



Planning for a Cascadia Subduction Zone Event

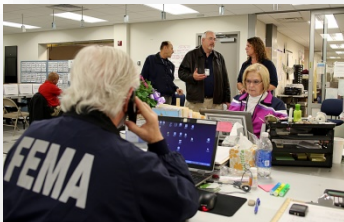
Presentation to the Senate Ways and Means Committee

Robert Ezelle and LTC Clay Braun

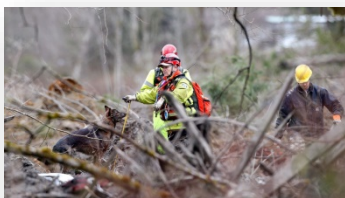


NIMS/ICS Across All Levels of Government

Off-scene Coordination



On-scene Command



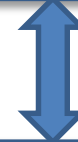
Requests and Information



Resources



Joint Field Office
with Unified Coordination Group



State Emergency Operations Center
and elected officials



City/County Emergency Operations Center
and elected Officials



Incident Command Post with
Incident Command/Unified Command/
Type III, II, or I Incident Management Team

Delegation of Authority



Mutual Aid:
EMAC, PNEMA



Mutual Aid:
WAMAS



Mutual Aid:
LE, Fire, EMS





What Has Been Done So Far

- Regional Catastrophic Planning
- Statewide Catastrophic Incident Planning Team
- WSDOT Lifeline Corridor Initiative
- Resilient Washington
- National Guard Response Plan



Base Tier/Type Concept

FEMA Basing Terms:

ISB – Incident Support Base – First level of logistical distribution. Provides distribution to FSAs. All handled commodities belong to FEMA until assigned to an FSA. One ISB is tentatively allocated to Wash State in CSZ.

FSA – Forward Staging Area – Second level of distribution, provides distribution to State Staging Areas. Doctrine is changing to create three sub-types of FSA (Type, 1, 2, 3, based on capacity). Two FEMA FSAs are tentatively allocated to Wash State in the CSZ.

RBC – Responder Base Camp – Third level of FEMA basing. This is where out-of-state responders are based upon arrival. These are the State's responsibility to manage.

CPOD – Community Point of Distribution - This is the final step in the logistical distribution. It is the responsibility of the local EM / IC to coordinate.

Flow of Logistics and Inbound Resources

National Level "Point of Origin"

Tier 1

(ISB, BSI, or Type 1 FSA)

Based on existing airports

- Largest capability (747/C5)
- Identified now
- Preplan usage now
- Pre-coordinate design now
- Acts as all Tiers
- Provides distribution to local communities
- Responder Base Camp
- JRSOI / RIP Location



Tier 2

(Type 2 FSA)

Based on existing airports

- 2nd largest capability (C17/C130)
- Identified now
- Preplan usage
- Pre-coordinate design
- Serves as log base and RBC
- Provides distribution to local communities
- Responder Base Camp
- JRSOI / RIP Location



Tier 3

(Type 3 FSA w/Runway)

Based on existing airports

- 3rd largest capability (<C130)
- Identified now
- Preplan usage
- Pre-coordinate design
- Serves as log base and RBC
- Provides distribution to local communities
- Responder Base Camp
- JRSOI / RIP (-) Location



Tier 3

(Type 3 FSA, No Runway)

Rotary Wing / Vertical Lift

- Same capabilities, less capacity
- Location selected ICW local EM
- Template now, confirm later
- Responder Base Camp

