



Washington State
Cascadia Rising Exercise Series
Mass Care Services Tabletop Exercise



Washington State Cascadia Rising 2022 Exercise Series

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Washington State

June 15, 2022

Virtual: Microsoft Teams



Tabletop Exercise Overview

Purpose:

Define essential elements of information necessary for incident stabilization; identify and prioritize tribal, local and state Mass Care services and functions; and assess tribal, local and state abilities to fill capability gaps following a catastrophic incident.

Scope:

Exercise play begins at 96 hours post rupture, and is limited to mass care services assessment, critical decision making, and operational coordination between tribes, nations, counties, cities and the state following a Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) earthquake.



Mass Care Services Core Capability

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 Services (MCS) TTX Objectives*

1

Temporary Shelter(s) objective(s):

- a. Assess the shelter needs of the community.
- b. Describe organized community sheltering strategies and operations.
- c. Describe how to effectively coordinate temporary sheltering needs among jurisdictions.

2

Hydration objective(s):

- a. Assess the hydration needs of people and pets within the community.
- b. Describe organized community hydration strategies and operations.
- c. Describe how to effectively coordinate hydration needs among jurisdictions.

3

Feeding & Nutrition objective(s):

- a. Assess the feeding and nutrition needs of the community.
- b. Describe organized community feeding strategies and operations.
- c. Describe how to effectively coordinate feeding and nutrition needs among jurisdictions.



Tabletop Exercise Outcomes*

The desired outcomes from this TTX are:

- By the end of the exercise, participants will engage in tribal, local, regional, and state-wide collaborative discussion to assess the sheltering, hydration, and feeding needs of the whole community in a post Cascadia Subduction Zone event environment.
- By the end of the exercise, participants will discuss and describe strategies, coordination, and resources necessary to address the whole community sheltering, hydration, and feeding needs following such a catastrophic event.
- Following this exercise, from the discussion-based assessment of shelters, feeding, and hydration capabilities the resulting observations and findings will support the update of existing, or the development of new, mass care services plans, policies, and/or procedures for the state, tribes, and local jurisdictions.



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Module 1: Sheltering





Impacts by Community Lifeline*

<p>Safety and Security</p> 	<p>Food, Water, Shelter</p> 	<p>Health and Medical</p> 	<p>Energy</p> 	<p>Communications</p> 	<p>Transportation</p> 	<p>Hazardous Materials</p> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government services are overwhelmed after the earthquake. • Impacts to all other lifelines hamper the ability for government to provide basic services, like firefighting and other life-saving services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 450,000 displaced survivors are in immediate need of short-term sheltering, and over a million people need feeding and hydration – including their pets. • 100% of coastal and 89% of I-5 corridor potable water facilities have sustained medium to high damage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 10,000 survivors with varying degrees of injuries have attempted to access hospitals. • Most hospitals have suffered medium to high damage, which has resulted in the loss of hundreds of regular and critical beds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the earthquake, large regions of Washington experienced complete blackout. • 100% of coastal energy infrastructure has sustained medium to high damage. • 78% of I-5 corridor energy infrastructure has sustained medium to high damage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 6 million people have lost access to standard communication services immediately after the earthquake. • 67% of coastal and 21% of I-5 corridor communications systems are likely damaged beyond repair. • Lack of communication networks limit ongoing situational assessments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,655 miles of highway have sustained medium to high damage or are inaccessible requiring repair or clearance. • 30% of bridges have sustained damage, and roughly 20% have collapsed or are in imminent danger of collapse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 1,000 facilities in impacted areas of Washington and Oregon contain extremely hazardous substances (EHS). • 3,000 facilities in Washington have reportable quantities of less dangerous material. • 100% of coastal and 88% of I-5 corridor wastewater facilities in Washington suffered medium to high damage.



Key Issues (*Coastal Region*)*

- Approximately 93,000 people need short-term sheltering.
- An approximate 14,500 tribal members live in areas that may have become heavily damaged or isolated and may need Mass Care Services.
- An unknown number of visitors or non-permanent residents will become dependent on local Mass Care Services.
- Remaining shelters will likely lack power, potable water, and sanitation.
- Logistical support efforts are severely hampered.
- Displaced survivors may choose to transit into the I-5 Corridor seeking services.



