



PEMA CERT Training Program Overview

PEMA Emergency Conference | September 22, 2014



CERT Training Program

- Meet the Dewberry Team
- Scope of the Project
- Process
- Documents developed



Meet the Team

- Project Manager
- E-learning Specialist
- Outreach Specialist
- Subject Matter Experts- Course development
- Dewberry Technical Staff

Scope of the Project

- Research best practices
- Provide online training for CERT members
- Provide online program management tools
- Provide online exercises and tools
- Develop outreach material
- Approximately 6 months to complete

Process

- #1 Priority: Develop a program you need!
 - Developed and conducted a survey
 - Conducted interviews
 - Research best practices
 - Developed courses, tools, outreach material, exercises
 - Implementation Assistance

Documents Developed

- 10 CERT Courses
 - Online or Classroom delivery
 - Exams, Certificates, reference tools
- Program Management tools
 - Strategies
 - Tracking
 - Reporting tools
 - Annual progress
 - Standardized application
 - Editable templates

Documents Developed

■ Exercise Material

- 10 Tabletop Exercises
- All HSEEP compliant
- Full Scale Round Robin Exercise

■ Outreach Material

- Schools
- Faith based
- Postcards
- Flyers

Closing Remarks

- We listened to you!

Your comments and participation in this program will lead to the next phase of what you need and want to build CERT programs throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, please make sure you share your ideas, comments and concerns!

Thank you for your participation

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Mass Care and State Managed Sheltering Operations

The State Emergency Operations Plan has assigned DPW as the ESF 6 Coordinator

ESF #1 – Transportation

ESF #2 – Communications

ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering

ESF #4 – Firefighting

ESF #5 – Emergency Management

ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support

ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services

ESF #9 – Search and Rescue

ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources

ESF #12 – Energy

ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security

ESF #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery

ESF #15 – External Affairs

Super Storm Sandy: The Wake up Call





- Governor Corbett received request to support NJ's operation with two mass care shelters
- PEMA Calls for a Tiger team meeting to review the SEOP and options.
- Red Cross Liaison advised that they do not manage Mass Care/Mega shelters.
- DPW was listed as the Coordinating Agency

What was found?

- DPW was not prepared to assume the role as Coordinating Agency under the response phase in ESF 6
- No-working relationships with partnering agencies or local governments
- No trained Staff
- No MOUS with other agencies or NGOs



So where are we now?

- DPW is beginning to partner with other state agencies, counties, and NGOs to develop a mass care and sheltering framework for **Catastrophic** incidents

Concepts, Goals and Areas of Development (Dynamic)

DPW does not want to interfere with current or ongoing sheltering operations and want to avoid using existing resources if possible

DPW will be preparing for the larger/catastrophic events in support of Counties and Regional Task Forces

Triggers for the establishment of a State Managed Shelter

- County Request
- Governor Directive in the event of EMAC or regional Incident

- DPW Provides Management and Support Staff
 - Typical ICS format
 - Train 120 DPW support staff to work Shelters (4 Task Forces)
 - Command and General Staff will have American Red Cross Shelter Manager Training and ICS 400
 - A few areas of Support under Operations Section
 - Direct Services Branch- Red Cross
 - Medical – DOH
 - Human Service- DPW
 - A few areas under logistics
 - Feeding – Ag and Salvation Army
 - Facilities and Security

Tiered Facilities Usage

- PASSHE
- In talks with Land Grant Schools
- Discussions with Private Institutions/Private Facilities
- DPW owned and Operated Facilities.

Concepts

- Pre-event Community Planning and Training
- Recruitment of Volunteers (Colleges and Universities)
- Mass Care operations Center at PEMA EOC to support regional events-
 - DPW
 - Health
 - NGO
 - Salvation Army
 - Red Cross
- Pre-event support planning for persons with disabilities and other access and functional needs

Every agency supports the operations and every organizations is needed.

This is process, and will take time.

- Communication and Relationship Building
- Funding
- Alignment and Respect of Current Plans
- Managing Expectations



- Shelter Readiness and Training
 - Shelter Fundamentals and Manager Courses for Staff
 - State Managed Shelter Working Group
 - Exercise participation (Vigilant Guard and others)
- Shelter Operations
 - Supervise Registration, Dormitory, Reunification
 - Reporting via NSS
 - Liaison on Shelter Staff to ensure compliance with Red Cross Guidelines

Pennsylvania Department of Health

Mass Care Shelter Support

Mass Care Defined for PADOH

Mass Care is the ability to coordinate with partner agencies to address the public health, medical, and mental/behavioral health needs of those impacted by an incident at a congregate location.