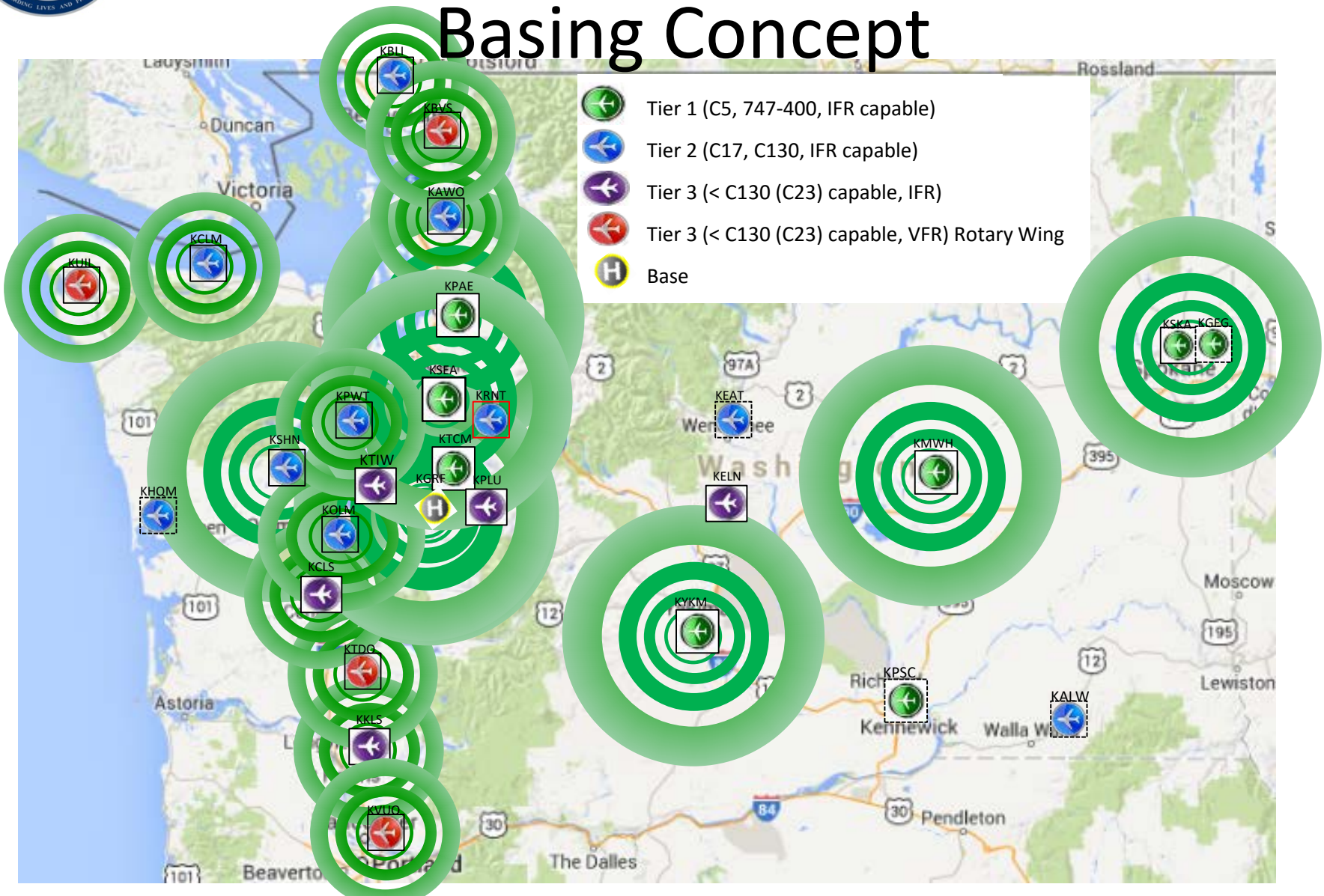


CPOD

- Final Point of Distribution
- Identified by Local EM
- Established daily

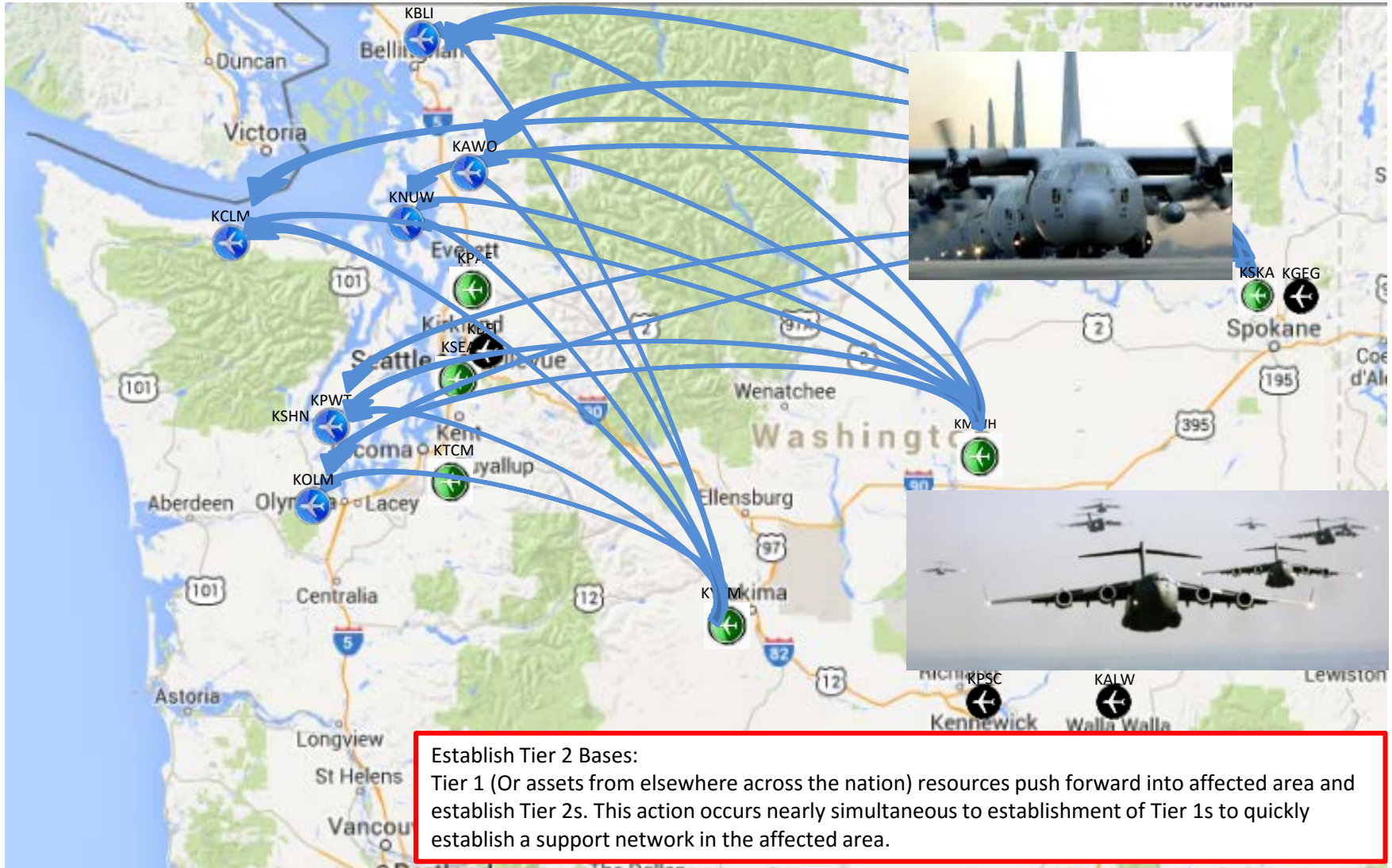


Basing Concept






Establish Tier 2 Bases



Establish Tier 2 Bases:
Tier 1 (Or assets from elsewhere across the nation) resources push forward into affected area and establish Tier 2s. This action occurs nearly simultaneous to establishment of Tier 1s to quickly establish a support network in the affected area.

 C17/C130 Capable



WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Establish Tier 3 Bases



Establish Tier 1-3 Logistic Support Bases:
 Initiate distribution networks from tiered bases.
 Ground distribution networks service accessible areas. Rotary wing expand the network to areas that are isolated or non-reachable by ground.

USN/USMC assets integrate in coastal areas when available, and are coordinated through the JFO/UCG and DCO.

<C130 Capable, IFR <C130 Capable, VFR

Rotary Wing / Vertical Lift Only



Cascadia Rising 16

- Joint Federal, State, Local Exercise conducted 7 to 10 June, 2016
- National Linkage
- Focus Areas:
 - Operational Coordination
 - Operational Communication
 - Situational Awareness
 - Mass Care
 - Public Health and Medical Services
 - Critical Transportation
- State After Action Report – Finalized-ready for release



Cascadia Rising 2016 Strategic Observations

- Time is of the essence
 - Massive National/International response required
 - Needs and immediacy are overwhelming
- Detailed Planning is imperative