Key Issues (I-5 Corridor)*

- Approximately 57,000 people need short-term sheltering.
- An approximate 116,500 tribal members live in areas that may have become heavily damaged or isolated and may need Mass Care Services.
- An unknown number of visitors will become dependent on local Mass Care Services.
- Remaining shelters will likely lack power, potable water, and sanitation.
- Logistical support efforts are severely hampered.
- Displaced survivors from the Coastal Region may try to transit into Pierce County or across the Puget Sound and may overwhelm local resources.
- Local survivors may choose to leave and transit into the interior of the state seeking services.



Key Issues (*Eastern Washington*)*

- Residents from east of the Cascades sheltering needs are negligible apart from communities on the eastern slope of the Cascades.
- An unknown number of tribal members from the Yakama Nation and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation may be isolated in communities along the eastern slope of the Cascades and those that rely on access from the Columbia River Gorge.
- The interstate network will be inundated with resources surging into the area.
- Displaced survivors may be stranded along the few restrictive routes through the Cascades (White, Chinook, Snoqualmie, Stevens, and Washington Passes).
- Depletion and resupply of local resources may be a major concern.
- As resources arrive, FEMA contractors and the American Red Cross may seek to open congregate shelters in facilities east of the Cascades.



Discussion Questions: Assessment (*Coastal and I-5 Corridor*)*

1. How do we assess the communities' sheltering needs and capabilities in the post CSZ environment, when we may be experiencing significant limitations in staffing, communications, and our ability to establish an effective and coordinated common operating picture?
2. What sheltering support (resources and services) is expected from external agencies or organizations, and what support do they expect from existing agreements? What sheltering support is outlined within your agency's current plans, policies, procedures?
3. How are the public and private sector provided coordinated emergency alerts, information, and instructions on protective actions?



Discussion Questions: Assessment (1 of 2 – Eastern Washington)*

1. What methods exist to assess sheltering needs, capabilities, and potential to support external agencies or organizations in the post CSZ environment, with a minimal common operating picture of ongoing operations west of the Cascades (Eastern Washington)?
2. How are eastern Washington communities assessing sheltering needs based on the current vulnerable population community and the potential influx of displaced survivors?
3. What sheltering support (resources and services) is expected from external agencies or organizations, and what support do they expect from existing agreements? What sheltering support is outlined within your agency's current plans, policies, procedures?



Discussion Questions: Assessment (2 of 2 – *Eastern Washington*)*

4. What are the logistics and supply chain challenges within eastern Washington communities and how are the communities' needs prioritized?
5. How are the public and private sectors provided coordinated emergency alerts, information, and instructions on protective actions?



Discussion Questions: Strategies (1 of 2)*

1. Given the minimal visibility on ground truth and limited communications, what plans, planning factors, elements of information, and situational awareness is necessary to establish and maintain sheltering strategies?
2. How have tribes and local jurisdictions identified resources to assist in rapid assessment of pre-identified shelters?
3. How are life sustaining sheltering needs operationally prioritized and coordinated?



Discussion Questions: Strategies (2 of 2)*

4. With a significant number of potential high occupancy shelters along the I-5 corridor, what unique demands do these congregate shelters pose (Coastal Region)?
5. With a significant number of potential high occupancy shelters along the I-5 corridor, what unique demands do these congregate shelters pose (I-5 Corridor)?
6. Do your plans identify state resources necessary to meet mass care sheltering needs?
7. How do the state plan(s) incorporate tribal and local jurisdictional priorities and strategies into operational coordination and decision making?



Discussion Question: Challenges and Constraints*

1. What limitations, challenges, and constraints exist that must be overcome regarding support for tribal and community sheltering and displaced survivors?



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Module 2: Hydration





Key Issues (*Coastal Region*)*

- Greater than 288,000 people need short-term hydration; requiring in excess of 288,000 gallons of potable water a day.
- Existing water and wastewater treatment facilities and distribution networks are destroyed or inoperable.
- Temporary distribution of commodities is severely hampered until the transportation system begins to reopen.