FNSS Guidance in General Population Shelters

Segregating children and adults with and without disabilities who have access or functional needs and those with whom they are associated from general population shelters to “special needs” shelters is ineffective in achieving equitable program access and **violates federal law.**

Additionally, children and adults with and without disabilities who have access and functional needs should not be sheltered separately from their families, friends, and/or caregivers because services they require are not available to them in general population shelters.

Assumptions

- Persons with Access and Functional Needs (PAFN) may require the following:
 - Medicine for acute or chronic medical condition, which they did not bring to the shelter
 - Lack of access to life sustaining therapy such as dialysis, asthma/chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, substance abuse maintenance medications, etc.
 - Personal Care Assistants for behavioral health conditions, intellectual and developmental disabilities
 - Durable medical equipment such as walkers, wheelchairs, canes, hearing aid batteries, eye glasses, etc.
- Healthy shelter occupants may become ill or develop behavioral health issues during their stay.

PADOH Roles and Responsibilities

Bureau of Public Health Preparedness

- Provide leadership and staff to support the medical and healthcare needs of the shelter.
- Develop manpower resource requirements for staffing a shelter with medical personnel.
- Train and exercise medical branch shelter staff.
- Maintain, update and revise the PADOH Mass Care Plan.

PADOH Roles and Responsibilities

Bureau of Emergency Medical Services

- Manage all activities associated with the delivery of EMS including the availability of personnel, ambulances and equipment required for the effective and coordinated delivery of emergency medical services for all incidents.

Bureau of Epidemiology (BOE)

- Conduct epidemiological investigations in coordination with the Bureau of Community Health Systems.

PADOH Roles and Responsibilities

Bureau of Community Health Systems

- Provide medical and support staff for shelters to address the needs of Persons with Access and Functional Needs (PAFN).
- Work with the BOE to conduct public health surveillance and epidemiological investigations at shelters.

PADOH Resources

- Staff
 - DOH Staff
 - SERVPA -Medical and non-medical volunteers

PADOH Resources

- Supplies
 - Shelter Medical Kits
 - Mobile Surge Equipment Cache (MSEC)

Mobile Surge Equipment Cache

- 18 units (trailers) across PA
- Needs “fixed facility” (no tents)
- 46 medical cots
- Supplies for 3 days
- Easy to deploy

Medical and Healthcare Support

Mobile Surge Equipment Cache



Medical and Healthcare Support

Resource support outside of PADOH

- Staffing
 - DPW staff
 - Medical Reserve Corps
 - Contracted agencies
- Federal Medical Stations
 - deployable medical asset designed to support regional, state, and local healthcare agencies responding to catastrophic events.
 - staff, supplies and equipment to care for 250 non-acute and special needs patients for up to three days
 - completed one site survey

Medical and Healthcare Support



Planning Tasks

- Draft Plan including:
 - Job Action Sheets
 - Health and Medical Unit Shelter operations forms
- Shelter Medical Kits
- Durable Medical Equipment Plan
- Pharmaceutical Plan
- Federal Medical Station Site Surveys
- Develop Support Teams for FMS
- Train shelter staff and FMS support teams

Contact Information

Joanne Roth
Pennsylvania Department of Health
Bureau of Public Health Preparedness
130 A Kline Plaza
Harrisburg, PA 17104
717-736-7308
joroth@pa.gov

▶ Mass Care Shelter Operations-Department of Aging

- For anyone over 60 years old:
 - Needs assessment of the individual
 - Medical
 - Environmental
 - Dietary
 - Ombudsman Services
 - Advocacy to protect and enhance the health, safety, welfare and rights of the elderly.
 - Protective Services
 - Investigation and intervention for those people who are at risk of being abused, neglected, exploited, or abandoned.
 - Legal Assistance
 - Counseling to understand, secure, protect, or expand their legal rights.

