort
 - To help us identify those resources and areas
 - We need to know what those assumptions are
- We can write a planning assumption that addresses these issues if we KNOW what they are
- We need to clearly identify those points of success/ to identify the components that need to be brought to the table and get those set up so that the planning process is in place
- Terry Ford (FEMA RX)
 - On Dec 1 and 3rd will be conducting an Ops integration training (OIT)
 - Will be discussing lifeline applicability, linkage between EEI, and critical requirements and how to apply that to the lifelines.

Incorporating Community Lifelines into the CIA (Shane Moore, WA EMD)

- Community lifelines DO fit into the CIA.
 - I think the best way that we can employ Community Lifelines is through the Situational Assessment Core Capability which is already a supporting capability to all of the primaries. It looks like a great tool to analyze the information and data the we collect through EEIs.
- They will help define the EEIs and become
- When one lifeline experiences impacts – not only can we direct the responsibilities through the core capabilities, but it also informs the decision making process

New Core Capability Workshop (Shane Moore, WA EMD)

- During the last SCIPT meeting (Nov, 2019), we were in the process of identifying the core capabilities and which ones to focus our workshops on next. We also discussed doing multiple core capabilities as smaller focused groups and addressing the planning questions for each and then coming together as a group for the larger discussions
- Michael Roberson–
 - Water, where we left things off in looking at water – that certainly supports the existing RRAP and that falls in line with the water RRAP project currently ongoing
 - Mass care, does not directly fall in line with the RCPGP grants, but it does fall in line with the logistics planning that will be required
 - And the evacuation work we did will straddle the line with transportation and mass care
- Lucia Schmit– I think these can work jointly – and both make sense as next steps in the direction we're going
 - Doesn't make sense to address only infrastructure water or only water used in mass care – they both go hand in hand
- Michael Roberson - In worst case scenarios, work is needed to determine which bodies of water are good for potable water and which are contaminated

- Michael Roberson– proceeding with water and mass care vote:
 - 12 For a dual approach. 0 Opposed.
 - Will proceed by reaching out to people to see interest in both working groups
- Shane Moore will send out a survey to gauge interest in which workgroups people would like to participate in

Quarterly SCRIPT Meeting Discussion (Michael Roberson, WA EMD)

- Assuming that we will continue in a Teams environment through the summer
- Will continue using Teams as a best practice
- Suggestion from Kirk Holmes – just set the dates
- Elenka Jarolimek: These sound like reasonable timeframes

Time for Planning (Nichole Benardo, WA EMD)

- Question to group: How will COVID response plus vaccine distribution affect your ability to continue catastrophic planning efforts?
 - Lucia Schmit - Will impact any planning in doing any public health planning/health space – we may not have the SME to proceed on.
 - Right now it does not look like there will be a heavy lift on EM to do vaccine distribution, that that will mostly be done by public health and health care providers through normal channels
 - Michael Roberson - Right now – DOH is in coordination with DSHS and working on a vaccine distribution plan – as of right now – we are unaware of a role EMD will play in that.
 - Taylor Hennessee - Working on cold storage and prioritizing power outage restoration and security for cold storage locations through CISA and the Critical Infrastructure Branch
 - Mark Douglas – There will be a briefing from Operation Warp Speed today and we'll pull info from that to help answer this question.

Experiences (Nichole Benardo, WA EMD)

- What are some lessons you and your community have learned from the COVID response that we can incorporate into catastrophic planning?
 - Lucia Schmit - Taking a hard look at planning assumptions we have made for executive level engagement and decision making, that weren't built into the planning assumptions
 - Reviewing decision making structures
 - Taylor Hennessee – getting a strong roster of SMEs, and having a strong understanding of where to go to get information
 - Having a menu of working groups
 - Elenka Jarolimek– heavily involved in early planning in supply chain and seeing the supply chain become a complete bottle neck – moving forward with scarce resource- we need to look at how we can scale up the robust logistical response in a way that we can address those scarce resources.
 - Ability to be able to provide human services, versus supplies
 - Michael Roberson– work with private sector has been phenomenal, however:
 - If we had to do it over again – there would have been more work done on the front end and that would have helped integrate into the long term plan

- To the extent we can reach out to the private sector and getting them involved in the planning process
 - Sandy Eccker
 - When we worked on the SCIPT framework we talked about what state/local were doing in a responsibilities section
 - When COVID happened there were things that happened at local level and things happened at state level that seemed to be reversed.
- [12:00 PM] Pierce, Ryan N LTC USARMY (USA)
 - Integration between Intel analyst, State EOC and DOH epidemiologist could improve depth and timelessness of analysis.
 - Allowing directorates and elected leaders to make more timely decisions.
- [12:01 PM] Kirk Holmes
 - Another thought is general population response, emotionally and physically to the event.
- Lucia Schmit
 - There were also a lot of lessons learned/successes in Logistics and scarce resource allocation, though Elenka can speak to those better than I
- [11:47 AM] Pierce, Ryan N LTC USARMY (USA)
 - Nothing official but Guard is anticipating taking part in vaccine distro with DOH. however, it should not impact our ability be a part of this planning team.

Meeting Conclusion

Activity items to expect:

- Shane Moore will be sending out the meeting dates for 2021
- Shane Moore will send out a survey to gather your interest in either the mass care workgroup or the water workgroup.