Key Issues (I-5 Corridor)*

- Greater than 1.6 million people need short-term hydration; requiring in excess 1.6 million gallons of potable water a day.
- Existing water and wastewater treatment facilities and distribution networks are destroyed, severely degraded, or contaminated.
- Temporary distribution of commodities is severely hampered until the transportation system begins to reopen.
- Displaced survivors may choose to leave the Coastal Region transiting into Pierce County or across the Puget Sound and may overwhelm local resources.



Key Issues (*Eastern Washington*)*

- Residents from east of the Cascades hydration needs are negligible apart from the eastern slope of the Cascades.
- The interstate network will be inundated with resources surging into the area.
- Disaster survivors leaving the Coastal Region and I-5 Corridor overwhelm the transportation system and rural communities seeking resources and services.
- Incoming resources may seek to use local water sources to support the needs of western Washington.



Discussion Questions: Assessment (*Coastal Region and I-5 Corridor*)*

1. How do we assess the communities' hydration needs and capabilities in the post CSZ environment, when we may be experiencing significant limitations in staffing, communications, and our ability to establish an effective and coordinated common operating picture?
2. What hydration support is expected from external agencies or organizations, and what support do they expect from existing agreements? What hydration support is outlined within your agency's current plans, policies, procedures?
3. How are the public and private sector provided coordinated emergency alerts, information, and instructions on protective actions?



Discussion Questions: Assessment (*Eastern Washington*)*

1. What methods exist to assess the community's hydration needs, capabilities, and potential to support external agencies or organizations in the post CSZ environment, with a minimal common operating picture of ongoing operations west of the Cascades?
2. What hydration support is expected from external agencies or organizations, and what support do they expect from existing agreements? What hydration support is outlined within your agency's current plans, policies, procedures?
3. How are the public and private sector provided coordinated emergency alerts, information, and instructions on protective actions?



Discussion Questions: Strategies (1 of 2)*

1. Given the minimal visibility on ground truth and limited communications, what plans, planning factors, elements of information, and situational awareness is necessary to establish and maintain tribal and community hydration strategies?
2. What current plans, policies, procedures, and/or agreements exist for establishing tribal and community hydration?
3. How are life sustaining hydration needs operationally prioritized and coordinated?



Discussion Questions: Strategies (2 of 2)*

4. What are the potential short and long-term impacts of utilizing water sources east of the Cascades to support the need west of the Cascades (e.g., economic, ecological, agricultural, etc.) (Eastern Washington)?
5. Do your plans identify state resources necessary to meet community hydration needs?
6. How do the state plan(s) incorporate tribal and local jurisdictional priorities and strategies into operational coordination and decision making?



Discussion Questions: Challenges and Constraints*

1. What limitations, challenges, and constraints exist that must be overcome regarding support for tribal and community hydration?



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Module 3: Feeding and Nutrition





Key Issues (*Coastal Region*)*

- Greater than 288,000 people need short-term feeding and nutrition services.
- Survivors from the tsunami inundation zone do not have immediate resources and cannot rely on household stockpiles.
- Non-shelf-stable resources are spoiling, and lack of potable water is limiting the use of some shelf-stable resources that require rehydration.
- Temporary distribution of commodities is severely hampered until the transportation system begins to reopen.



Key Issues (I-5 Corridor)*

- Greater than 1.6 million people need short-term feeding and nutrition services.
- Non-shelf-stable resources are spoiling, and lack of potable water is limiting the use of some shelf-stable resources that require rehydration.
- Temporary distribution of commodities is severely hampered until the transportation system begins to reopen.
- Survivors from the Coastal Region may choose to transit into Pierce County or across the Puget Sound and may overwhelm local resources.



Key Issues (*Eastern Washington*)*

- Residents from east of the Cascades feeding needs are negligible apart from the eastern slope of the Cascades.
- Residents may experience difficulties in accessing resources.
- The interstate network will be inundated with resources surging into the area.
- Survivors leaving the Coastal Region and I-5 Corridor overwhelm the transportation system and rural communities seeking resources and services.



Discussion Questions: Assessment (*Coastal Region and I-5 Corridor*)*

1. How do we assess the communities' feeding and nutrition needs and capabilities in the post CSZ environment, when we may be experiencing significant limitations in staffing, communications, and our ability to establish an effective and coordinated common operating picture?
2. What feeding and nutrition support (resources and services) is expected from external agencies or organizations, and what support do they expect from existing agreements? What feeding and nutrition support is outlined within your agency's current plans, policies, procedures?
3. How are the public and private sector provided coordinated emergency alerts, information, and instructions on protective actions?



