

Statewide Catastrophic Incident Planning Team (SCIPT)

Wednesday, May 26th, 2021

0900 - 1130

Conducted via Microsoft Teams

Join on your computer or mobile app

[Click here to join the meeting](#)

Or call in (audio only)

+1 253-372-2181

Phone Conference ID: 578 059 181#

Agenda

Topic	Time	Presenter	Notes
I. Welcome, Administrative Announcements, and Introductions	0900	<i>Nichole Benardo, WA EMD</i>	
II. Significant Events and Updates 1. Critical Transportation Update 2. Regional Catastrophic Planning Team (RCPT) 3. Private Sector and Critical Infrastructure Program 4. Energy Office 5. Cascadia Rising 2022 Exercise 6. FEMA CSZ Planning Updates	0910	1. <i>Shane Moore, WA EMD</i> 2. <i>Amy Lucas, Snohomish DEM & Sasha Rector, King OEM</i> 3. <i>Taylor Hennessee, WA EMD</i> 4. <i>Eli King, COM-EO</i> 5. <i>Laura Hahn, WA EMD</i> 6. <i>Katelyn Grant, FEMA RX</i>	
Break	1010		
III. Operational Coordination Planning framework introduction and review	1020	<i>Shane Moore, WA EMD</i> (10 min)	
IV. Infrastructure Systems [Water] Infrastructure Systems Workgroup Update	1030	<i>Shane Moore, WA EMD</i> (20 min)	
V. Mass Care Services Mass Care Services Workgroup Update	1050	<i>Nichole Benardo, WA EMD</i> (35 min)	
VI. Good of the Order/ Open Forum 1. Comments, Feedback, Suggestions	1125	<i>Nichole Benardo, EMD</i> (5 min)	

STATEWIDE CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT PLANNING TEAM

2021 Q2 MEETING

05/26/2021



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

“A disaster-ready and resilient Washington State”

AGENDA

I. WELCOME, ADMINISTRATIVE ANNOUNCEMENTS, AND INTRODUCTIONS

II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

1. CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION UPDATE
2. REGIONAL CATASTROPHIC PLANNING TEAM UPDATE
 1. SNOHOMISH COUNTY
 2. KING COUNTY
3. PRIVATE SECTOR AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM
4. ENERGY OFFICE UPDATE
5. CASCADIA RISING 2022 EXERCISE
6. FEMA RX CSZ PLANNING UPDATE

III. OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

1. FRAMEWORK INTRODUCTION

IV. [WATER] INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

1. WORKGROUP UPDATE

V. MASS CARE SERVICES

1. WORKGROUP UPDATE

VI. GOOD OF THE ORDER/OPEN FORUM

1. COMMENTS, FEEDBACK, SUGGESTIONS

BREAK

I. WELCOME, ADMINISTRATIVE ANNOUNCEMENTS, AND INTRODUCTIONS



Welcome



Administrative
Announcements

II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

1. CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION

Critical Transportation – Priority Route Identification

Continued Outreach

- Surveys were sent out through county emergency management
- Survey was repeated through the Washington Chapter of the American Public Works Association
- Upcoming workshop with the Washington State Association of County Engineers Meeting

WSDOT

- Identification of priority state routes

Survey Results (21):

Benton County

- City of Richland
- City of West Richland

Chelan County

Clark County

Franklin County

- City of Connell

King County

- City of Kirkland
- City of Newcastle
- City of SeaTac
- City of Seattle

Kitsap County

Snohomish County

Thurston County

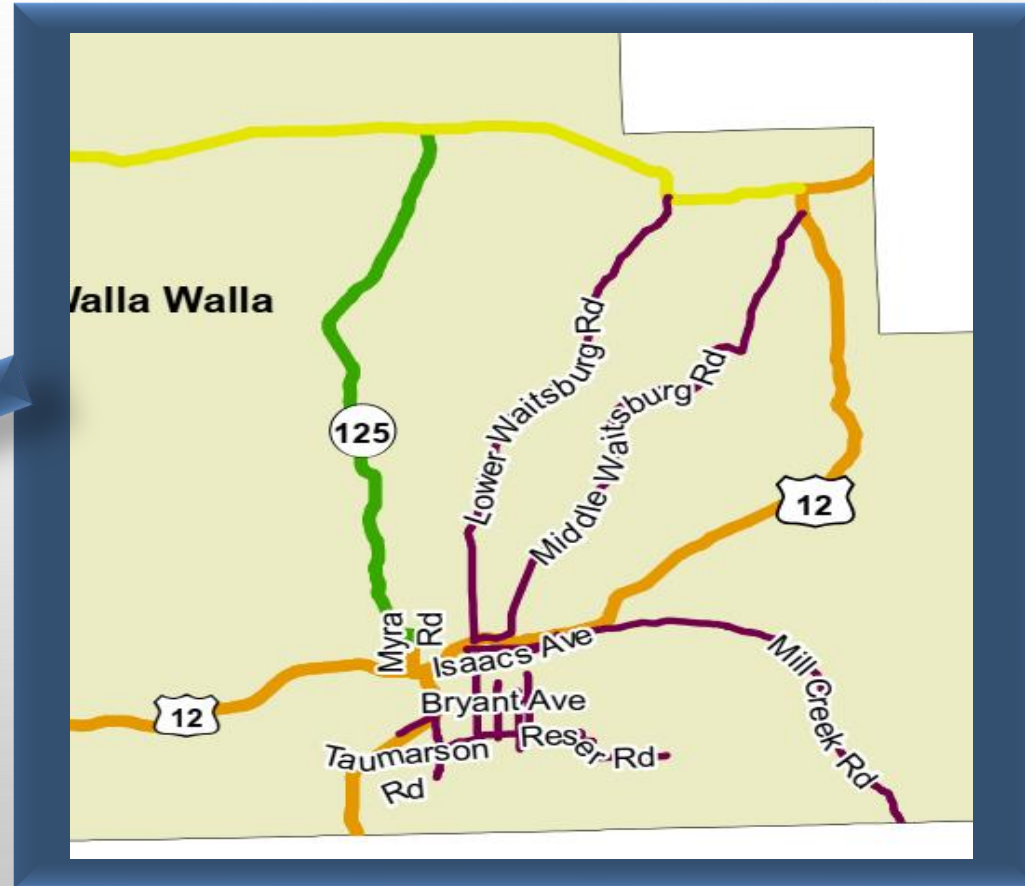
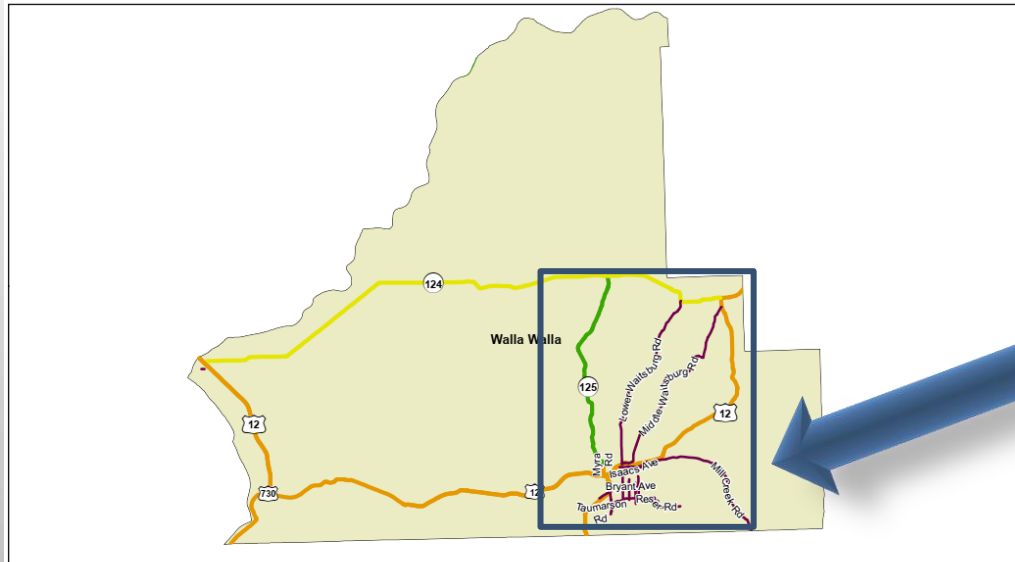
Walla Walla County

- City of Walla Walla
- Valley Transit

II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

1. CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION

Priority Maps based on Local Feedback + WSDOT



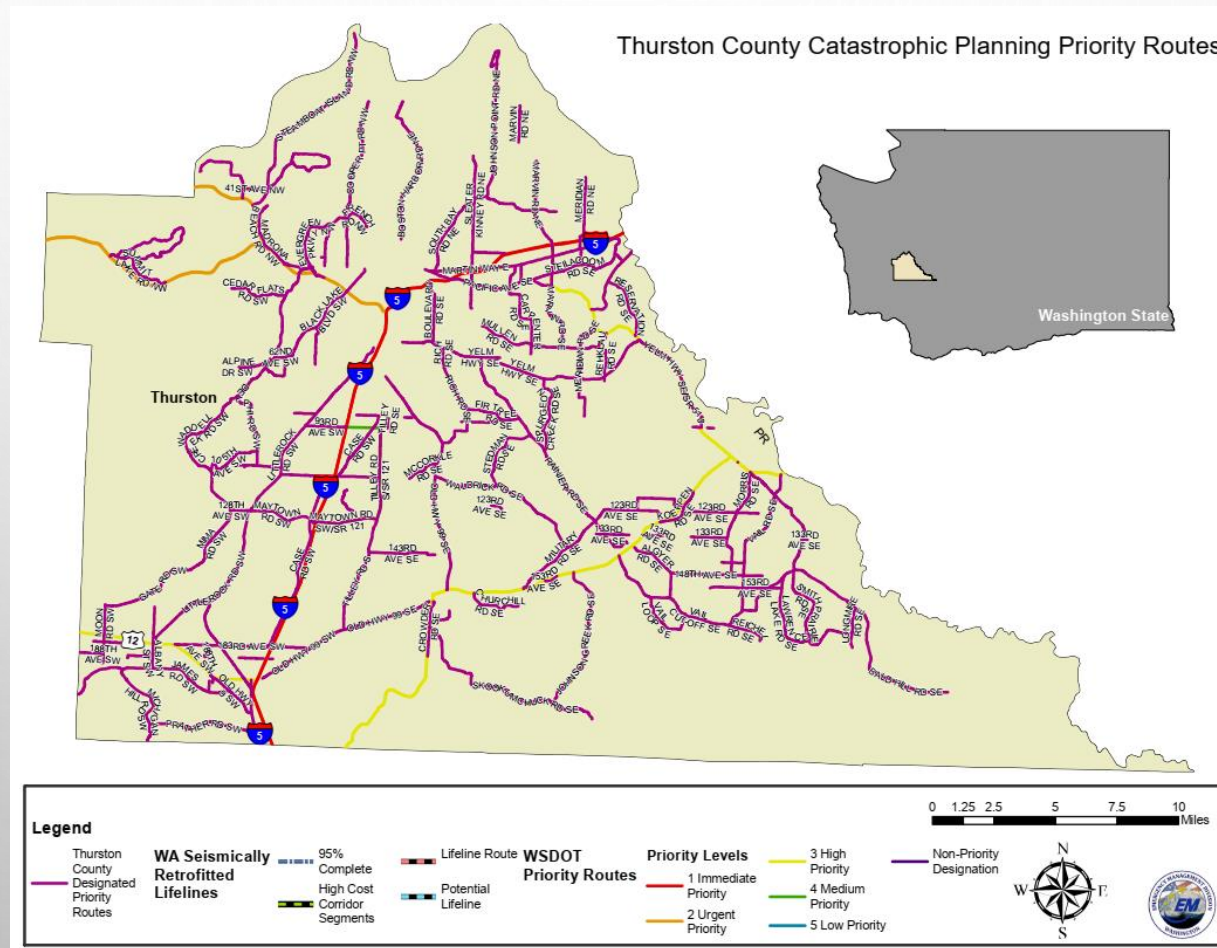
Legend

Walla Walla Designated Priority Routes	WA Seismically Retrofitted Lifelines 95% Complete Complete	High Cost Corridor Segments Lifeline Route Potential Lifeline	WSDOT Priority Routes Priority Levels 1 Immediate Priority 2 Urgent Priority 3 High Priority 4 Medium Priority 5 Low Priority Non-Priority Designation
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0 2 4 8 12 16 Miles

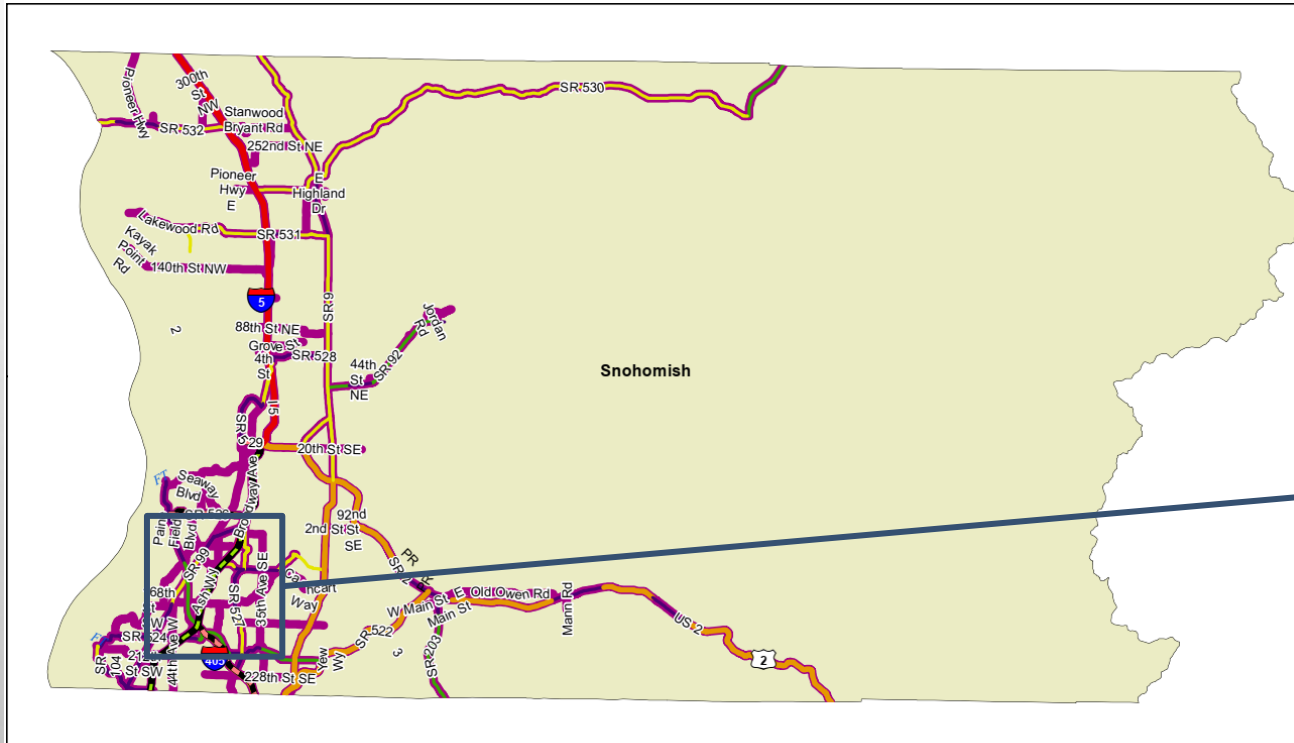
II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

1. CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION



II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

1. CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION



Legend

WA Seismically Retrofitted Lifelines

95% Complete

- High Cost Corridor Segments
- Lifeline Route
- Potential Lifeline

WSDOT Priority Routes

Priority Levels

- 1 Immediate Priority
- 2 Urgent Priority
- 3 High Priority
- 4 Medium Priority
- 5 Low Priority

5 Low Priority

- Non-Priority Designation
- Sno. Co. Priority Routes

0 1.75 3.5 7 10.5 14 Miles



II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

1. CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION

Next Steps:

1. Continue outreach with local jurisdictions and Tribal partners to gather data
 - Deconfliction of routes that may not be survivable or cannot be prioritized
 - Continue synchronization with FEMA RX Response and Logistics planners
2. Continue to develop maps to incorporate into response planning
 - Including GIS layers
3. Incorporate Airport Regional Resiliency Assessment Program (RRAP) findings as appropriate

II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

2. REGIONAL CATASTROPHIC PREPAREDNESS GRANT PROGRAM (RCPGP)



Snohomish County

SNOHOMISH COUNTY RCPGP 2019 UPDATE

- HELD 2 WORKING GROUP WORKSHOPS
- REGIONAL DATA SETS COLLECTED FOR MODEL
- JURISDICTIONAL SUBSETS AND SUPPORTING DATA BEING COLLECTED
- COORDINATION WITH OTHER CATASTROPHIC PLANNING EFFORTS WITH MARITIME PARTNERS, FEMA AND WA EMD
- CONTRACT FOR MARITIME WORKSHOPS BEING FINALIZED
- WORKSHOPS TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED OUT FOR THE PROJECT

II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

2. REGIONAL CATASTROPHIC PREPAREDNESS GRANT PROGRAM (RCPGP)

- NEW POPULATION ISLAND MAPS GENERATED FOR REGION BASED ON RECENT BSST/HSST DATA
- CPOD LOCATIONS WILL BE SCREENED FOR ADDITIONAL HAZARDS:
 - FLOODING
 - WINTER STORM CLEARING/DEBRIS CLEARING
 - NEW SHAKE MAPS
 - TSUNAMI MAPS
 - LIQUEFACTION
 - LANDSLIDES
- THREE (3) POPULATION DISTRIBUTIONS WILL BE RUN IN THE MODEL:
 - DAYTIME; NIGHTTIME; COMMUTING HOUR

II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

2. REGIONAL CATASTROPHIC PREPAREDNESS GRANT PROGRAM (RCPGP)

- KEY DIFFERENCE: SCOPING

- Traditional method for scoping population need



Note: CPOD Capacity/Need Factor, or 5000/0.4 = 1 CPOD per 12,500 total population

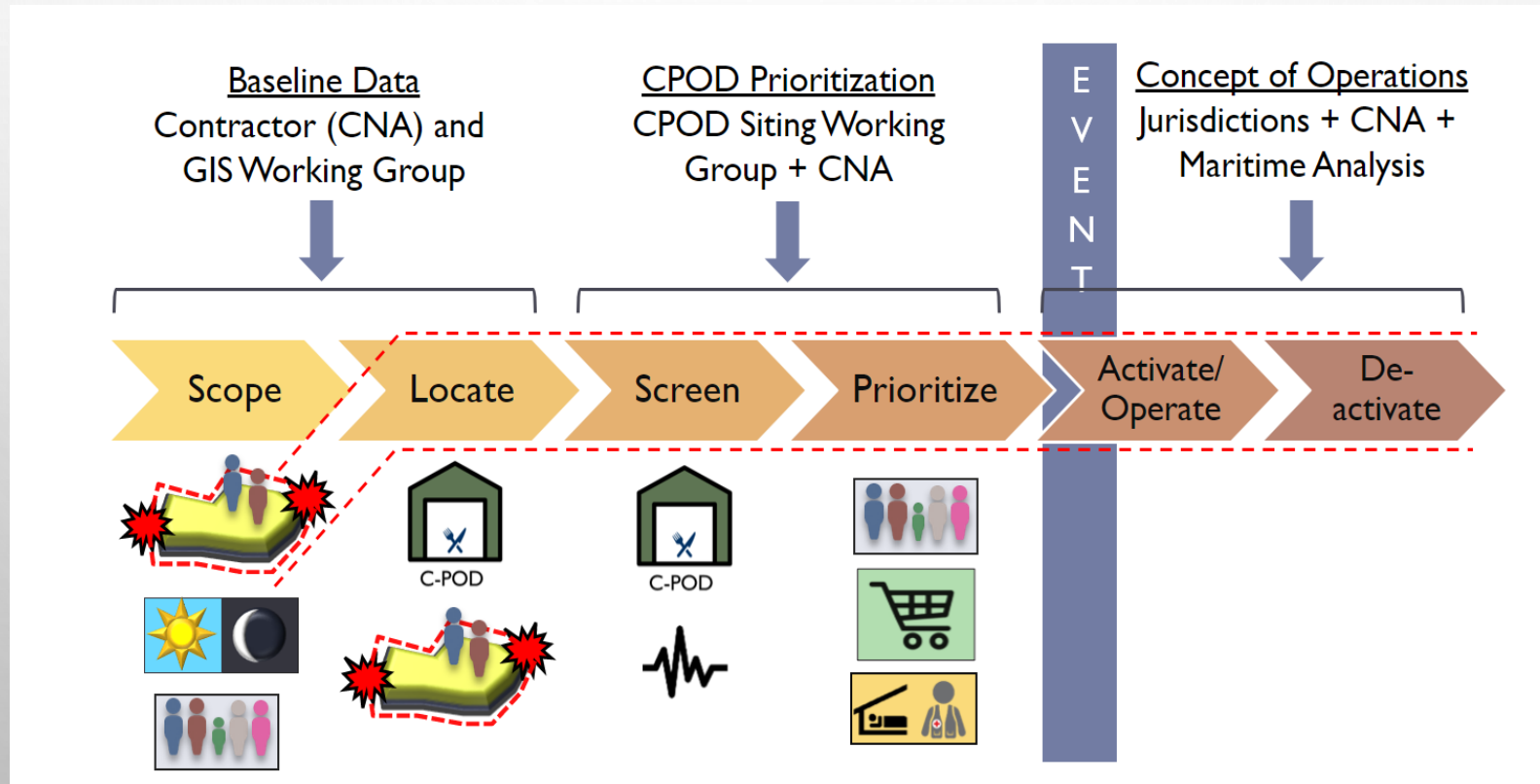
- Our method for scoping population need



II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

2. REGIONAL CATASTROPHIC PREPAREDNESS GRANT PROGRAM (RCPGP)

- CPOD FRAMEWORK



II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

2. REGIONAL CATASTROPHIC PREPAREDNESS GRANT PROGRAM (RCPGP)



KING COUNTY RCPGP 2020 UPDATE

- PNWER CONTRACT EXECUTED ON APRIL 27
 - KICKOFF MEETING HELD ON MAY 13
- CONTRACTOR 2 CONTRACT IS AWAITING SIGNATURES
- PHASE 1
 - CONDUCT WORKSHOPS TO IDENTIFY PLANS, PROCESSES, PROCEDURES, AND ASSETS
 - BEGIN DISCUSSIONS ON FRAMEWORK CONTENT AND STRUCTURE
- PHASE 2
 - COMPLETE FRAMEWORK
 - EXERCISE USING CR22 SCENARIO
 - SOCIALIZE AND TRAIN
 - INCORPORATE INTO STATE AND REGIONAL PLANS AS APPROPRIATE

II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

3. PRIVATE SECTOR AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

- P3 – PARTNERSHIP, BEOC, AND RE-ENTRY UPDATE
- PRIVATE SECTOR AND WEBEOC ACCESS – SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND DASHBOARD
- WEBEOC VIRTUAL WAREHOUSE – PRIVATE SECTOR DONATION RESOURCE TRACKING
- BUSINESS EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER (BEOC) – PRIVATE SECTOR INTEGRATION
 - COMMUNICATION, COORDINATION, AND COMMON OPERATING PICTURE
- BUSINESS RE-ENTRY – RE-TOOLING PHASE

II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

3. PRIVATE SECTOR AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

- WEBEOC VIRTUAL WAREHOUSE – PRIVATE SECTOR DONATION RESOURCE TRACKING

WebEOC 8.6 | WebFOC | Persia Payne-Hurley | BEOC Coordinator | 20180907 Hurricane Florence | Log Out | JUVARE

Resource Tracker | Significant Events

BEOC Assets | Resource Tracker - Map | 20180907 Hurricane Florence

Resource Tracker > BEOC Assets

Company	Contact	Resources/Services	Quantity Unit	Quantity	Distrib. / Avail.	Category	Sub-Category	Received
American Society of Health System Pharmacists (ASHP)	Eric Maroyka 301-564-8724	Health System Pharmacists (ASHP)	Each	1	0 / 1	Other		Edit
ATT&T Mobility Services Inc	Cathy Dawson (04-777-8113)	AT&T Charging Trailers	Each	1	0 / 1	Other		Edit
BB&T	Michael Southern 336.682.5688	Palletized Water	Pallet	60	0 / 21	Food	Drinking Water	Yes Edit
BB&T	Michael Southern 336.682.588	Palletized Water	Pallet	80	0 / 20	Food	Drinking Water	Yes Edit
BB&T	Michael Southern 336.682.5688	Palletized Water	Pallet	10	0 / 10	Food	Drinking Water	Yes Edit
DD&T	Michael Southern 336.682.5688	Personal Hygiene / Cleaning	Pallet	20	0 / 20	Household	Hygiene/Feminine Products	Yes Edit
DD&T	Michael Southern 336.682.5688	Personal Hygiene / Cleaning	Pallet	20	0 / 20	Household	Hygiene/Feminine Products	Yes Edit
Borden Dairy	Adrian Chance 214 727 2520	Milk	Each	60000	0 / 60000	Food	Milk & Dairy	Edit
Diaper Bank of NC	Michelle Old 919 451 9071	Diapers all sized/ Hygiene /	Each	1000	0 / 1000	Other		Yes Edit
Diego Distillery	Bo Heath 919-306-0303	personal hygiene kits/bags	Truckload	5500	5500 / 10000			Yes Edit
GiGi's Snack Shack	Jason Romano 401-347-9185	Prepared Meals	Each	1	0 / 1	Food		Edit
Governor's Advisory Council on Hispanic/Latino Affairs	Jose Oliva 336-268-5111	Hurricane Florence Resource Offer - Interpreters	Each	1	0 / 1			Edit
Hawthorne Gardening Company	Aaron Hook 360-524-7632	Dehumidifier	Each	400	400 / 400	Other		Edit

Page 1 of 1 | Disable Refresh?

Example of "end state" from North Carolina Emergency Management

II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

3. PRIVATE SECTOR AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

- BUSINESS EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER (BEOC) – PRIVATE SECTOR INTEGRATION
 - COMMUNICATION, COORDINATION, AND COMMON OPERATING PICTURE
 - PROVIDE INFORMATION AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS
 - FOSTER INFORMATION SHARING AND PROBLEM SOLVING
 - GATHER STATUS INFORMATION
 - BUILDING BEOC WITH KEY PARTNERS FROM VARIOUS SECTORS (RETAIL, GROCERY, BANKING, ETC.)
 - PHYSICAL AND VIRTUAL PRESENCE

II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

3. PRIVATE SECTOR AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

- BUSINESS RE-ENTRY – RE-TOOLING PHASE
 - LESSONS LEARNED FROM COVID-19 RESPONSE
 - CLEAR COMMUNICATION AND PURPOSE
 - LOCAL JURISDICTION NEEDS AND ACCESS AUTHORITY

II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

4. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE – ENERGY OFFICE

- PROJECT POSITION – FUEL PLANNER, HANNAH HEYRICH
- COMPLETED FIRST ROUGH DRAFT PLAN
- STATEWIDE WORKGROUP SCHEDULING TO MEET IN JUNE
- ENGAGEMENT WITH PETROLEUM INDUSTRY
- REGIONAL MULTI-STATE EFFORT IS CONTINUING

II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

5. CASCADIA RISING 2022 EXERCISE

Washington State’s Life Saving & Sustaining and Support Core Capabilities:

- **Critical Transportation**
 - *Objective:* Provide transportation for response priority objectives, including evacuation and delivery of essential services.
- **Mass Care Services**
 - *Objective:* Provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population, evacuation support, reunification and emergency supplies.
- **Supporting Core Capabilities:** Operational Coordination; Operational Communication; Situational Assessment; and Logistics and Supply Chain Management.

FEMA Region X Baseline Objectives / Core Capabilities:

- **Operational Coordination**
 - Continuity of Government (COG) / Continuity of Operations (COOP).
 - Unified Coordination Group (UCG) / Geographic Branches / Emergency Operation Centers (EOC) / Emergency Coordination Centers (ECC) coordination.
 - Logistics and Resource Management.
- **Infrastructure Systems**
 - Critical Transportation (Transportation Feasibility / Transportation Corridors).
 - Energy Assessment and Restoration.
- **Mass-Care**
 - Evacuation.
 - Shelter & Feeding.
 - Housing (short- and long-term).