▶ Mass Care Shelter Operations-Department of Aging

- For anyone over 60 years old:
 - PACE Services
 - Pharmaceutical Assistance Contract for Elderly*
 - Shared Ride Transportation
 - Demand-responsive transportation which operates on a non-fixed route and charges a fare to riders.
 - Emergency Direct Care Services
 - Services that address an immediate need for assistance and intervention to assure the health and safety of a consumer in situations that cannot be addressed by existing community resources.
 - Emergency Respite/Supervision
 - Emergency independent living supplies such as a heater, wheelchair, etc.

*Individuals must be 65 years old or older

Salvation Army – Shelter Support

The primary function The Salvation Army Serves is feeding support for state managed shelters.



Salvation Army – Shelter Support

Role The Salvation Army Serves as leading Food Service Agency:

- Prepares meals for shelter residents, staff and other personnel
- Provides staffing for serving of meals
- Ensures food safety practices are adhered to at all times
- Coordinates meal plans/menus and resources with other lead agencies
- Provides refreshment, drinks, and other food related items to shelters during non-meal times
- Provide all appropriate food service equipment, supplies and goods needed for safe food handling and transportation.



Salvation Army – Shelter Support

Salvation Army Feeding Capabilities:

- Mobile Feeding Units (known as canteens) – units can be assigned/stationed at shelter locations to provide all food preparation support as needed.
- Facilities – SA facilities located in close proximity to shelter locations can serve as food preparation sites, with meals transported to shelter locations.
- On-site at Shelter Facilities – Food preparations conducted on-site at shelter facilities with appropriate kitchen resources available.



Disaster Feeding

Congregate Feeding

- American Red Cross & Salvation Army
 - Primary groups responsible for congregate feeding during a disaster.
 - Are eligible to receive USDA Foods.
 - Request commodities to supplement their resources for disaster feeding.
 - Coordinate request through ESF-6 & ESF-11 to the PDA Bureau of Food Distribution

Congregate Feeding

- Bureau provides various commodities:
 - Canned fruits, frozen vegetables, pastas, etc.
- Commodities are located at 5 contracted distributors across the state.
 - Reinhart, Imlers, Philadelphia Cold Storage, Ettlne & Keyco.
- Commodities are from the National School Lunch Program.
 - Does not normally include breakfast items.

Food Request Procedures

- The following information is needed in order to fulfill a request:
 - Location of feeding site
 - Address
 - Feeding Site Food Service Contact
 - First & Last Name
 - Phone number & Cell phone number
 - E-mail address
 - Number of meals per day that will be provided.
 - Estimated number of people to be served.
 - Estimated number of days the site will be open.

Ordering & Delivery

- After receiving the contact information, the Bureau will coordinate with the closest distributor.
- Bureau will provide a list of available commodities to the site.
- The disaster feeding site will choose the foods that will best fill their needs.
- The Bureau will arrange delivery with the distributor to the feeding site.

Follow-up Procedures

- Bureau staff will check with the feeding site contact each day to verify the following information:
 - Number of people fed the prior day.
 - Number of meals served.
 - Anticipated number of days the site will remain open.

PASART ESF #6 – Mass Care

- support efforts to:
 - provide emergency sheltering for companion animals in conjunction with established sheltering for humans.
 - Joint efforts with other VOADS to co-locate animal shelters with established human shelters.
 - ensure the safety and security of companion animals evacuated as a result of a disaster from their normal environment.
 - Maintain shelter operations as long as may be necessary based on existing conditions in the community



PASART-ESF#11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources

- support efforts to:
 - provide emergency nutritional assistance to citizens and their animals (pets and livestock)
 - **MOU between PASART and State Veterinarian to handle disaster related animal issues**
 - ensure the safety and security of the supply of human and animal food to Pennsylvanians and to those customers of Pennsylvania agricultural community.
 - control and eradicate outbreaks of highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease or pests, highly infective exotic plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation.