Discussion Questions: Assessment (*Eastern Washington*)*

1. What methods exist to assess the community's feeding needs, capabilities, and potential to support external agencies or organizations in the post CSZ environment, with a minimal common operating picture of ongoing operations west of the Cascades?
2. What feeding and nutrition support (resources and services) is expected from external agencies or organizations, and what support do they expect from existing agreements? What feeding and nutrition support is outlined within your agency's current plans, policies, procedures?
3. How are the public and private sector provided coordinated emergency alerts, information, and instructions on protective actions?



Discussion Questions: Strategies (1 of 2)*

1. Given the minimal visibility on ground truth and limited communications, what plans, planning factors, elements of information, and situational awareness is necessary to establish and maintain tribal and community feeding and nutrition strategies?
2. What current plans, policies, procedures, and/or agreements exist for establishing tribal and community feeding and nutrition?
3. How are life sustaining community feeding and nutrition needs operationally prioritized and coordinated?



Discussion Questions: Strategies (2 of 2)*

4. What current plans, policies, or procedures exist that identify supplemental feeding resources and their application processes?
5. Do your plans identify state resources necessary to meet community feeding and nutrition needs?
6. How do the state plan(s) incorporate tribal and local jurisdictional priorities and strategies into operational coordination and decision making?



Discussion Questions: Challenges and Constraints*

1. What limitations, challenges, and constraints exist that must be overcome regarding support for tribal and community feeding and nutrition?



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Critical Transportation Tabletop Exercise