WA CR22 XPA & IPM

120 XPA's

Cities
28 w/XPA
1 Awaiting XPA

Counties
26 w/XPA
2 Awaiting XPA

Tribes
5 w/XPA
2 Awaiting XPA
1 Not Participating

State Agencies
22 w/XPA
7 Awaiting XPA
2 Not Participating

City Partners
6 w/XPA
6 Awaiting XPA

County Partners
13 w/XPA
5 Awaiting XPA

Other
13 x/XPA
9 Awaiting XPA

Federal
5 w/XPA
5 Awaiting XPA

226 attended the IPM



WA CR22
Seven
Workgroups
Starting April
27th – May
11th

- Seven workgroups
 - - Critical Transportation: 43 Members. Leaders: Dan Banks (WSDOT) & TBD
 - - Mass Care Services: 47 Members. Leaders: Damaris Deschner (EMD), Sarah Nuss (City of Spokane), Janeen Olson (City of Redmond)
 - - Documentation and Evaluation: 23 Members. Leaders: Lisa Johnson (EMD), Eli King (COM), Alisha King (WaTec)
 - - Meeting Planning: (examples: MPM, MSEL, FPM, etc.): 28 Members. Leaders: TBD
 - - Design and Control: 44 Members. Leaders Rachel Leuck (EMD), Ivan Lee (City of Seattle), Dave Sutton (City of Seattle)
 - - Scenario and Player Briefs: 32 Members. Leaders: Jim House (DSHS), Deborah Witmer (Independent Living Council), Christina Sanders (Washington State University)
 - - Week of Play: 26 members. Kick off meeting May 11th
- - Workgroup Membership & Leadership identified via survey & conversation in kick off meeting



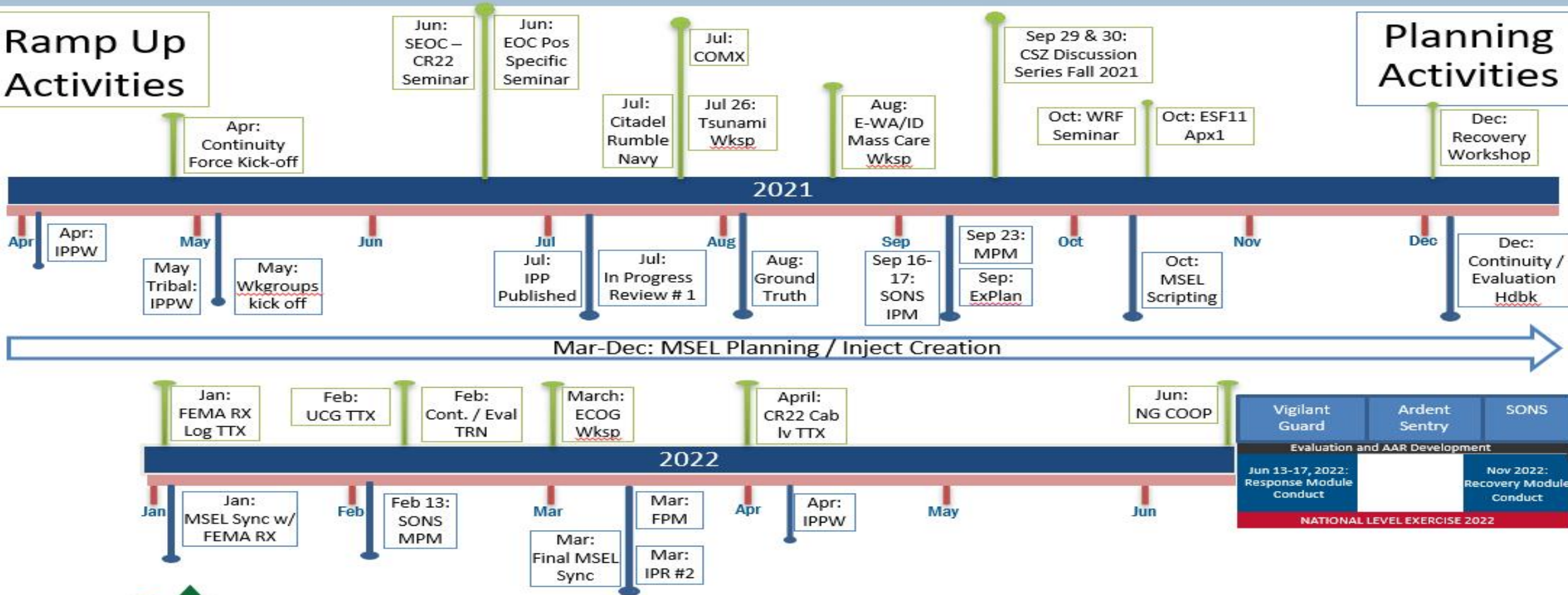
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Ramp Up Activities

Planning Activities





CR22 related Trainings

Independent Study

- IS0325: Earthquake Basics: Science, Risk, and Mitigation – Online on demand
- IS0326: Community Tsunami Preparedness – Online on demand

2021

- May
 - TBD: K0146: Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program Training Course (HSEEP) – Going to be rescheduled
 - 19: K0051 Exercise Program Management Workshop – Virtual Delivery
- June
 - 23: FEMA P-767 Earthquake Mitigation for Hospitals – Virtual Delivery
 - 28-7/1: K0146: Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program Training Course (HSEEP) – Region X Virtual Delivery
- July
 - 12: K0146: Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program Training Course (HSEEP) – EMI Virtual Delivery
 - 19: K0139 Exercise Design and Development – Virtual Delivery
- August
 - 3-6: G0108: Community Mass Care and Emergency Assistance – WA Virtual Delivery
 - 9-12: K0146: Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program Training Course (HSEEP) – EMI Virtual Delivery
- September
 - 13-16: K0146: Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program Training Course (HSEEP) – EMI Virtual Delivery
 - 13-14: K0131 Exercise Evaluation and Improvement Planning Course – Virtual Delivery
 - 20-21: AWR-379: Coastal Hazard Awareness - Virtual Delivery
 - 22-23: L0050 Exercise Control and Simulation – In Person at Camp Murray
 - 27-30: K0146: Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program Training Course (HSEEP) – EMI Virtual Delivery



Cascadia Subduction Zone Discussion Series Fall 2021

Save the Date

Wednesday September 29th and Thursday September 30th, 2021

Washington State

Seminars:

- Update on the CSZ hazard and risk
- Catastrophic Transportation Planning
- Earthquake and Tsunami Preparedness Resources
- Catastrophic Mass Care Planning

Tabletop Exercise:

- CR22 Critical Transportation

Technical Assistance:

- Catastrophic Planning Support

Panel Discussion:

- Whole Community Engagement

Please stay tuned for more details including registration, meeting links, presentation opportunities, and meeting agenda.

For more information, please email
emd.aande@mil.wa.gov

DRAFT

Cascadia Rising 2022 Exercise

- Current initiatives
 - Work group development – Setting the foundation, establishing the goals
 - Development of exercise support plan for players who requested it on the XPA's
- Forecasted gaps
 - State support for ramp up events
 - Internal ramp up event capacity
 - State non CR22 exercise program delivery scope (HSEEP, TA, Planning & Participation)
 - Unity of effort and flow of CR22 exercise with a wide number of participating organizations with core capability's outside of the states two primaries

II. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND UPDATES

6. FEMA CSZ PLANNING UPDATES

THE FOLLOWING IS AN UPDATE FROM OUR FRIENDS AND PARTNERS ON THE REGION X CASCADIA SUBDUCTION ZONE (CSZ) EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI CATASTROPHIC RESPONSE PLAN

Region 10 Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) Earthquake and Tsunami Catastrophic Response Plan (ver 3.0)

CSZ Planning Update

May 26, 2021

Katelyn Grant
FEMA Region 10 Operational Planner/
CSZ Federal Lead Planner



FEMA



CSZ Planning Update

- Conduct information analysis.
 - Update planning factors, facts, assumptions, challenges, and shortfalls. (Completed)
 - Private Sector data and Tribal Nation data collection. (In-progress)
 - Update Resource and Capability Gap Analysis. (Completed)
 - Determine priorities by branch. (In-progress)
 - Complete federal resource allocation process. (Completed)
- Develop Community Lifeline/Core Capability fact sheets. (In-progress)
 - Meeting with HHS next week to develop the Health and Medical Lifeline
- Continue Community Lifeline work groups (meet as needed). (In-progress)
 - Receive input on the Draft Information Collection Plan
 - Receive input on Annex X (Task Identification)
- Continue engagement with Alaska, Idaho, tribal nations, and private sector. (In-progress)
 - Draft Facts and Assumptions for Alaska and Idaho
 - Next Private Sector Working Group Meeting: May 19, 2021



CSZ Planning Update (cont'd)

- Prepare new CSZ-focused (TFA).
 - Prepare background information for Critical Capacity Workshop. (Completed)
 - Finalize logistics nodes.
 - Determine priority routes.
 - Identify route segments.
 - Determine anticipated damage (how many lanes open, etc.).
 - Determine average driving speed.
 - Determine priority aerial ports of debarkation (APODs).
 - Determine interim force flow. (In-progress)
 - Determine resource deployment priorities (what arrives Day 1, Day 2, etc.).
 - Develop Resource Phasing Plan (RPP) based on previous TFA and 2013/2017 CSZ plans.
 - Need Level 4 data (size, weight, #'s of equipment, pax); PPT explaining request to be sent.



Intermediate Force Flow (IFF) Concept

- **Dates:** June 7-11, 2021
- **Target Audience:** State Planners, ESF Leads, DOD partners
- **Purpose:** 2-day workshop with the core planners and TFA team designed to develop an initial force flow based on the critical capacity of the disaster, the impacted state's priority of response, the FEMA concept of response, and available federal and DOD assets.
- IFF Out-brief / Logistics Work Group Meeting
 - Date: 11 June 2021
 - Time: 0900-1030



IFF Concept Cont.

- State of Washington IFF Conference
 - Neither the pre- nor actual conference will be successful without draft priorities identified
 - State needs to be prepared to discuss when they want various resources in place by day
 - Pre-IFF discussion – June 2, 2021 from 1pm-3pm Pacific
 - Time – 2 hours
- *Actual IFF – 8 June 2021 (10am-2pm Pacific) Tentative*
 - Time – 4 hours
 - Currently, no need to embed FIT or contractors with the state during this process unless requested by State

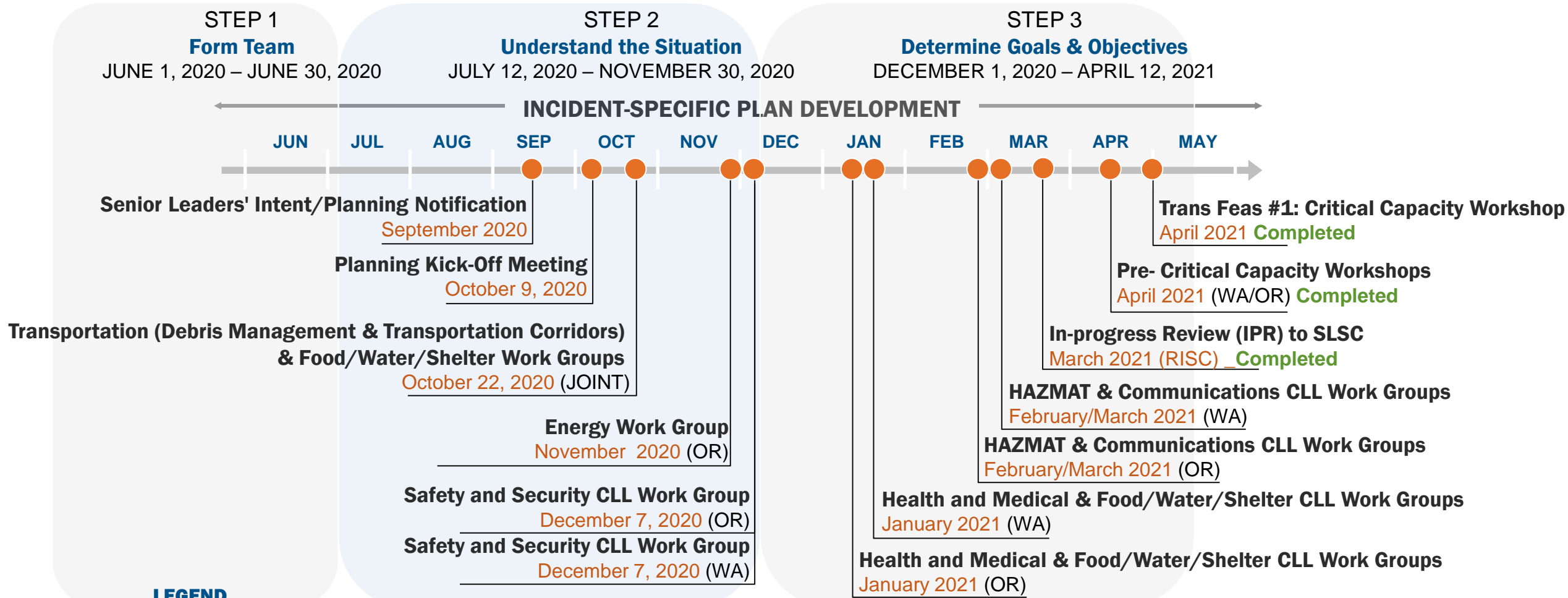


Transportation Feasibility Analysis (TFA) Concept

- **Dates:** July 12-16, 2021
- **Target Audience:** State Planners, ESF Leads, DOD partners
- **Location:** Scott Air Force Base, Saint Louis, MO
- **Purpose:** 3-5 days workshop with core planners and TFA team designed to refine the baseline data with JOPES/JFAST/AMP modeling support.
- **Primary objectives:** Correct data errors, reprioritize capability delivery, restructure capabilities for maximum effectiveness, and develop creative response deployment solutions to maximize the delivery of life-saving capability.



CSZ Response Plan Timeline



LEGEND

- ★ Decision Selecting Priority Planning Scenario
- △ Transportation Feasibility Analysis
- ◆ Joint Integrated Exercise
- Planning Event
- ★ Senior Leadership Steering Committee (SLSC)
- In-Progress Review (IPR)
- Community Lifeline (CLL)

AS OF 012/01/2020



FEMA

CSZ Response Plan Timeline (cont'd)



LEGEND

- ★ Decision Selecting Priority Planning Scenario
- △ Transportation Feasibility Analysis
- ◆ Joint Integrated Exercise
- Planning Event
- ★ Senior Leadership Steering Committee (SLSC)
- In-Progress Review (IPR)
- Community Lifeline (CLL)

AS OF 01/30/2020



Next Steps

- Information Analysis Brief Development
 - SLSC IAB to be conducted at next RISC meeting: **June 23, 2021**
- Geographic Operations
 - **Determine the branch priorities for response.**
 - Provide resource movement priority (Level 5 data) per branch
- Alaska, Idaho, Tribal Nations & Private Sector
 - Continue to document direct/indirect impacts and concerns by lifeline and/or core capability
- Other TFA Key Dates:
 - **7-11 June 2021, TFA#2 Interim Force Flow**
 - WA Intermediate Force Flow Workshop: **Tentative 06/08/2021**
 - OR Intermediate Force Flow Workshop: **06/10/2021**
 - **12-16 July 2021, Transportation Feasibility Analysis @ Scott AFB**



Questions?