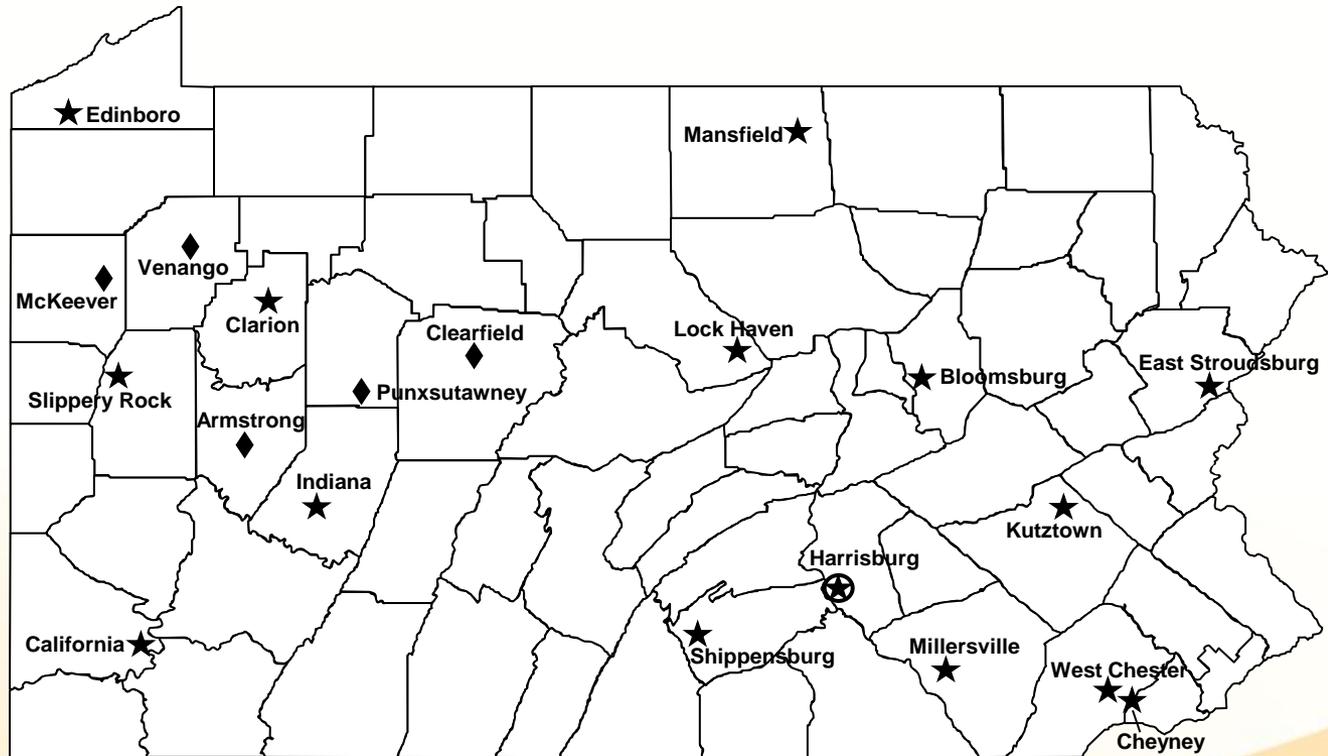


Mass Sheltering Presentation

September 21, 2014



PASSHE Universities ...



★ main campus

◆ branch campus

★ central office

University as a Sheltering Resource

- Field-houses
 - Vary in size from 11,000 to 53,000 SF
 - Shelter capacity ranges from about 280 to 1,300 people (at 40sf/person)
 - Not fully supported with emergency power
- Food service
 - Some universities may be able to provide food service depending on other operational requirements

University as a Sheltering Resource

Advantages:

- State owned, with single state level liaison, for 14 known locations
- Pre-planning underway / in-place
- Potential volunteer pool

University as a Sheltering Resource

Issues:

- Operational and safety responsibility to students on campus ... as many as 15,000
- Capacity and support time of year dependent
- Only 14 locations with finite resource
- Facility may be encumbered or needed to shelter students
- Lack of emergency generators on critical facilities
- Food service limitations
- Parking/staging area limitations
- Costs ...