- Transportation infrastructure is the lynchpin of successful response
- Effective, survivable communication is essential
- Public preparedness is crucial
- CSZ is a National Issue



Where We Need to Focus Going Forward

- Response Planning
 - ESF-6 Mass Care and Sheltering
 - ESF-8 Public Health and Medical
 - ESF-1 Transportation
 - ESF-2 Communications
 - ESF-12 Energy
- Mitigation Planning
 - Focused on building resiliency in our critical infrastructure, in particular our lifeline sectors - transportation, communications, energy
 - Family and personal preparedness/resiliency
- Recovery Planning
 - Washington Restoration Framework



Planning Concept

- State-led detailed planning, coordinated across all levels of government (tribal, local, state, federal) and whole of community
- Pre-identify resource needs and develop plans to deliver the required commodities where and when needed
- Build a logistics database
- Ensure enabling capabilities (transportation, communications, fuel)
- Timeline – 3 to 4 years to accomplish baseline plans for the 5 ESFs, exercise the plans in 2021
- Continue to refine plans and focus on additional ESFs
 - 12 years to accomplish appendices for all ESFs



Required Planning Resources

- Planning is an iterative process – plan, train, exercise, adjust, repeat. It's never finished!

- Baseline capability

2 Planners	\$186,000
2 Exercise Planners	\$170,000
National Guard State Active Duty	\$200,000
Goods and Services	\$20,000
Total	\$576,000 annually \$1,152,000 biennially



Questions and Discussion