FEMA

Contact Information

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BREAK

WHEN REJOINING THE MEETING, PLEASE REMEMBER:

- ENSURE THAT YOUR VIDEO AND MICROPHONE ARE MUTED UNLESS SPEAKING
- IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS, PLACE THEM IN THE CHAT OR WAIT FOR THE Q&A PORTIONS
- DURING THE Q&A PORTIONS PLEASE RAISE YOUR HAND IF MORE THAN ONE PERSON IS TRYING TO SPEAK

III. OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

Geographic Operations

Describes the structure that will be implemented following a catastrophic incident in which Washington State will need to divide either a part of or all of the state into geographic divisions and branches to vertically integrate operations with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Note: This is a planning framework. This framework will be incorporated into the CIA itself once complete.

Geographic Divisions and Branches

Vertical Integration

Coordinating:
Washington State Emergency Management Division

Primary(s):	
Washington State Emergency Management Division (WA EMD)	Washington National Guard (WNG)

Supporting:	
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Local and Tribal Emergency Management Organizations (EMO)

Purpose
This document is a supporting attachment of the Catastrophic Incident Annex (CIA) and operates in conjunction with all its appendices. This attachment is meant to describe the structure that will be implemented following a catastrophic incident in which Washington State will need to divide either a part of or all of the state into geographic divisions and branches to vertically integrate operations with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). This structure should maintain alignment with FEMA Region Ten (X), the Washington National Guard (WNG), and the Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD) and will ensure the proper execution of the Planning, Operational Coordination, and Situational Assessment Core Capabilities.

Primary Response Core Capability	
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Core Capabilities.
Situational Assessment	Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

Situation Overview
Catastrophic incidents that occur over a large geographic area, affect multiple counties, and involve response operations by the federal government, will likely require the establishment of

Jurisdiction Name | [Publish Date]
 Page 1

III. OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

Following the occurrence of a catastrophic incident, this portion of the plan addresses:

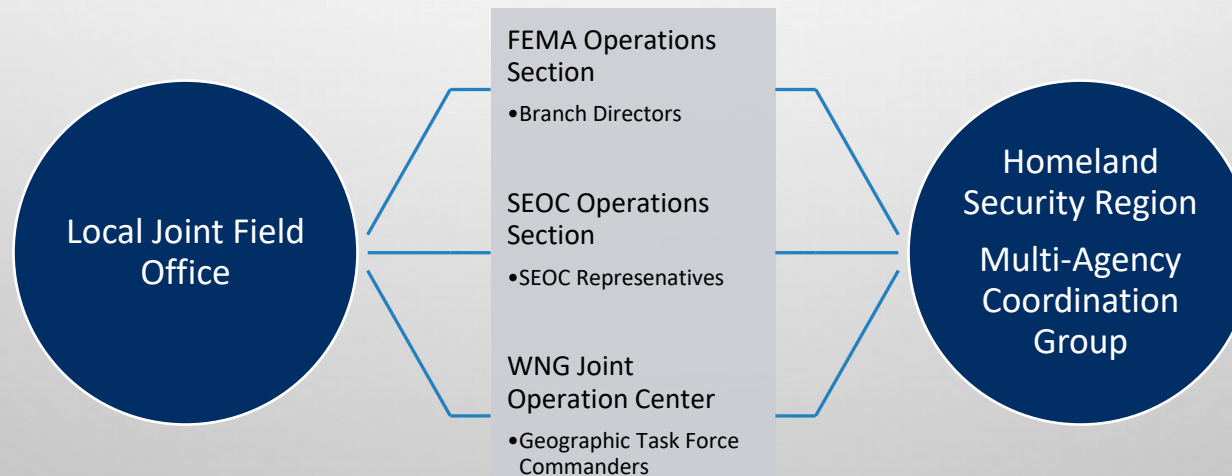
- The activation methods and process of WA EMD, WNG, and FEMA RX
- The establishment and maintenance of operations at a regional level
 - The proposed organizational structure is reflective of Joint Field Office and a Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MACG)
 - Operations at these regional levels utilizes the [appropriate] operational elements developed for a Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack (CCTA)



III. OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

Coordination Structure – State to Local

This structure resembles a Joint Field Operation used at the state level to coordinate operations between state and federal partners. This structure used at the local level is considered to be a Local Joint Field Office (JFO) to signify the level of local coordination that is essential in responding to catastrophic incidents.



III. OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

Coordination Structure – Local

Each HLS Region will employ a Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MACG) to effectively manage resource requests coming in and out of the region. This MACG is not intended to replace or supplant a jurisdiction’s authority or ability to directly coordinate with the state.

This structure offers the best course of action to manage large scale incidents that will require:

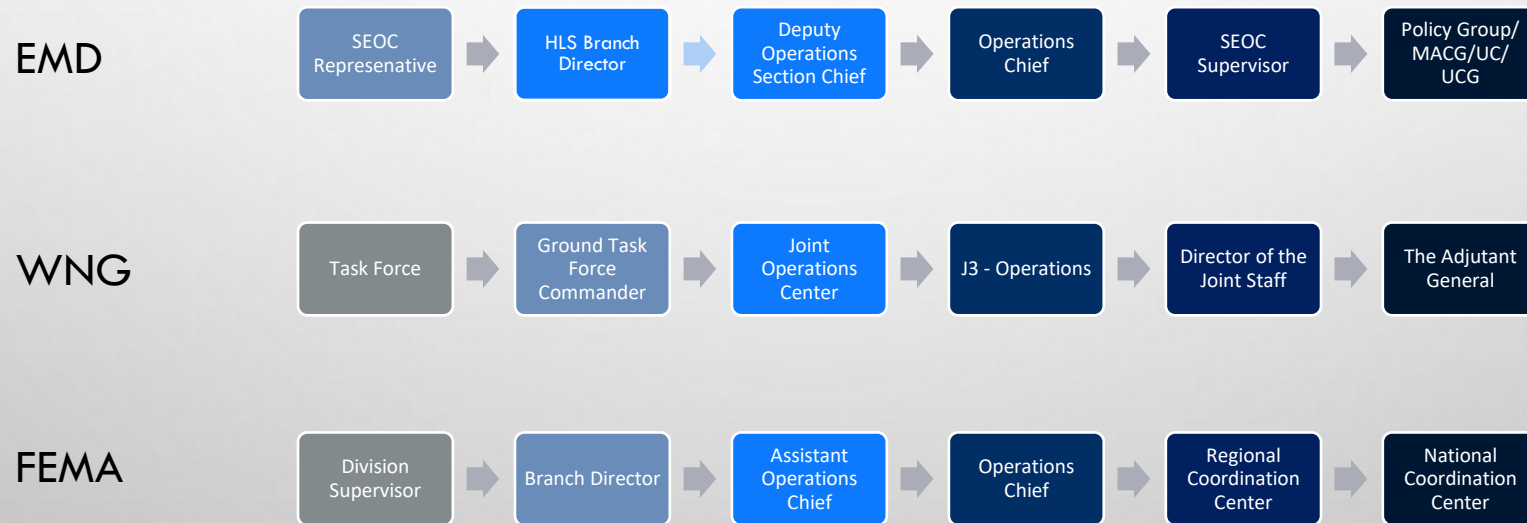
- Coordination
- Deconfliction for similar and competing resources
- Regional personnel shortfalls.

Each HLS Region shall determine how its own MACG operates according to their respective response plans.



III. OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

Direction, Control, and Coordination & Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination



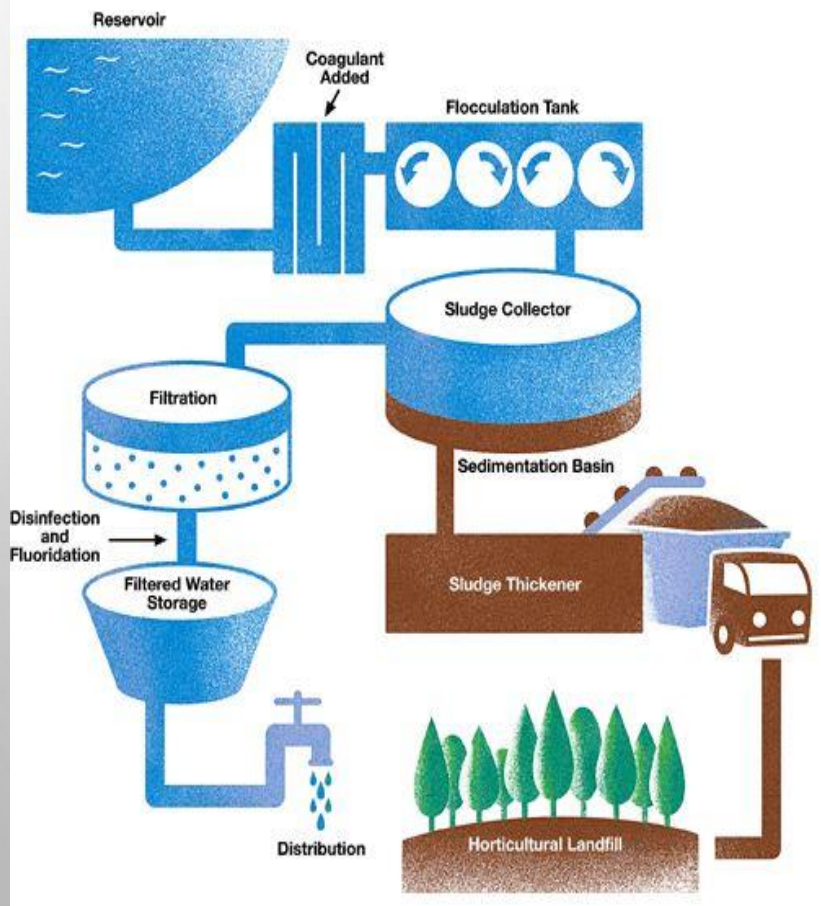
III. OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

Next Steps:

1. Provide SCIPT members (2) weeks to provide feedback on the planning framework.
Feedback due NLT 6/11/2021.
2. Send finalized draft through SCIPT if changes are made based on feedback.
3. Send Operational Coordination plan to each county, HLS region, and Tribal partner for review and feedback.
 - Provide the opportunity for all requestors to meet and discuss this plan.
4. Incorporate and/or modify the plan as necessary based on feedback.
5. Report on the acceptance and status of the plan at the Q3 SCIPT Meeting.

IV. [WATER] INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Infrastructure Systems Water Workgroup



IV. [WATER] INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Infrastructure Systems Water Workgroup Participants

Planning group members at this session represented the following:

- Federal Government
- State Government
- Local Government
- Water Infrastructure
- Private Sector
- Critical Infrastructure
- Energy Sector
- Transportation
- Mass Care

IV. [WATER] INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Focus clarification: In the original planning approach there was a primary focus on providing potable drinking water; however, this discounts other approaches that could be utilized to provide water for multiple needs:

- Water made potable by boiling
- Water used for hygiene
- Firefighting
- Water used by other sectors for normal operations or repairs

This language may also infer that this planning (and resulting plan) places a priority for service restoration focused on potable water.

Planning Assumption:

The resources available post-incident may be insufficient to both provide services AND restore systems.

Establish in the Plan:

Providing water services is the primary focus for catastrophic planning. Water systems restoration will be prioritized by the critical consumers it enables. These critical consumers are those that are necessary to meet incident stabilization goals.

Statewide Outreach:

Receive feedback on self assessments for a Tribe or jurisdiction's capability to simultaneously provide services and restore select systems.

IV. [WATER] INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Water Systems versus Water Services

Focus on Water Systems

- Potentially an element more in alignment with Recovery objectives and priorities
- Previous incidents highlight the importance of restoring the system before accomplishing potability
 - These efforts may take extremely long periods of time and require significant resource to accomplish on a large scale
- Systems comprise multiple points of failure: treatment, distribution, transmission, storage, and source
 - A significant incident may compromise many of these points

Focus on Water Services

- Enabled through the provision of water by any means
- Adaptable solution to get the water to where it needs to go in short time periods
- “Points of Collection” identified to support water provision objectives
- Requires additional logistical support

Planning Assumption:

During a catastrophic incident there will be limited resources to accomplish both focus areas of restoring systems and services.

Establish in the Plan:

Water is a potentially immediate need following an incident.

Statewide Outreach:

Identify how water services can be employed to meet the specific needs of each Tribe, region, county, city, or town for life saving and life saving objectives.

Identify local water systems that will require priority restoration of water infrastructure to meet the needs of incident stabilization.

IV. [WATER] INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Staffing Impacts, Shortfalls, and Gaps

Clearly address that the availability of qualified water infrastructure personnel will heavily influence the early outcome of a catastrophic incident response.

Planning Assumption:

Essential water utility personnel will likely not be available in sufficient numbers to operate, maintain, repair, and restore significant portions of the water system for the first few weeks of the incident.

Establish in the Plan:

Specific water utility personnel are a *specialized resource*.

Statewide Outreach:

Identify the needs of each region for specialized resources following a catastrophic incident.

IV. [WATER] INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

The Components of Water Systems and Services

Water Systems

- Treatment facilities
- Distribution pipelines
- Transmission pipelines
- Storage facilities and locations
- Dams (As a component of a Reservoir/Water Supply)
- Source Water

Water Services

- Providing water to the public
- Providing water for critical infrastructure
- Providing water for emergency services
- Providing water for mass care services

IV. [WATER] INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Effects on Dense Urban Settings

Some utilities in densely urban settings have assessed that water systems will have only a single day's worth of water.

Individuals and families living in apartments and similar settings may not have access to emergency sources of water such as water heaters or bathtubs.

Preparedness surveys have indicated that many people within these same settings are not prepared to go several days without water.

Supplying these populations will need to happen quickly to sustain life.

- Population may move out of the area and require a shift of emergency relief/supplies be planned for outlying areas

Planning Assumption:

Water systems in dense urban settings may be out of water within 24 hours.

Residents may flee these population settings and self evacuate to other outlying areas (e.g., friends and family residences)

- Those with AFN may be unable to flee and will require support

Establish in the Plan:

Densely populated urban settings will require a specific targeted focus due to the greater potential for loss of life from lack of water.

Coordinate this information with Mass Care Services planning for Community Points of Distribution (CPOD).