State Managed Shelters: The role of PEMA

**Nick Buls,
Individual Assistance Officer,
Voluntary Agency Liaison,
Human Services Branch Director**

READINESS AND TRAINING



READINESS AND TRAINING

NETC and “G” Series

 ICS 300/400

 G489 – Mgt Spontaneous Volunteers in Disasters

 G108* – Community Mass Care

Facilities support for Red Cross training

 Shelter Fundamentals

 Shelter Manager

Training Sustainment

 Educational Methodology

 “G” Series Train the Trainer

Training/Exercise Finance and Admin Support

 EMPG FY13/14 ESF 6 Readiness Project

 National Mass Care Exercise

MULTIAGENCY COORDINATION



State EOC Coordination

-  Resource Requests/logistics support
-  Other State Agency EPLO participation in planning cells
-  Public Messaging
-  Coordination with Defense/Federal assets



IT Support

-  800MHZ Radios
-  Teleconferencing



Coordination with PEMA Partners

-  VOAD
-  County EMA

COMMAND AND CONTROL



Pennsylvania All Hazards IMT

PEMA Assist Shelter Management Team

PEMA Mentorship to shelter command and general staff



Knowledge Center Access

PEMA Shelter team maintains incident situational awareness

PEMA Incident Manager kept up to date on shelter status/issues

PLANNING SUPPORT

Deliberate planning/Future Plans

Interagency Working Groups

 FEMA RIII

 Counties/Municipalities

 VOAD

Rapid Planning

 Deployment

 Demobilization

 Redeployment

 Alternate Courses of Action





State Managed Shelters: The role of PEMA

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 Alternate Courses of Action

QUESTIONS



***VIGILANT GUARD - Pennsylvania
Interagency AAR Overview
22 September 2014***





Agenda

- **Vigilant Guard Program**
- **Participants**
- **Scenario refresher**
- **AAR Format**
- **Selected Observations**
- **Questions / Discussion**
- **Conclusion**

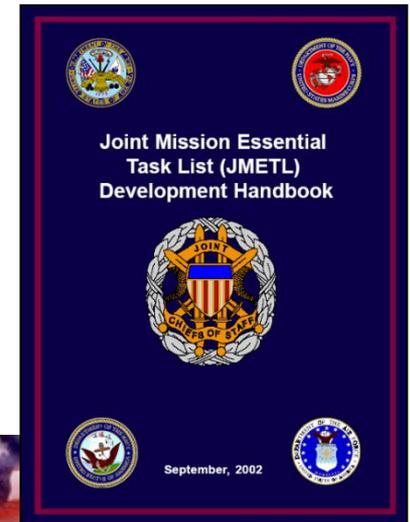




Vigilant Guard Program

Vigilant Guard is a regional level domestic preparedness exercise program sponsored by United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) in conjunction with National Guard Bureau (NGB).

The program is designed to improve cooperation and strengthen inter-agency relationships with federal, state and local civilian emergency responders. The Pennsylvania National Guard (PANG) and Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency partnered in VG 14-3 to build upon Interagency relationships & emergency preparedness.





VG 14-3 Participants





VG 14-3 Participants

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD

- Joint Force Headquarters
 - 3rd Civil Support Team (CST)
- Joint Task Force-PA
- Homeland Response Force-PA
 - Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high-yield Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package (CERF-P)
- 28th Infantry Division
- Task Force Aviation
- 213th Regional Support Group
 - 109th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment
 - 103rd Engineer Battalion
 - Headquarters and Headquarters Company 728th Combat Sustainment Support Battalion
 - 1067th Transportation Company
 - 128th Chemical Company
 - 213th Personnel Company
 - 28th Military Police Company
- 193rd Special Operations Wing

STATE AGENCIES

- PA Emergency Management Agency (PEMA)
- PA Office of Administration
- PA Department of Aging
- PA Department of Agriculture
- PA Department of Corrections
- Department of Environmental Protection
- Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
- PA Department of Health
- PA Department of Education
- PA Fish and Boat Commission
- PA Department of General Services

- Governor's Office of Homeland Security
 - PA Department of Labor and Industry
 - PA Liquor Control Board
 - PA Public Utilities Commission
 - PA State Police
 - PA Department of Transportation
 - PA Department of Treasury
 - PA Turnpike Commission
 - PA Department of Public Welfare
 - PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
 - PA Department of Revenue
- ## COUNTY PARTICIPANTS
- South Central Task Force
 - East Central Task Force
 - Lawrence County
 - Mercer County
 - Huntingdon County
 - Centre County
- ## OTHER
- 31st Wing of the Civil Air Patrol
 - American Red Cross

MARYLAND

NATIONAL GUARD

- Joint Force Headquarters
- 32nd Civil Support Team (CST)

WEST VIRGINIA

NATIONAL GUARD

- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high-yield Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package (CERF-P)
- 35th Civil Support Team (CST)