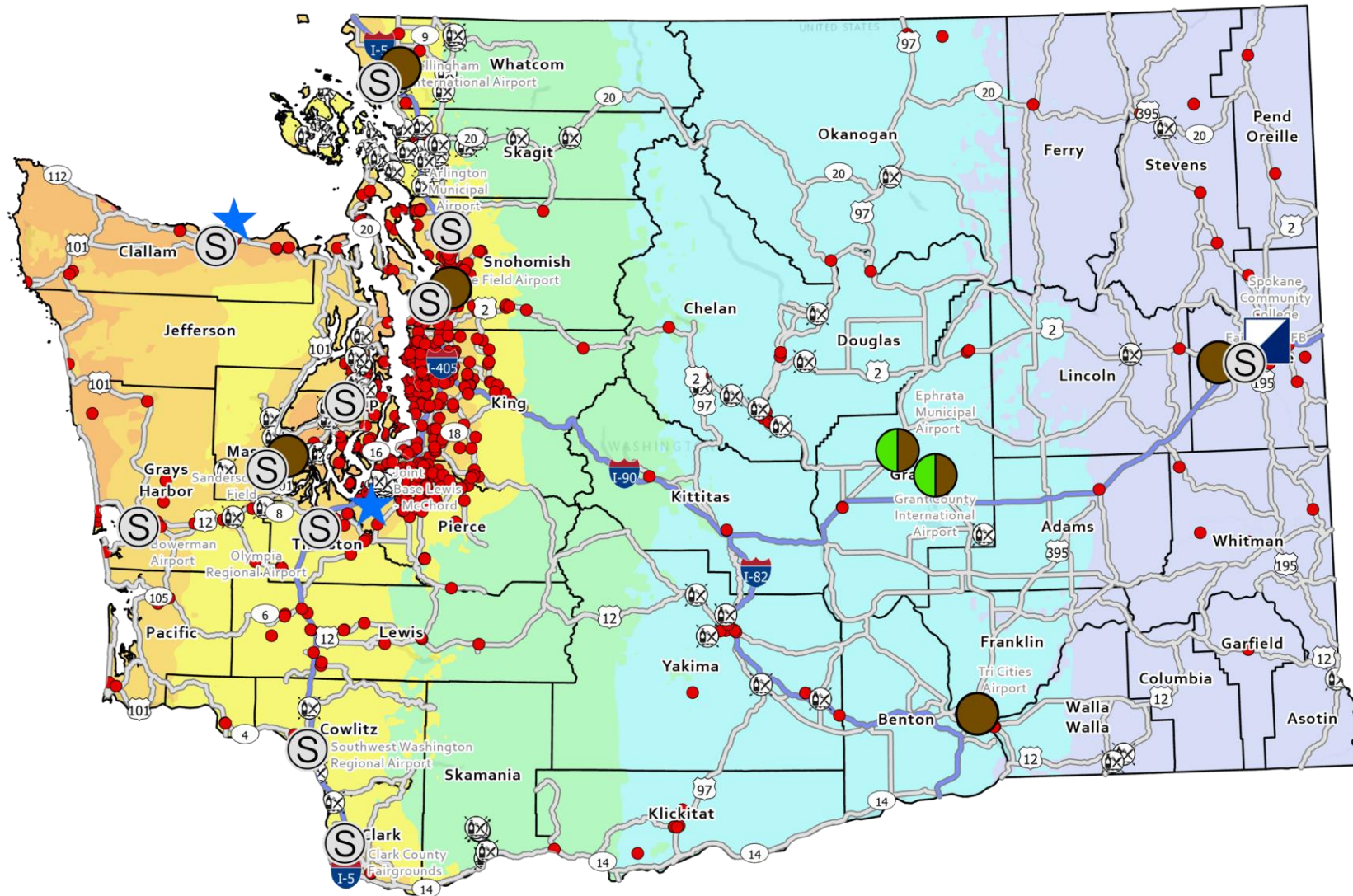
Supporting Maps



Washington State Cascadia Rising Exercise Series Critical Transportation Tabletop Exercise



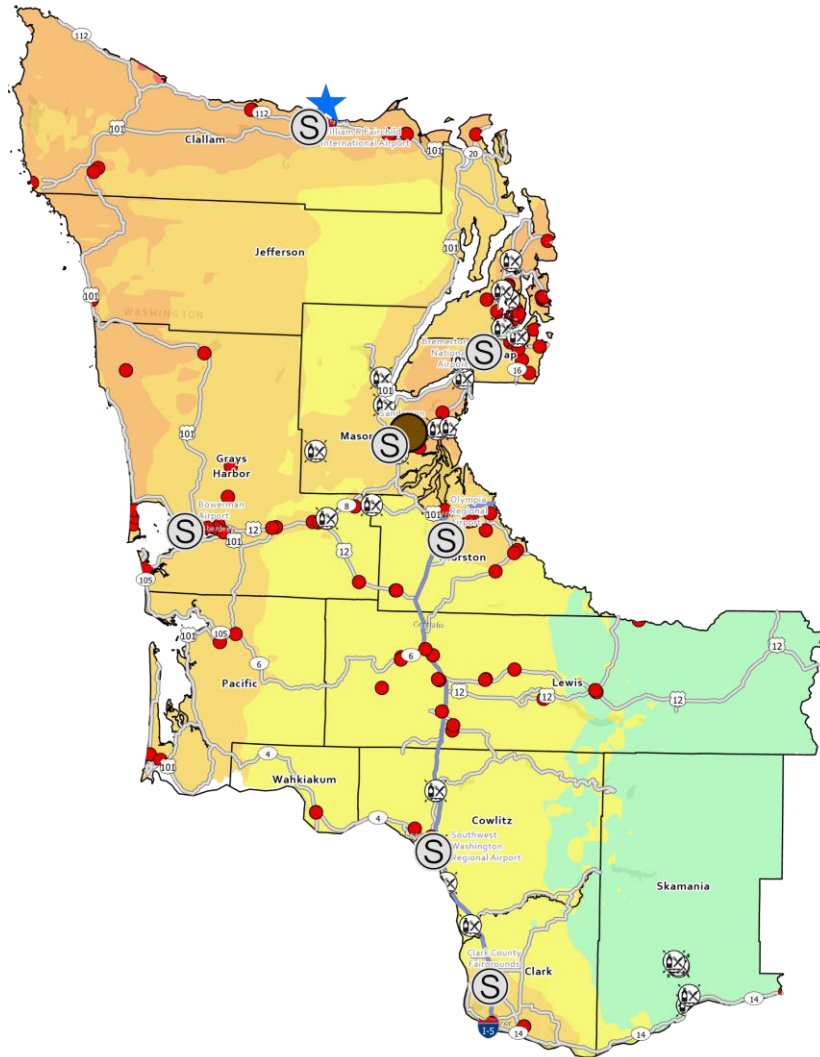
Statewide Map



Mercalli Intensity Scale	Logistical Nodes
I (Not Felt)	APOD
II - III (Weak)	FSA
IV (Light)	IOF
V (Moderate)	ISB
VI (Strong)	SSA
VII (Very Strong)	
VIII (Severe)	
IX (Violent)	
X+ (Extreme)	
	Shelters and CPODs
	Shelters with capacity >100
	Reported CPOD locations