Statewide Outreach:

Pre-identify any densely populated urban settings as being vulnerable to water infrastructure impacts.

Seek to identify community collection points that local populations can go to for water.

IV. [WATER] INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Critical Consumer: Hospitals

- Hospitals may experience severe operational impacts if they lack a water supply.
 - Hospitals are considered Critical Infrastructure.
-

Planning Assumption:

Hospitals that lack a working connection to water infrastructure may no longer be able to provide services.

It may not be possible to prioritize ALL hospital Types

Even with additional/Alternative water provision (i.e., water tankers), it may not be possible to support a hospitals short-term needs

Establish in the Plan:

Hospitals are considered Critical Consumers of water infrastructure and will be required to be a part of a prioritized restoration.

- Focus on Critical Access Hospitals (Trauma Centers, Feeder Hospitals that serve multiple counties)
- Locations being used for Mass Patient Movement

Identify Hospital’s short-, mid-, and Long-term water needs in relation to restoration timelines to determine how long operations are sustainable.

Statewide Outreach:

Identify the impacts to hospitals when connecting water infrastructure has been compromised.

Identify water infrastructure that supplies essential hospitals (to include its resiliency).

Future statewide outreach for the Public Health, Healthcare, and EMS core capability should identify hospital response plans that indicate course of actions when water supplies have been impacted.

IV. [WATER] INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Dependencies and Interdependencies

Water infrastructure (utility operators) will require the functioning of other services in order to maintain operations, provide additional services (community collection points), and repair and restore damaged systems.

Planning Assumption:

Impacts experienced to water infrastructure may negatively impact other Critical Infrastructure and Lifeline Sectors involved in immediate response operations. Conversely, impacts to other Critical Infrastructure or Lifeline Sectors may adversely impact or impair the ability of water utilities to function.

Establish in the Plan:

Establish the following priority dependencies for [Water] Infrastructure Systems within the Catastrophic Incident Annex:

- Critical Transportation
 - Access requirements for water utility personnel
- Infrastructure Systems (mutual interdependency)
 - Energy to utilities (especially fuel for generators)
 - Water is required to refine fuel
- Operational Communication
 - Communication to EM and other water utilities
- Logistics and Supply Chain Management
 - Water utility personnel

Statewide Outreach:

Address how Critical Transportation, Energy Infrastructure Systems, Operational Communication, and Logistics and Supply Chain Management affect this planning.

IV. [WATER] INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Identifying the Hazards

Geography is a primary concern for water infrastructure component survival (i.e., transmission lines). Geographical features of concern include:

- Liquifiable soils
- River Valleys
- Lines that cross under bridges that are not seismically resilient
 - To include Pipe Bridges

Energy infrastructure assessments have determined that those communities that are “end of the line” and those located on peninsulas take longer to restore.

Smaller utilities may be more vulnerable than larger utilities due to:

- Fewer materials and equipment available on hand
- Less seismic planning
- Less seismic retrofits

Planning Assumption:

Utilities that have infrastructure components which are in liquifiable soils, river valleys, or utilize non-seismically retrofitted pipe bridges should be considered to be non-functioning post earthquake.

Communities that are located at the “end of line” or on peninsulas should be pre-identified as needing immediate assistance to provide outside or alternative water resources.

Populations may need to be moved from areas where water infrastructure is non-functioning and water services either cannot meet the need or it is beyond the response capacity to support it

Establish in the Plan:

Water utilities with infrastructure components in heavily impacted areas and those communities which reside on the exterior of services areas will require extended water service operations due to the amount of time and resource required to restore damaged and impacted systems.

Statewide Outreach:

The total number of population served by small water utilities should be factored in as those likely to be impacted by a disruption to water infrastructure.

IV. [WATER] INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

WATER SYSTEMS

DAMS

- DAMS MAY BE A COMPONENT OF A SYSTEM'S RESERVOIR
 - FAILURE OF THE DAM COULD RESULT IN THE SYSTEM LOSING ITS STORED WATER
- NOT CONSIDERING STRUCTURES THAT HOLD BACK WATER AND ARE NOT USED BY THE WATER SYSTEM (E.G., LEVEES).
- IN THE PUGET SOUND REGION, THE MAJORITY OF THE MAJOR WATER SUPPLIERS' WATER RESOURCES ARE HELD BACK BY DAMS

SOURCE WATER (RIVERS, STREAMS, LAKES, RESERVOIRS, SPRINGS, AND GROUNDWATER)

- IDENTIFIED AS THE SOURCES A UTILITY USES TO DRAW WATER FROM
- MAY BE EXPECTED TO BE THE PRIMARY SOURCE TO DRAW WATER FROM POST-INCIDENT

WELLS

- GROUNDWATER WELLS MAY PERFORM BETTER/WORSE DEPENDING ON WHERE THEY ARE
- MAY BE EXPECTED TO BE THE PRIMARY WATER SUPPLY POST EVENT (TACOMA)
- MAY BE EXPECTED TO BE UNAVAILABLE POST-EVENT (PORTLAND).
- MOST WELLS NEED SOME SORT OF ELECTRICITY FOR PUMPING OUT THE WATER
- TESTING IS REQUIRED TO DETERMINE WHETHER IF THEY HAVE BEEN CONTAMINATED
- AQUIFERS THAT HAVE UNCONSOLIDATED MATERIALS CAN COMPACT OR BECOME LIQUEFIED AS A RESULT OF SEISMIC ENERGY, EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AND AFTERSHOCKS CAN CAUSE PERMEABILITY OF THE AQUIFER ROCKERS AND CAUSE WATER LEVEL TO FALL OR EVEN LEAVE THE WELL DRY AS A RESULT OF GRAVITY (WELLS AS A RESULT OF DRILLING INTO BEDROCK ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE).

Planning Assumption:

Some water systems have dedicated emergency wells, though consensus is that they are unsure if they will be available post earthquake

Source water may be expected to be the primary source to draw water from post-incident

Establish in the Plan:

Earthquakes can cause water wells to become turbid, increase flow, cause a well to go dry. Discharge of groundwater to streams can increase stream flow and form new streams.

Dams are a critical part of a water system when used by water utility. The reservoirs that are created by the dam can also represent a major source water supply when the system has been compromised.

Statewide Outreach:

Discuss vulnerabilities of dams, source water, and wells.

Discuss how damage to the water systems can be overcome by tapping directly into the water supplies of dams, source water, and wells that are still functional.

IV. [WATER] INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Water Operator Post-incident Response

The first actions taken by a water utility post-impact will be to take accountability of personnel, equipment, and other resources

Planning Assumption:

Damage assessments can take a week to occur and are dependent on time of occurrence

Some actions may occur simultaneously rather than in a step-by-step order.

Establish in the Plan:

The first actions taken by a water utility post-impact will be to take accountability of personnel, equipment, and other resources.

Statewide Outreach:

The data needs/requirements for the pre-identification of hazard impacts can be a major challenge or limiting factor.

IV. [WATER] INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Local jurisdictions could benefit from the state making draft/suggested priority restoration guidelines for them to build or add to existing plans.

Prioritization has been a local effort however some localities need the state to help facilitate conversations and/or set state priorities in a catastrophic incident.

Planning Assumption:

- Priorities vary wildly among water systems for the restoration of water for fire fighting, hospitals, and hydration for the population
- For some water systems there may be no established priorities
- Other water system's priorities are dictated in the governing body
- Priority planning may be a challenge for small communities with limited planning resources

Establish in the Plan:

- Develop framework for prioritization
- Priority guidelines for what the state will consider essential for incident stabilization.
- Align Core Capabilities & Community Lifelines
- Align target capabilities to pre-mission assignments to help connect the dots

Statewide Outreach:

- Socialize framework
- While the state will prioritize through guidelines it is up to the local jurisdiction to organize those state priorities into their own list of priorities

IV. [WATER] INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

The damage state of a facility and its corresponding components will determine if the facility can be easily repaired within the early parts of the incident.

Planning Assumption:

Older facilities and those owned by smaller utilities are likely to not have conducted the full suite of seismic resiliency studies to understand the hazard risk.

Even with seismic resiliency planning and retrofitting, not all components to the system may survive.

Establish in the Plan:

Damage assessments for water infrastructure will determine which systems can be restored based on available resources

Workgroup Suggestion:

Identify questions that can be asked during outreach to assess the resiliency of a jurisdiction's water infrastructure

Statewide Outreach:

Identify those water utilities most at risk for failure

Identify the level of population impact

IV. [WATER] INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Next Steps:

1. Conduct final planning session.
2. Prepare and finalize statewide outreach materials.
3. Conduct statewide outreach.
4. Update the SCIPT on outreach progress and results.
5. Incorporate feedback into the CIA and CSZ appendix.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

"A disaster-ready and resilient Washington State"

V. MASS CARE SERVICES

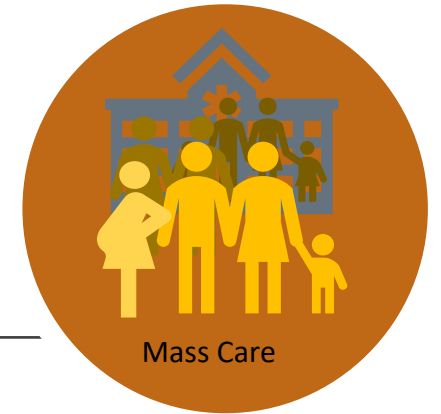


Catastrophic Mass Care Services



Workgroup Overview

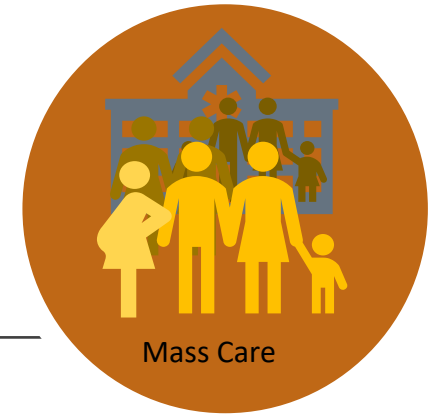
Mass Care Workgroup Participants



- Defined Mass Care
- Determined Problem Statement
- Identified Planning Assumptions
- Categorized Mass Care into 6 Service Need Types
- Determined the components of Mass Care that are life saving/life sustaining
- Identified Zone Based Triggers
- Identified the EEIs
- Determined Planning Priority for future focused planning efforts
- Compiled questions for local jurisdiction outreach based on information needs for planning



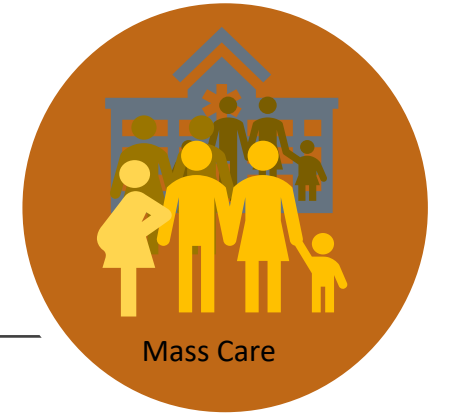
Mass Care Workgroup Participants



Local Jurisdictions	Washington State	Federal Partners	Private Sector	NGO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King County Seattle Kitsap County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOH Commerce DOT DES WSDA EMD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Recovery Business & Infrastructure THIRA/SPR Training/Exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEMA JBLM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perteet Confluence-Engineering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Red Cross



Mass Care

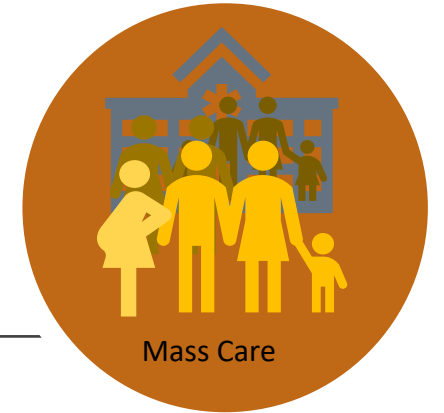


Provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population, to include hydration, feeding, sheltering, temporary housing, evacuee support, reunification, and distribution of emergency supplies.

1. Move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with access and functional needs.
2. Establish, staff, and equip emergency shelters and other temporary housing options (including accessible housing) for the affected population.
3. Move from congregate care to non-congregate care alternatives and provide relocation assistance or interim housing solutions for families unable to return to their pre-disaster homes.



Mass Care Problem Statement



Mass Care provides sheltering, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services to sustain life and provide essential services when the needs of disaster survivors exceed local, state, tribal, and government capabilities, including those with access and functional needs.

Following a catastrophic incident that impacts or displaces the population it will be necessary to prioritize sheltering resources to save and sustain life. It will be necessary to utilize private sector capabilities as well as other state, local, and federal resources. There will be different groupings of mass care recipients based on human activity post incident.

Pre-incident planning will enable the identification of capabilities and gaps at the local jurisdiction level, which will then enable state response efforts to identify areas of concern and develop response priorities.



Mass Care Planning Assumptions



1. Depending upon the number and condition of shelters in the impacted area, damage to infrastructure, access to communication and life-sustaining resources and services and other factors, there will be a need to evacuate disaster survivors to host jurisdictions.
2. Within the impact zone, there will not be officially managed shelter facilities if the damage to the area is beyond the ability to provide life sustaining resources.
3. Some facilities may be retrofitted and/or have emergency backup power.
4. A significant number of disaster survivors will self-relocate rather than stay in shelters. Mass care services will need to be provided to survivors relocating to host jurisdictions.
5. Ad hoc shelters/undesigned, impromptu shelters will be established and there will be a need to identify those shelters.
6. Impacted communities will open independent/spontaneous shelters to provide for the needs of disaster survivors, but they will lack sufficient trained staff and resources (e.g., baby formula, diapers, cots, blankets, durable medical equipment, consumable medical supplies) to support the needs of the shelter population.
7. During multi-state and catastrophic disasters, limited communications and inconsistent legal requirements across jurisdictions will pose challenges for the reunification of unaccompanied minors.