VIRGINIA

NATIONAL GUARD

- Joint Force Headquarters
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high-yield Explosive

- Enhanced Response Force Package (CERF-P)

NEW YORK

NATIONAL GUARD

- 2nd Civil Support Team (CST)
- 24th Civil Support Team (CST)

NEW JERSEY

NATIONAL GUARD

- 21st Civil Support Team (CST)

FLORIDA

NATIONAL GUARD

- 48th Civil Support Team (CST)

PUERTO RICO

NATIONAL GUARD

- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high-yield Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package (CERF-P)
- 22nd Civil Support Team (CST)

NATIONAL GUARD

BUREAU

- Joint Enabling Team

ACTIVE DUTY

MILITARY

- Headquarters of U.S. Northern Command

FEDERAL AGENCIES

- National Weather Service
- FEMA Region III
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region III
- FBI
- Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO) Region III

LITHUANIA FIRE AND RESCUE



Scenario Refresher

7-May

- **Hurricane Lindsey makes headlines**
- **1400 NWS teleconference**



- **Biological Attack at a Western PA fair**
- **1522 PEMA receives report of PSP traffic stop and suspected Anthrax release**



Scenario Refresher

8 & 9-May

- **Interagency Response to Anthrax attack at three sites**



- **PA Dept. of Health MDMC**
- **9-May, determined that Hurricane will reach the Commonwealth**



Scenario Refresher

10 & 11-May

- Responding Agencies prepare for storm
- Dual Status Commander approved / JTF-PA stood-up
- EMAC Units pre-position
- Hurricane hits PA on Sunday evening





Scenario Refresher

12-May

- Hurricane triggers multiple Incidents in eastern PA
- Collapsed Hospital in Reading (LCPSTC)
- Train Derailment in Harrisburg (HACC)
- Industrial Accident in Lebanon (FTIG)
- Mass Sheltering Operation at Shippensburg University

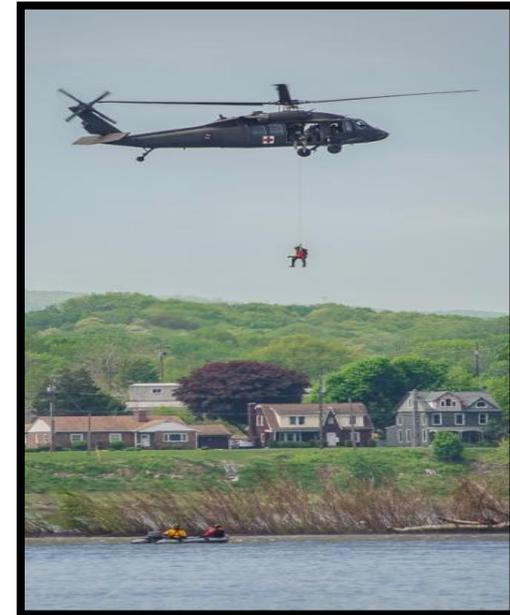




Scenario Refresher

13-May

- Continued Response to Hurricane incidents
- Train Derailment in Harrisburg (HACC)
- Industrial Accident in Lebanon (FTIG)
- Damage to crime scene in Port of Philadelphia
- HART missions on Susquehanna River





Scenario Refresher

14 & 15-May

- Continued Response to Hurricane incidents
- Industrial Accident in Lebanon (FTIG)
- HART missions on Susquehanna River



- Discussion based exercise on Recovery Phase



Interagency AAR Development & Format

How the comments were collected...



	Complete
	Future
	Current
Milestone Event	



Interagency AAR Development & Format

- **HSEEP Format**



- **The following Core Capabilities were exercised during VG 14-3**

1. **OPERATIONAL COORDINATION**
2. **INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING**
3. **MASS SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS**
4. **HOUSING**
5. **PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING**
6. **SUPPLY CHAIN INTEGRITY**

- **AAR Comment Format**

- Observation (Strength or Improvement)
- Discussion
- Recommendation





Observation 1

OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

Strength 1: During the course of the exercise it was noted that use of Liaison Officers between the Military and Civilian Forces is a benefit to response.