Coastal Region



Mercalli Intensity Scale

- I (Not Felt)
- II - III (Weak)
- IV (Light)
- V (Moderate)
- VI (Strong)
- VII (Very Strong)
- VIII (Severe)
- IX (Violent)
- X+ (Extreme)

Logistical Nodes

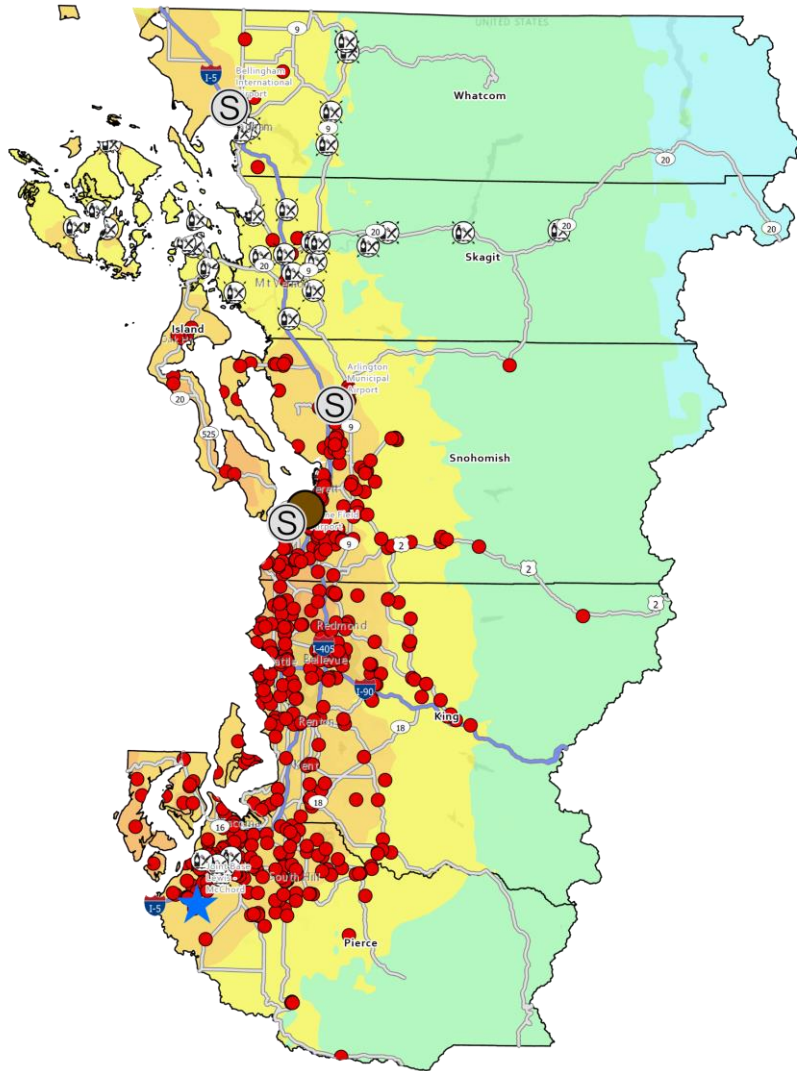
- APOD
- FSA
- IOF
- ISB
- SSA

Shelters and CPODs

- Shelters with capacity >100
- Reported CPOD locations



I-5 Corridor



Mercalli Intensity Scale

- I (Not Felt)
- II - III (Weak)
- IV (Light)
- V (Moderate)
- VI (Strong)
- VII (Very Strong)
- VIII (Severe)
- IX (Violent)
- X+ (Extreme)