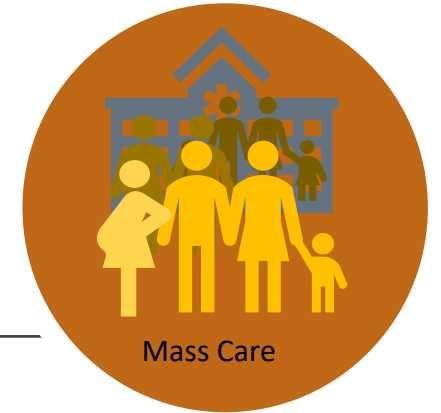
Mass Care Planning Assumptions



8. Communication to shelters from jurisdictions; between responders/volunteers/vendors; and to the population will be essential to ensure population resources match population needs.
9. There might be people who have Sheltered in Place at home, who may need additional care/resources when their resources run out. These resources may run out at various times after a disaster. There is the potential for those sheltering in place to have unmet needs that will need to be addressed.
10. There is the potential for critical life saving services to be unavailable to the population for a period.
11. Mass care service providers will be challenged to meet the diverse cultural and dietary needs (e.g., low sodium, low fat, vegetarian/vegan, halal, kosher) of the affected population.
12. The scarcity of appropriate vehicles (e.g., ambulances, paratransit, canteens, box trucks, refrigerated trucks, passenger vans/buses) to provide mass care services will hamper the delivery of life-sustaining services and the coordination of response and recovery activities to disaster survivors.
13. Unaffiliated volunteers and unsolicited donations on-scene will absorb scarce resources and potentially obstruct coordinated response and recovery efforts.
14. Resources to support household pets and service and assistance animals in the impacted area will be insufficient (e.g., appropriate vehicles, cages, food, and veterinary care).

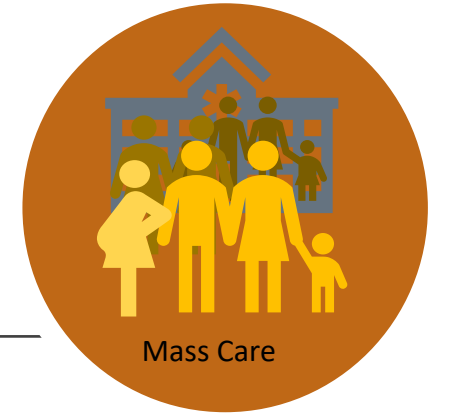


Mass Care Planning Assumptions



15. Crowding is common in populations displaced by natural disasters and can facilitate the transmission of communicable diseases, e.g., measles, COVID 19, and meningococcal meningitis.
16. Disaster-related interruption of services may disrupt water treatment and supply plants, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases.
17. Disruption of water, power, communications, transportation and other critical infrastructure sectors will impact people's ability to move to sheltering locations and receive or go to goods and services.
18. It will be essential to work with the counties and local jurisdictions on coordination of water systems. Counties will have various resource capabilities to serve their populations.
19. There is the potential that disaster survivors will be afraid to seek shelter in buildings after a catastrophic earthquake. It will be necessary to ensure the public knows the buildings have been inspected for structural integrity.
20. The inability to get messages and communication out to the public will decrease the ability to perform mass care. Unified mass communication ability will be grossly diminished from county to county.
21. There is the potential that essential information (sex offender registries, medical charts, pharmacy med lists) will be inaccessible.
22. There will be areas that due to a loss of some or all of the community lifelines, mass care operations will be unable to be performed due to safety for survivors and responders.





Mass Care

Mass Care Service Needs

- Service Need Categories for planning and response purposes
- Identification of those survivors that might have the largest potential for unidentified needs
- Identification of those survivors that will be displaced from their domicile



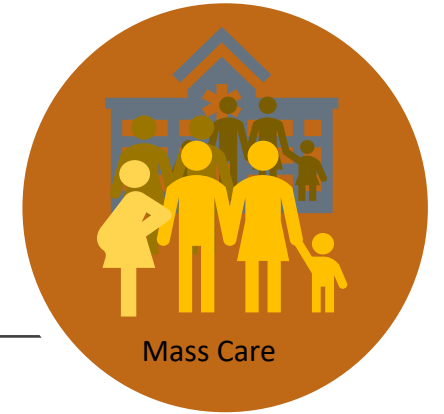
Largest potential for unidentified needs

Displaced Population

Access & Functional Needs / Limited English Proficiency



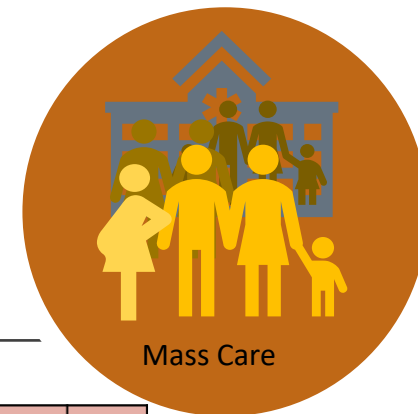
Life-Sustaining Mass Care Components



	Mass Care	Emergency Assistance	Housing	Human Services
Life Sustaining Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Shelter ❖ Feeding ❖ Hydration ❖ Bulk Distribution ❖ Emergency First Aid ❖ Disaster Welfare Information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Mass Evacuation (life sustainment) ❖ General, Specialized, Medical, and nonconventional Shelters ❖ Household Pets and Service Animals ❖ Facilitated Reunification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Temporary Housing ❖ Transportation to other locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Personal assistance services – case management, especially AFN
Essential Services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Support to Unaffiliated Volunteers and Unsolicited Donations ❖ Voluntary Agency Coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Replacement Program ❖ Non-congregate Facilities ❖ Semi-permanent or Permanent housing Construction ❖ Direct Financial housing ❖ Direct Housing Operations ❖ Housing Resources ❖ Temporary Roof Repair Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Communication Services ❖ Cora Brown Fund ❖ Crisis Counseling and Training ❖ Disaster Case Management ❖ HHS ❖ Victims of Crime Assistance ❖ Disaster Legal Services ❖ Financial Counseling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Taxes ❖ Insurance settlements
Statutory Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ D-SNAP 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Multi-Family Repair Program ❖ Hotel/motel Program ❖ Existing Housing Resources ❖ Rental Assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Other Needs Assistance ❖ Disaster Unemployment Assistance ❖ Individuals and Households Program Assistance



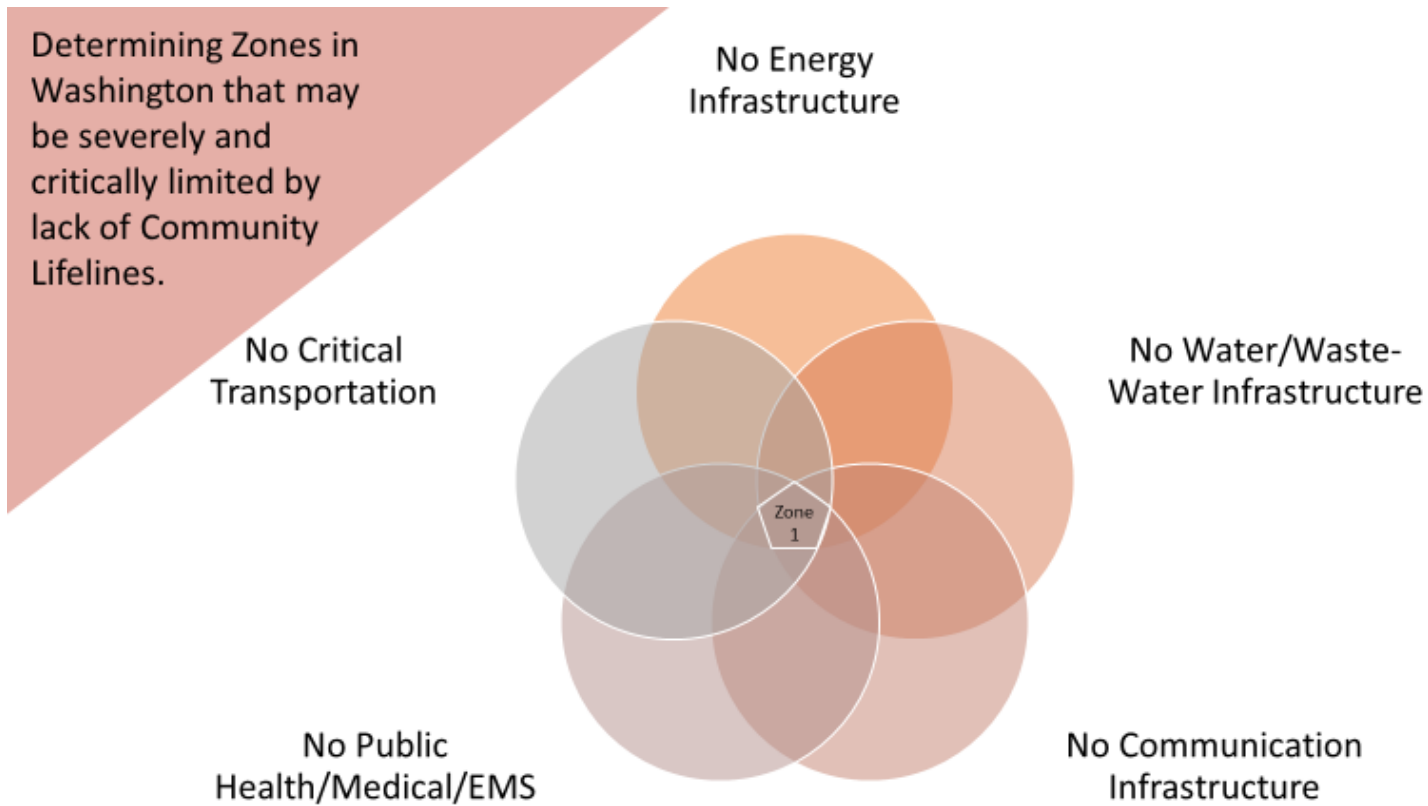
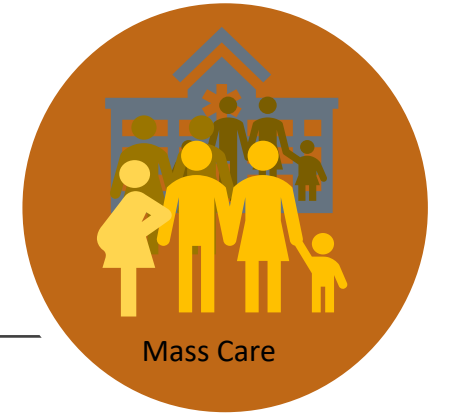
Component-Core Capability-Lifeline Alignment



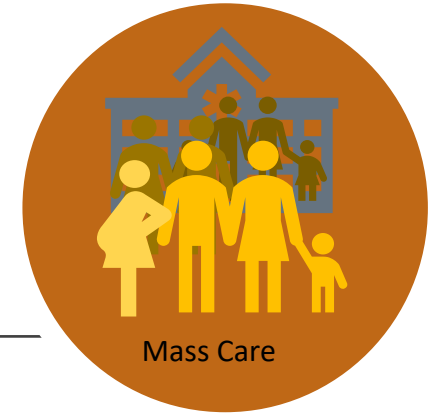
Core Capability	Critical Task	Subcomponent	Phase	Safety & Security Lifeline	Food, Water, Shelter Lifeline	Health & Medical Lifeline	Energy Lifeline	Communication Lifeline	Transportation Lifeline	Hazardous Material Lifeline
Mass Care	1	Shelter	2b		X					
	2									
Mass Care	1	Feeding	2b		X					
Mass Care	1	Hydration	2b		X					
Mass Care	1	Bulk Distribution	2a		X		X		X	
Mass Care	1	Emergency First Aid	2a							
Mass SAR	2			X		X				
Public Health, Medical, & EMS	2									
Mass Care	1	Disaster Welfare Information	2b		X	X		X		
Critical Transportation	1	Mass Evacuation (for life sustainment)	2a	X					X	
Mass Care	1									
Mass Care	1	Emergency Assistance and provision of care for Household Pets and Service Animals	2b		X	X		X		
	2									
Public Health, Medical, & EMS	2	General, Specialized, Medical, and nonconventional Shelters	2b		X	X	X			X
Mass Care	2	Temporary Housing	2c		X					
Mass Care	2	Transportation to other locations	2b							
	3					X		X		
Critical Transportation	1									
Mass Care	1	Personal assistance services – case management	2b		X	X				



Response Planning - Zones



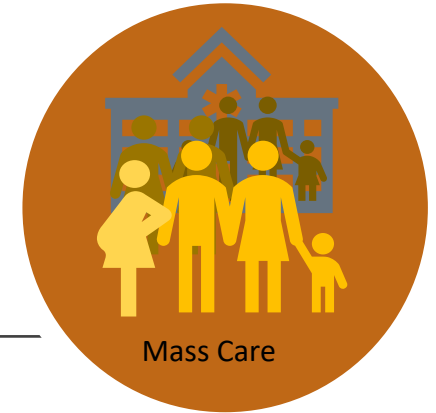
Response Planning - Zones



ALL LIFELINE FOCUS							
Zone	Safety & Security	Food, Water, Shelter	Health & medical	Energy (Power & Fuel)	Communications	Transportation	Hazardous Materials
1	<p>Threats to life safety for responders and community members.</p> <p>No plan for stabilization.</p>	<p>Insufficient resources in place to sustain agriculture. No food access for survivors, pets, and service animals; community drinking water is insufficient or unavailable.</p> <p>No plan for stabilization</p>	<p>Insufficient or no access to required medical and veterinary care. EMS incapable of managing patient movement. Public health services inaccessible. Insufficient fatality management support. Medical supply chain incapable of adequately resupplying medical care providers.</p>	<p>Insufficient generators for temporary emergency power at critical facilities. Fuel distribution unavailable for responders. Insufficient fuel distribution for survivors, including support individual's dependent on power for life-sustaining medical care.</p> <p>No Plan for stabilization.</p>	<p>Survivors do not have access to commercial communications infrastructure to contact or be contacted by emergency services. Land mobile radio communications is not operational. Public safety answering points are not available. Survivors do not have access to financial services.</p> <p>No plan for stabilization.</p>	<p>Multimodal routes (air, rail, road, port) are unclear of debris and inaccessible by normal or alternate means.</p> <p>No plan for stabilization.</p>	<p>There are contaminated areas that have been identified and are not secure.</p> <p>No plan for stabilization.</p>