Discussion: During the Exercise the use of Liaison Officers from neighboring states, as well as in-state military units was a success. Most notably the use of a Homeland Response Force (HRF) Liaison(s) within the South Central Task Force (SCTF) Incident Management Team (IMT) and State IMT. Through this use of Liaison Officers, Civilian responders along with military leadership were able to have real-time incident situational awareness due to the availability of military assets including software tools combined with civilian capabilities.....

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Pennsylvania National Guard, and Civilian responders continue to develop the Liaison Officer system along with continued training with civilian counterparts.





Observation 2

OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

Strength 2: Department of Health (DoH) Mobile Laboratory & National Guard CST coordination.

Discussion: Improved communication was observed between the DoH mobile Laboratory and the National Guard CST. Units/Agencies were more cognizant of the samples and how to hand them off. The DoH Laboratory and the CST developed better awareness of their roles and how they fit into the larger picture. DoH Mobile Laboratory staff were able to participate/observe CST briefings/operations including IAP, evidence collection review, and man-down drill. Dugway Proving Grounds stated that the 3rd and 24th CSTs were proficient on their chain of custody when transferring samples to the PA DoH Mobile Laboratory.

Recommendation: Continued interagency training and coordination between DoH Mobile Laboratory and National Guard CSTs. PADOH will continue to collaborate with various agencies upon activation(s) and provide Just-in-Time Training (JITT) to partners, as appropriate.





Observation 3

OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

Strength 3: Incident Commander Link-ups and Communicating through the IC.

Discussion: Dugway Proving Grounds (Data Collector at Lawrence County Fairgrounds) stated that the 3rd and 24th CSTs did an excellent job of informing the Incident Commander (FBI) of the CST's capabilities upon linkup. The 3rd and 24th CST were geographically separated which resulted in communication obstacles. The 24th CST found schematics of dispersal devices during their entry of the assembly site. These dispersal devices were emplaced at the 3rd CST's response location (dispersal site). Information was shared between CST's and through the IC to allow a coordinated effort at the multiple response sites.

Recommendation: Continued training and Coordination between National Guard CSTs and civilian Incident Commanders.





Observation 4

OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

Strength 6: Meeting between PEMA SEOC senior staff and PANG LNO discussing how PANG executes mission requests and at what kinds of decision points/triggers does the Guard push back due to inability to support the Mission Requests (MR), thereby sending it back to PEMA for EMAC request or FEMA MA tasking.

Discussion: Excellent discussion covering need to integrate overall DSCA training with PEMA training to begin to create the decision checklists necessary to facilitate more timely response to requests. Primary goal is to better anticipate requests in advance of need (leaning forward) and not be "behind the 8 ball" as they claim is the usual MO for incident response.

Recommendation: This is a mission critical discussion that can result in more efficient use of limited resources (better using PANG resources to augment PEMA under more of an SOG/SOP type of agreement) which can ultimately result in lives saved, property loss mitigation, better expenditure of response funds, etc. Highly Encourage these parties continue these discussions prior to the next "real world" event and practice accordingly.





Observation 5

OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

Area for Improvement 2: Increased understanding of each other's capabilities.

Discussion: One of the biggest benefits of VG was establishing interagency working relationships and learning each other's capabilities. We should not always wait for a large exercise like Vigilant Guard to train together. Also, this interagency coordination should not only happen at the State EPLO level.....

Recommendation: Establishment of working groups. Development of yearly calendar of interagency training opportunities. PANG leadership must prioritize interagency training/meeting participation to get the most out of each event without over scheduling meeting attendance. Inviting PANG leadership, or their designee, to the bi-annual PADOH Statewide Advisory Committee (SACP) meeting held during the year. Additionally, the PADOH will continue to invite the PANG to participate in state level PADOH exercises, drills and related planning meetings, as appropriate.





Observation 6

INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING

Strength 2: Streaming images from the remote locations (Satellite Truck Assignments) were clear, giving good visibility and situational awareness to the SEOC, particularly Incident Command on activities.

Discussion: Deployment of communication technologies particularly in streaming video greatly enhances awareness of actions on scene. This is a great benefit for those 'behind the doors' who can often lose touch with on-scene activities. Although this capability was provided as a real world SA tool during VG 14-3, and may not have been available so quickly in a no-notice event, it should be sustained.