Logistical Nodes

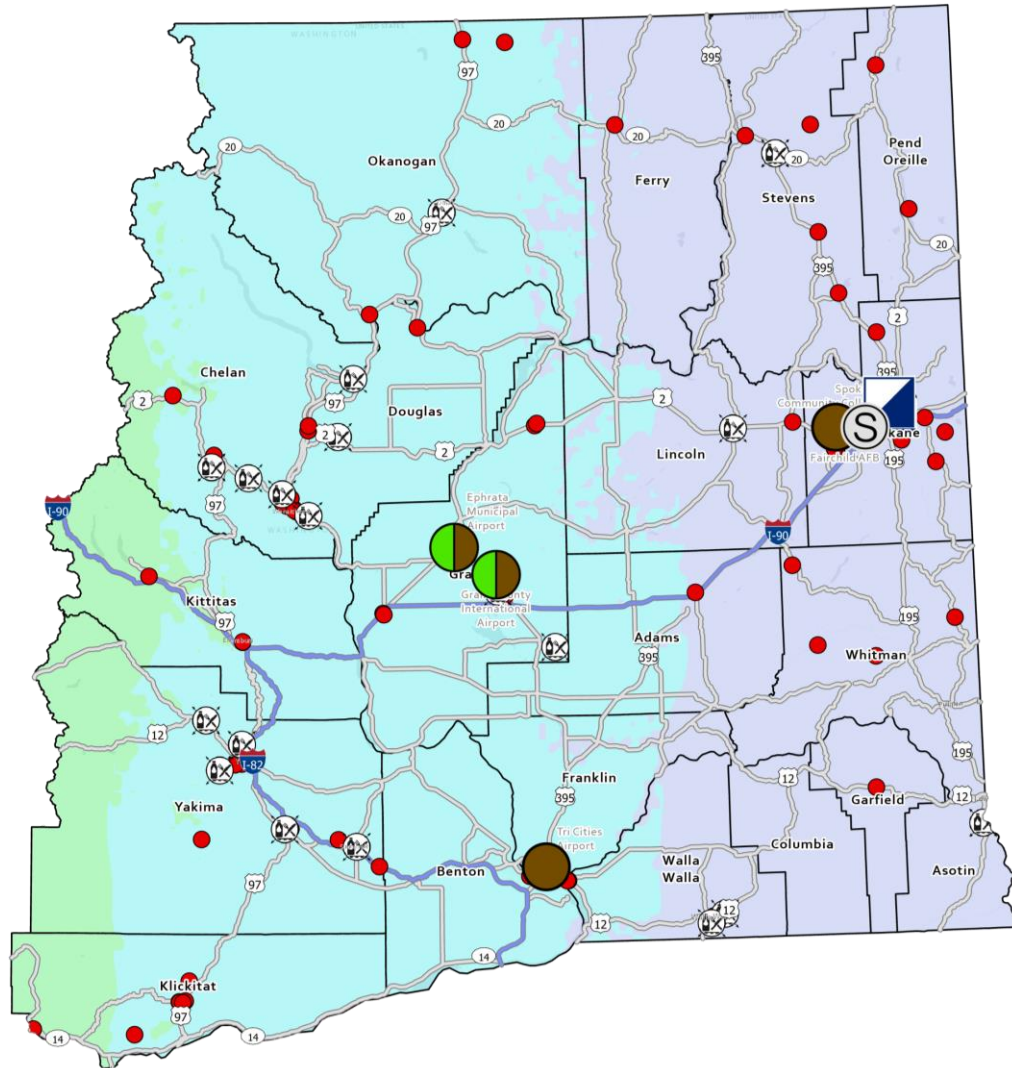
- APOD
- FSA
- IOF
- ISB
- SSA

Shelters and CPODs

- Shelters with capacity >100
- Reported CPOD locations



East of the Cascades



Mercalli Intensity Scale

- I (Not Felt)
- II - III (Weak)
- IV (Light)
- V (Moderate)
- VI (Strong)
- VII (Very Strong)
- VIII (Severe)
- IX (Violent)
- X+ (Extreme)