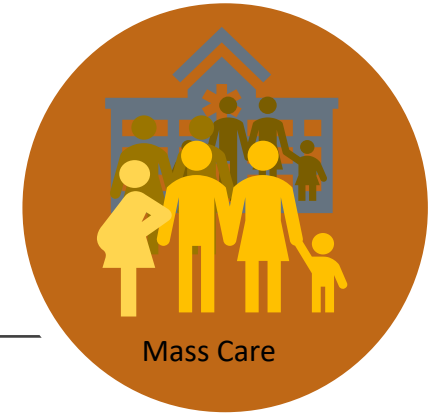
Response Planning - Zones



LIFE SUSTAINING MASS CARE LIFELINE FOCUS							
Zone	Safety & Security	Food, Water, Shelter	Health & medical	Energy (Power & Fuel)	Communications	Transportation	Hazardous Materials
1	<p>Emergency First Aid: Search and rescue assets are unable to assist survivors. Threats to the life safety of responders and survivors.</p> <p>Evacuation: Government Essential functions are non-operational.</p>	<p>Shelter: Incapable of providing sheltering and wrap around services.</p> <p>Feeding: No food access for survivors or pets/animals.</p> <p>Hydration: No water access for survivors or pets/animals. Drinking water is insufficient or unavailable.</p> <p>Bulk Distribution: Broken supply chain, inability to move commodities into area</p>	<p>Emergency First Aid: Insufficient or no access to provide medical or veterinary care to survivors. EMS unable to manage patient movement. Public health services insufficient or not available. Medical supply chain inadequate or incapable of resupply.</p> <p>Emergency Assist.: Alt. Shelters: Incapable to provide or insufficient quantity of medical shelters or staffing to meet community needs.</p>	<p>Bulk Distribution: Insufficient fuel resources; Inability to provide refueling</p> <p>Transportation to Other Locations: Evacuation: Inability to perform mass evacuation using ground transportation methods; insufficient fuel to manage evacuation routes</p>	<p>Disaster Welfare: Inability to provide communication services to survivors; insufficient broadband to support wrap around services.</p> <p>Emergency Assist.: Inability to access financial/ banking services</p> <p>Emergency First Aid: Inability to access 911 services; 911 services unavailable</p>	<p>Bulk Distribution: Inability to transport commodities; lack of sufficient personnel resources to perform transportation</p> <p>Evacuation: Inability to perform mass evacuation using ground transportation; Waterways unnavigable; runways inaccessible</p> <p>Transportation to Other Locations: Inability to transport survivors to another location;</p>	<p>Alt. Shelters: Inability to store, transport, or destroy medical waste</p>



Catastrophic Mass Care EEIs



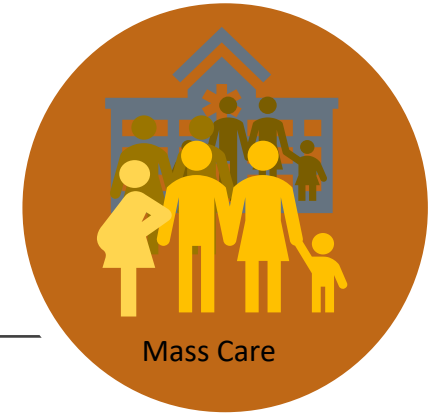
- EEI's have been identified for each of the life saving/life sustaining components
- EEI information identified includes:
 - FEMA EEI
 - State EEI
 - Specific Information Required
 - Responsible Element / Reported by
 - Information Source/Database

Hydration EEIs

FEMA EEI	Additional State EEI	Specific Info Required	Responsible Element/ Reported By	Information Source/ Database
Drinking Water Utilities	Being developed by the Water Infrastructure Systems Workgroup	Integrity of utility systems & pipelines # those without services Integrity of distribution centers	ESF 3, ESF 8	
Wastewater Systems			ESF 3	Ecology; DNR?
Commercial Water Supply Chain	Non Govt water distribution	Available Stockpiles Private sector businesses open Status of grocery stores in affected area	ESF 3 Business & Infra Branch	
Water Staging Areas	Collection Points	Potable water staging areas Other water staging areas?	ESF 3, ESF 6	Local EOCs; Local PW/PH
Bulk Distribution	CPODS PPODS	Mobile Solutions	ESF 6 Logistics	
Livestock	Type and Kind		ESF 11, ESF 8, ESF 6	WSDA, DOH, NGO/Private sector (FFA, WA State Beef Commission etc)
	Shelter Hydration	Calculate hydration/ice needs for evacuees and others Household pets/service animals	ESF 6	ARC
Impact on water safety	Chemical Treatment Resources	Boil orders d/t impacts on water treatment plants; services and testing required assuring safety of private water supplies upon power restoration	ESF3, ESF 11, ESF 8, ESF 15	DNR Ecology DOH

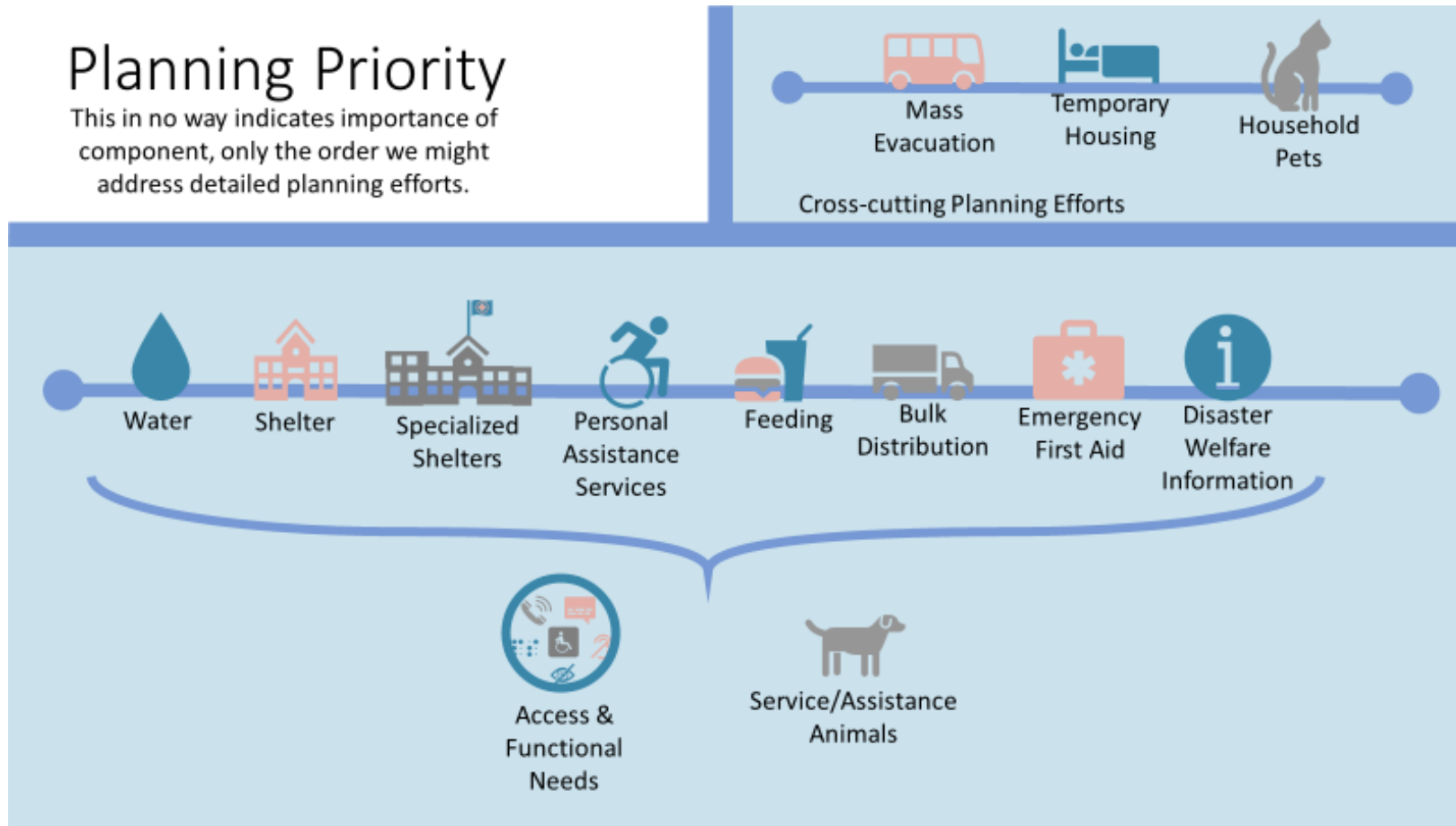


Planning Priorities



Planning Priority

This in no way indicates importance of component, only the order we might address detailed planning efforts.



Mass Care Outreach Goals



1. Explain the Mass Care services required to support life saving and life sustaining response and recovery activities post catastrophic incident.
2. Understand the effects a catastrophic incident will have on local mass care services in providing those life saving/life sustaining priorities.
3. Understand state and local roles and responsibilities in providing Mass Care services.
4. Ground truth catastrophic planning zones (Those geographic areas that will have a severe and prolonged loss of community lifelines that will make mass care services unsafe).
5. Explain the non-standardized capability targets for Mass Care planning and potentially identify capability gaps.



Mass Care Outreach Questions



Mass Care Planning Process Limitations	Assesses the local jurisdictions planning capability gaps & limitations to the planning effort
Planning Process	Identify local jurisdictions planning assumptions, core capabilities, planning considerations, and definitions of mass care
Data, Research, & Runs	Identify GIS mapping or seismic estimates done by the local jurisdictions
Damage Assessment & EEIs	Identify how local jurisdictions perform damage assessments for mass care shelters and what EEIs they will need to perform those assessments and mass care services
Prioritization	Identify critical task prioritization and priority life saving/life sustaining resources, capabilities, and actions
Shelters (shelter, feeding, & hydration)	Identification of mass care shelter locations, and alternate locations; identification of shelters that perform alternate functions (evacuation, pets, medical, etc); identification of additional resources, capabilities that were NOT identified in the THIRA; who can do feeding operations; who in addition to the ARC will be doing sheltering operations
Bulk Distribution	Identification of pre-identified POD locations; identification of any MOA/MOU or local contracts for post major catastrophic incident



Next Steps



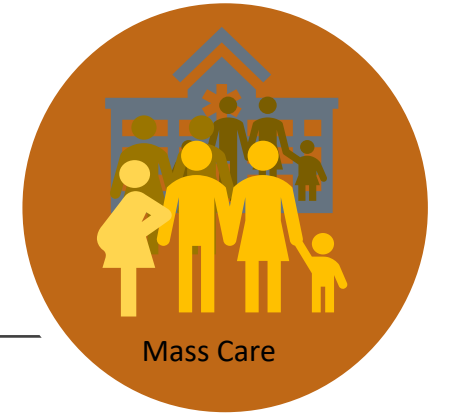
- Organize outreach meeting
 - Outline Zones, Phases, & Service Needs
 - Solicit feedback
 - Ask the questions
 - Analyze the data

- Develop Zone Maps and ground truth with local jurisdictions

- Build out the Phased approach spreadsheet
 - Aligning FEMA activities with state activities



Questions



?



V. GOOD OF THE ORDER/OPEN FORUM

1. COMMENTS, FEEDBACK, SUGGESTIONS

WE VALUE YOUR INPUT

2021 QUARTERLY SCIPT MEETING SCHEDULE

Quarterly Meeting	Month	Date & Time	Venue
Q1	March	February 24 th , 2021	MS Teams
Q2	May	May 26 th , 2021	MS Teams
Q3	August	August 25 th , 2021	MS Teams
Q4	November	November 17 th , 2021	MS Teams

THANK YOU ATTENDING!

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Statewide Catastrophic Incident Planning Team (SCRIPT)

26 May 2021, 0900-1130 PM

Virtual Teams Meeting

Meeting Notes

Welcome, Administrative Announcements

Significant Events and Updates

- **Critical Transportation—Shane Moore, EMD**

- Surveys have gone out (forms, county EMs, HLS leaders) to ID priority routes throughout the region.
 - 21 returned so far
 - Some counties also sent to cities for response
 - Survey will always be open
- Upcoming item: Washington State Association of County Engineers workshop to get additional feedback, usually in the form of GIS layers.
- Feedback can come however a jurisdiction is able to return it.
- WDOT also helping ID state priority maps
- Priority maps are being created using local feedback and WSDOT.
 - Nichole Bernardo has created maps based on data that has come it.
 - Walla Walla County
 - Thurston County
 - Snohomish County
 - Shows seismic lifeline routes with WSDOT lines
 - Color Coding
 - Green, Yellow, Orange: WSDOT Priority Routes
 - Purple: County Priority Routes
 - Maps help give a great idea for debris clearance, supply movement, etc.
 - Maps are works in progress, will continue to develop maps to discover what best shows the data.
 - Challenges
 - Clear color coding
 - What to do when are the routes over lapping
 - Kirk Holmes: Shoutout to Nichole for map creation and diligence with creating these maps.
- Next Steps
 - Continuing with outreach to gather as much info as possible
 - Start deconfliction process for route that don't seem to go anywhere, or cannot be prioritized

- Working with Federal partners to sync up plans
 - Continue to make maps
 - Incorporate Airport Regional Resiliency Assessment Program finding as appropriate
- Questions:
 - [9:14 AM] King, Elizabeth (COM) Is it possible to get the GIS data layers for transit routes? Would be very helpful for fuel planning
 - Shane Moore: Absolutely
 - [9:15 AM] Benardo, Nichole (MIL): When you say transit routes...do you mean the priority routes the counties have identified?
 - [9:16 AM] Banks, Dan: WSDOT doesn't have the GIS Transit data. That will have to come from each Transit Authority
 - [9:18 AM] Moore, Shane (MIL): Eli, lets talk afterwards to see what information that we have that will meet your needs.
- **Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program (RCPGP)**
 - Amy Lucas, Snohomish County
 - Update on the 2019 RCPGP Grant.
 - 2 working group workshops
 - Collecting information re: priority routes, CPOD sites, mass vax sites, to help front load CPOD inventory.
 - Attribute from CPOD sighting working group, what makes a good CPOD, access, types of location, tools/volunteers needed to operate.
 - Added pieces to inventory from county parcel data thanks to those attributes
 - Regional data sets, HAZUS runs, to be used as screening tools, as well as more data as jurisdictions are improving/updating their information.
 - Coordinating with other catastrophic planning efforts with maritime partners, FEMA, and WA EMD.
 - Working on contract for maritime workshops, finalized on June 9th.
 - Hope to be reporting back about upcoming maritime workshops and involving more of the private sector
 - Scheduling out workshops and tabletop exercise, once we have that information.
 - New population island maps generated for region based on recent BSST/HSST data.
 - Revealing those at our GIS meeting to partners.
 - Will refine the results a little more before showing to SCIPT.
 - CPOD locations will be screened for additional hazards
 - Flooding, winter storm clearing/debris clearing, new shake maps, tsunami maps, liquefaction, landslides
 - 3 population distributions will be run in the model
 - Using landscan to take a look at the population in the region at different times.
 - Key Difference: Scoping
 - Traditional method for scoring population need

- Population x Population Need Factor (USACE Standard) = Population in Need
 - Population in Need / CPOD Type Capacity = Number of CPODs Needed
- New Method
 - Determine population in population island based on time of day scenario
 - Population Need Factor is more flexible, determined by function of access and functional needs population and the scenario being run
- How are populations shifting throughout the day?
 - Flexible
 - Function of AFN population
 - Scenarios
- CPOD Framework
 - Scope->Locate (Population Islands)->Screen->Prioritize->Activate->Deactivated
 - Project is supplementing each of these steps in the framework.
 - Gathering baseline data, creating CPOD prioritization, creating a concept of operations
 - Will include maritime analysis
- Questions
 - Michael Roberson: This is really good work, have enjoyed collaboration with county on this project. Looking forward to using this in other planning areas.
- Sasha Rector, King County EM
 - PCPGP 2020 Update
 - First PNWER contract executed on April 27th
 - Kickoff meeting on May 13th
 - Contractor 2 contract is waiting signatures, should be signed soon.
 - Phase 1 of project
 - Develop and building workshops to build relationships, let them know what they'll be getting out of this program, the return on their investment.
 - ID process, plans, procedures, and assets
 - What capabilities there are
 - What is expected to survive a catastrophic event
 - Thinking beyond what assets are typically used for, how can we reuse assets to redistribute those processes.
 - Framework content and structure
 - 6 workshops in major port areas
 - Will come back as a regional workshop after to show everyone
 - Phase 2 of project
 - Will complete framework based on framework from 7 workshops
 - Exercise using CR22
 - Will use AAR afterwards, apply improvements
 - Complete workshops afterwards to socialize and train

- Will incorporate into state and regional plans as appropriate
 - Coordinating with Snohomish County on project
 - Will have more updates once contracts are signed
- **Private Sector and Critical Infrastructure Program—Taylor Hennessee, EMD**
 - WebEOC Virtual Warehouse—Private Sector Donation Resource Tracking
 - Working with Debbie Bostwick to get private sector access to help with Whole Community Access
 - Tier 1 Service Access: do not have access to whole WebEOC functionality, but will have certain boards they'll have access to.
 - Goal: Better view into creating a common operating picture, seeing significant events, build situational awareness
 - Learned from partners in North Carolina's Business Emergency Operations Center
 - Virtual Warehouse: board that goes into the resource tracker that shows private sector donations
 - Only looking at donations on this type of board
 - Match local needs with private sector availability
 - Private sector can go in and add their contact info->EMD working towards this
 - Business Emergency Operation Center (BEOC)—Private Sector Integration
 - Integrate private sector into response efforts
 - Help with common operating picture
 - Foster information sharing and problem solving
 - Gather current status information
 - Key partners from various sectors
 - Will eventually have a physical presence, currently only virtual
 - Working closely with private sector leads for state of Oregon and Idaho to discuss a framework for BEOCs that are consistent.
 - Helps with private sector partners that have a regional framework
 - Business Re-Entry Tool—Re-Tooling Phase
 - Lessons learned from COVID-19
 - Looking at application and creating a plan to work with local jurisdictions to understand needs and what would be most beneficial
 - Questions
 - Tom Sharpe, King County: Is there an outreach plan to businesses [for BEOC]?
 - Currently working with OR and ID to build out a plan for CR. Currently no immediate plan for when we're going to talk with businesses, but hope to start moving into that phase soon as ...
 - [9:36 AM] Butler, Quinn (MIL): Do you envision the BEOC led by the Business and Infrastructure Branch in the SEOC? JFO? Is it mirroring the SEOC activation levels?
 - Do envision it being led by Business and Infrastructure Branch. Currently called "Private sector Integration". IF there end up being concerns with it needing to be more autonomous, can look into that.
 - Will mirror SEOC activation level. Can change as more conversations with businesses happens.

- How does the private sector donations form on WebEOC work with the nonprofit sector donations that the Human Services Branch[ESF7] or others might be collecting?
 - See it working side-by-side with NPS donations. Still in beginning phase, so if there is a way in incorporate NPS donation together would like to. Still working with Debbie to fully build out the board.
- **Department of Commerce, Energy Office—Elizabeth King**
 - Update on state fuel action plan
 - New Fuel Planner, Hannah Heyrich
 - Compiling pre-covid work into a rough draft of the plan
 - Statewide workgroup scheduled to meet in June
 - Starting engagement with petroleum industry.
 - Conducted workshop in April to give an overview of the WA, OR, plans due to interdependency.
 - Thanks to CISA for help with facilitating as a CPAC meeting.
 - Regional multi-state effort continuing with National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO) and National Emergency Management Association
 - Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana Utah, Nevada, California, and Arizona. Hawai'i to be included soon
 - Looking at larger impact around coordination for fuel in a large event
 - Questions
 - Shane Moore: Everything circles back to fuel, grateful to Eli and Hannah for work on this.
- **CR22 Exercise—Laura Hann, EMD**
 - Core Capabilities and Primary Focuses
 - State Focuses
 - Critical Transportation
 - Mass Care
 - Supporting CC
 - Operational Coordination, Operational Communication, Situational Awareness, Logistics and Supply Chain Management
 - FEMA Region X
 - Operational Coordination
 - Infrastructure Systems
 - Mass Care
 - 120 Extent of Plays
 - Number is in constant flux as people are adjusting what they'll realistically be able to do next summer.
 - 226 attendees at Initial Planning Meeting in March
 - Following IPM, established workgroups
 - 80 people across workgroups
 - Ramp Up Activities Timeline
 - CR22 Related Trainings
 - CSZ Discussion Series Fall 2021

- Virtual seminar
 - Draft save the date, should have everything out by next month
 - Help people across the state plan and be ready
 - Some pieces specifically for CR22 play ramp up work
- Current Exercise Initiatives
 - Workgroup development—setting the foundation, establishing the goals
 - Understanding backbone information
 - Development of exercise support plan who requested it on the XPAs
 - FEMA counterparts specifically focusing on MSEL development and needs
 - Control and Evaluation support for next summer
- Forecasted Gaps
 - State support for ramp up events is diminished for ramp up effects
 - Internal ramp up event capacity
 - State non-CR22 exercise program delivery scope (HSEEP, TA, Planning and Participation)
 - Unity of effort and flow of CR22 exercise with a wide number of participating organizations with core capabilities outside of the states two primary focus areas
- **FEMA CSZ Planning Updates—Katelyn Grant, FEMA Region 10**
 - Planning Update
 - Wrapping up information analysis
 - Most documents are in draft form
 - Still collecting planning factors from private sector and tribal nations
 - Completed some resource and capability gap analysis as we have a draft resource phasing plan ready.
 - Current project: setting a priority for building/framing out problem set as we get ready for IFF and analysis brief. Breaking Cascadia into 3 areas: coastal, inland/I5 corridor, east of Cascades.
 - Lifeline working groups meeting as needed.
 - Will start talking about draft information collection plan soon.
 - Private sector working group tabled as people are hitting meeting fatigue.
 - Meeting with Oregon to start fleshing out priorities and phasing. Will take to intermediate force flow.
 - Intermediate Force Flow (IFF)
 - June 7-11
 - Mostly federally focused, but will have time for ESF and state partners to join in on conversation.
 - IFF Out-brief on June 11
 - State of Washington
 - June 2: Pre-IFF Conversation
 - June 8: Actual IFF
 - Transportation Feasibility Analysis (TFA) Concept
 - July 12-16
 - Final run through where resource phasing is going into motion, will allow to see where the bottlenecks are and make adjustments

- Do state partners want to have a contractor on site?
 - Virtual connect will be available
- CSZ Response Plan Timeline

Operational Coordination– Shane Moore, WA EMD

- Geographic Operations
 - Building on previous conversations
 - Forming a structure that we can use to help manage resource requests and coordination required in a disaster.
 - Washington EMD, National Guard, and FEMA involved
 - Trying to integrate a lot of different systems
 - Will be integrated into Catastrophic Incident Annex
 - Planning utilizes Homeland Security (HLS) Regions
 - Needed to help centralize operations
 - Provides and preserves an element of decentralization that doesn't diminish a county's voice in response.
 - Tribes can work directly with FEMA, WA EMD, or both
 - Using CCTA operational elements
- Coordination Structure
 - Resembles JFO used at the state level
 - Link with HLS Region
 - Need structure for coordination of resources moving in and out of the area.
 - Ex: Debris clearing team starting in one county and working their way north. A MACG group would be able to help coordinate that.
 - Deconflict similar or competing resources
 - Detect and meet the needs of regional personnel shortages.
 - Each HLS Region would determine how their MACG works. There is an outline available, but not required to use.
- Limiting factors/Staffing Shortfalls
 - EMD limited by personnel needed for branch directors
 - National Guard limited by out of state guard members needed for task force
 - FEMA limited by branch directors that have to come from other states
- Next Steps
 - Feedback would be appreciated.
 - Please have comments back in two weeks (June 11)
 - Significant feedback with changes will be distributed before distributed to HLSR and Tribes
 - Assuming approval, will report on acceptance and status of plan at Q3 meeting
- Questions
 - [10:19 AM] Sandy Eccker: Can you please talk more specifically about the MACG's role?
 - Within your region, all counties would come together either in person or virtual (depending on communication systems and personnel available) and

talk about resource availability, road access priorities, etc. Can shift assistance to help each other out as needed. Resource coordination.

- [10:21 AM] Roberson, Michael (MIL): Deconfliction and prioritization of resource requests, coordination of response particularly where one counties activities will effect anthers.
- Yes, thinking about IMOs used for vaccine clinics, agreements through DOH. Do you think that's a similar situation or would it be quite different?
 - Out of my wheelhouse, sorry. Is Chris on the line?
 - No, will get question answered for next meeting.
- Elenka Jarolimek: Two ways of coordinating resources, would be good to distinguish the push of federal resources into the local level who is still operating in isolation.
 - Will look into language of the plan and see how we can reflect that.

[Water] Infrastructure Systems – Shane Moore, WA EMD

- Overview
 - Large scope of workgroup participants, lots of expertise coming together.
- Highlighting key discussion areas, unable to present everything now due to time constraints. But a lot of good work has been happening. See slides for highlight on where this planning is going.
 - Topics include: Staffing Impact, Shortfalls, and Gaps; Effects on Dense Urban Settings; Hospitals as a Critical Consumer; Dependencies and Interdependencies; Identifying Hazards; Water Systems; Water Operator Post-Incident Response; System Restoration
- Broke water infrastructure into two parts to better address potability issues: Water Systems versus Water Service
- Identifying the Hazards
 - [10:45 AM] Hann, Laura (MIL): When we say "take longer to restore" do we have a general understanding of long? (Months, weeks, years?)
 - Great questions. Weeks is a stretch, months is more likely, years in some cases. Depends on the jurisdiction and the water needs. Ex: well repair isn't a quick fix for a county that relies on well water.
 - Michael Roberson: trying to plan for stabilizing the incident. Making sure water is available for life saving/sustaining core capabilities. Once that's occurred, we're no longer in the Catastrophic plan, but more in the all-hazards or recovery plan. Want to make sure that we are cognizant of the fact that we are focused on life saving/sustaining, and getting to a point where we can transition into the all-hazards plan.
 - [10:45 AM] Jarolimek, Elenka: Has the work group looked at ad hoc water treatment and mobile water quality testing capability? What are the current barriers to have this in place?
 - Had a conversation about this, it's a great question. Will need to look at to help bridge capability gap. Won't solve all of our problems, but will buy us time until resources are flowing into the area. Lot of different options for equipment.
 - Will need to look at smaller jurisdictions, as they may not already have the equipment available, and where it will be the most needed.

- Kirk Holmes: High percentage of water facilities all have the capability to test for bacterial contamination very quickly. Need to front load agreements with operators.
 - Many companies around the Puget Sound have started this kind of planning.
- Next Steps
 - Final planning sessions
 - Finalize outreach materials
 - Conduct outreach
 - Keep SCIPT members updated
 - Incorporate feedback

Mass Care Services – Nichole Benardo, EMD

- Workgroup has pushed through a lot of material.
- Problem Statements
 - Focuses on live saving and sustaining
 - Need to prioritize components of mass care
- Planning Assumptions
 - Want feedback on the assumptions the work group has made, please email Nichole or Shane to let them know.
- Service Needs
 - Categorization of service needs
 - Helps ID populations that could have unidentified needs
 - Categories
 - Shelter-in-Place
 - In Place/home
 - Outside home
 - A displaced population
 - Largest potential for unidentified needs, unaware of them in the system
 - Self-Evacuate
 - Have specific definition in mind, like going from work to home, go get kids, etc.
 - Ad hoc, no destination in mind, no plan.
 - Largest potential for unidentified needs, unaware of them in the system
 - A displaced population
 - Evacuated
 - Pre-Identified shelter inside damage zone
 - Pre-Identified shelter outside damage zone
 - Needs here are identified
 - A displaced population
- Life Sustaining Mass Care Components
 - Components and subcomponents that we'll focus on for catastrophic planning
 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
 - Mass Evacuation will be a separate plan

- These are the current priorities, there are other things that will still be important
- Component-Core Capability-Lifeline Alignment
 - Aligned
 - Shows integration with federal level planning
- Response Planning – Zones
 - Need some input here
 - A concept that came up in workgroup was concept of zone
 - Zones are a geographic area that essential has a complete lack of community lifeline services.
 - Zone 1 is the worst-case scenario. An overlap of all critical components that you need to provide mass care services that aren't there.
 - When you're trying to perform mass care services here, there are a lot of gaps.
 - Limitations:
 - Data for measuring the lifelines
 - When we talk about zones, we're not talking about providing no services. We're talking about safety and providing a different set of services based on the safety of that area.
 - Question
 - [11:19 AM] Hann, Laura (MIL): How big or small would an area need to be to be considered a zone?
 - Size is a big limitation, and depends on what we're looking at. Trying to look at HAZUS runs, but data needs to be compared with on the ground people.
 - Two components to this concept
 - Planning based on what ends up happening
 - Second component?
 - Question
 - [11:23 AM] Rector, Sasha: More about setting thresholds on what would designate the different zone levels?
 - Answer
 - [11:28 AM] Jarolimek, Elenka: Would zones be assessed at a county or municipal defined boundaries? Has consideration be given to systems that cross boundaries?
 - At this point we haven't gotten that deep yet.
 - Next Steps
 - Outreach
 - Develop Zone maps
 - Phased approach spreadsheet

Good of the Order/Open Forum – Nichole Benardo, EMD

- No questions
- Next Meeting: August 25th, 2021, through MS Teams
- Notes, Powerpoint, agenda will be posted on the SCIPT webpage