Logistical Nodes

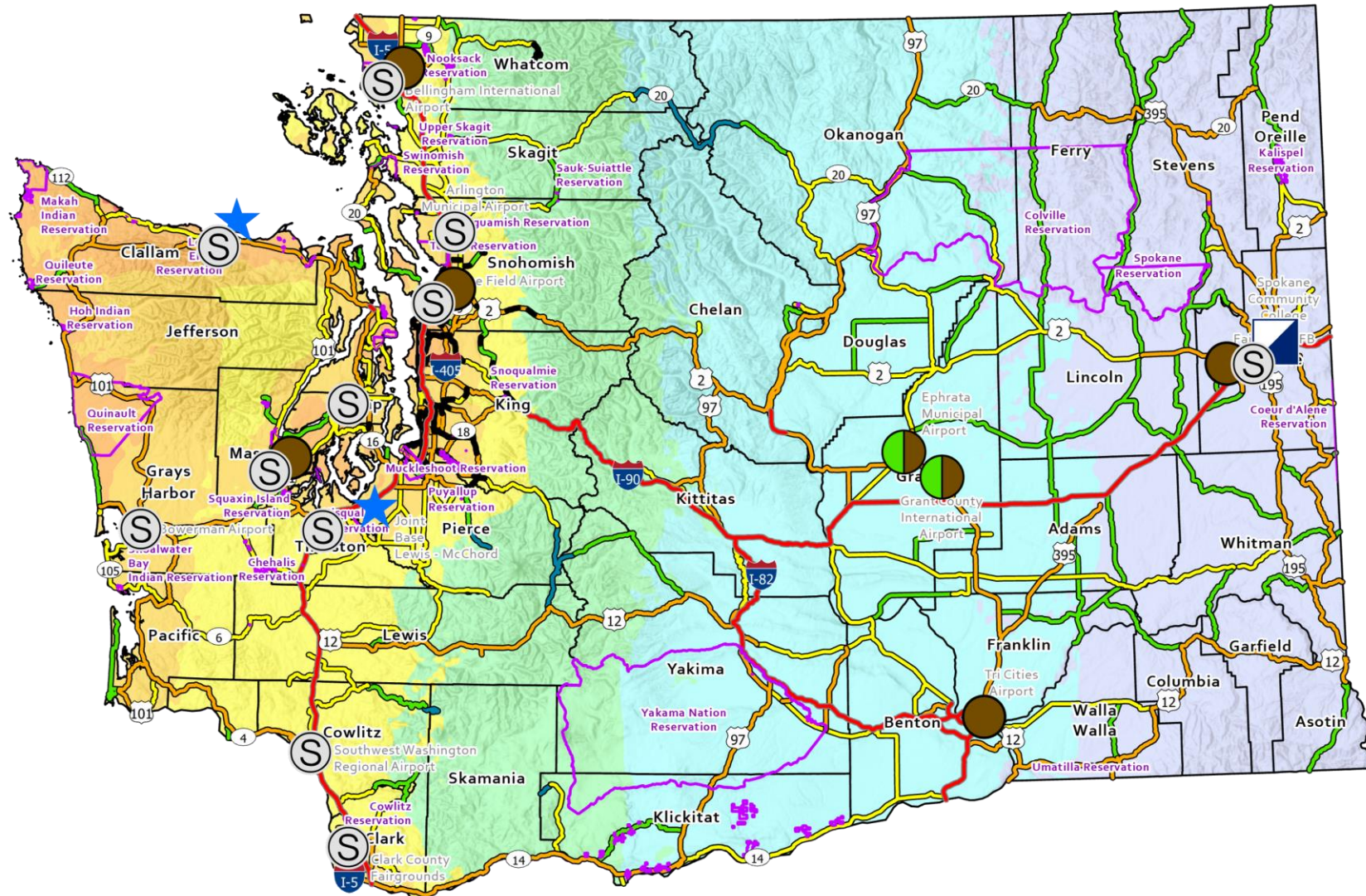
- APOD
- ★ FSA
- IOF
- ISB
- S SSA

Shelters and CPODs

- Shelters with capacity >100
- X Reported CPOD locations



WSDOT Priority Routes for Assessment



WSDOT Priority Routes for Assessment

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

Mercalli Intensity Scale

- I (Not Felt)
- II - III (Weak)
- IV (Light)
- V (Moderate)
- VI (Strong)
- VII (Very Strong)
- VIII (Severe)
- IX (Violent)
- X+ (Extreme)

Logistical Nodes

- APOD
- ★ FSA
- IOF
- ISB
- S SSA

Tribal Lands

- Tribal Lands