Recommendation: Sustain





Observation 7

INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING

Area for Improvement 2: GIS Capability in the field

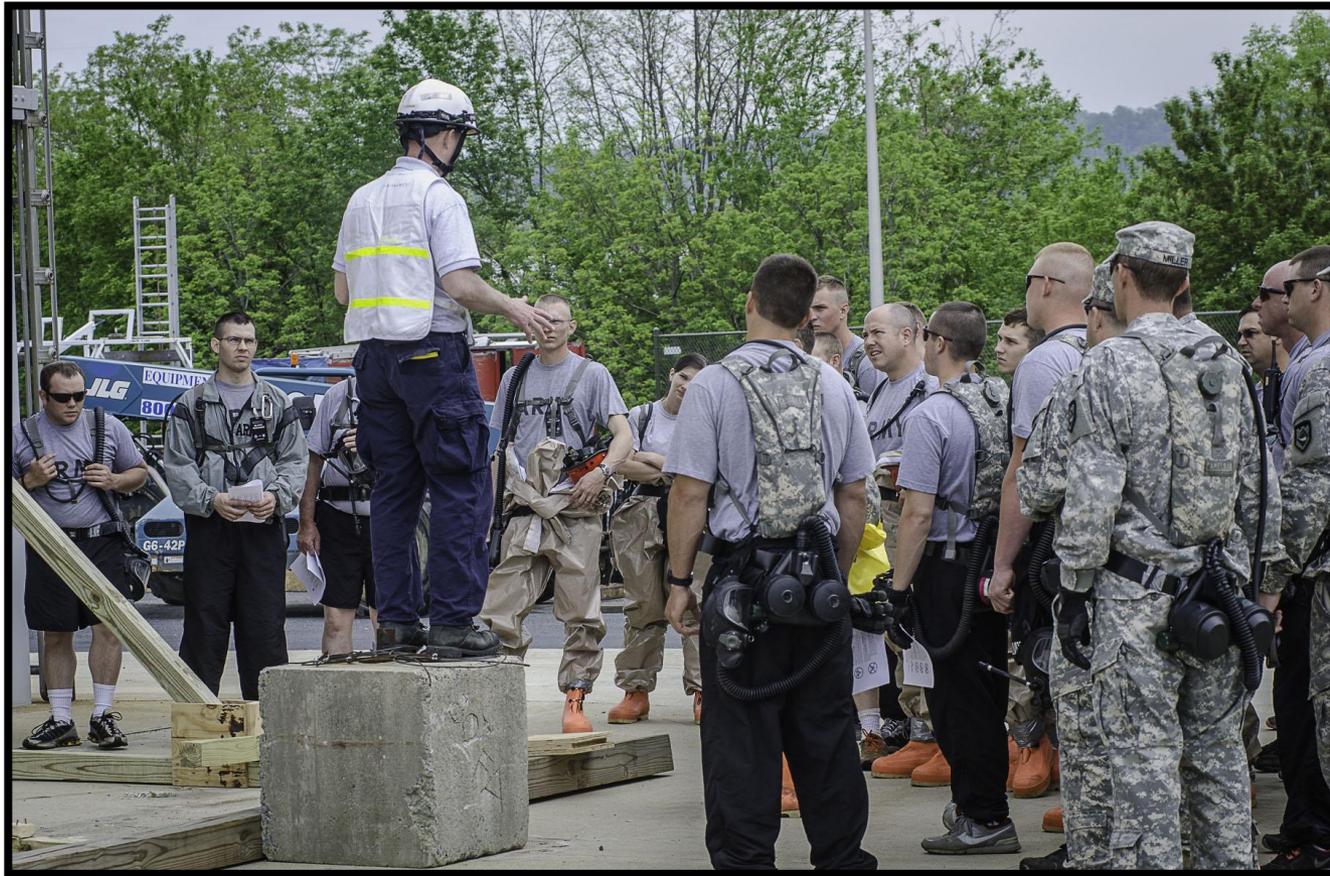
Discussion: GIS capability is a limited resource in the field. SCTF has GIS people but are lacking equipment in field. The PANG has GIS operators and equipment that is used extensively. There may be opportunities to partner in training.

Recommendation: Further discussion between PEMA, PANG, State IMT, SCTF IMT, Keystone IMT and other appropriate organizations on parting in GIS Capabilities and how the capability can be brought to the IMT and HRF levels in the field. The efforts of this working group may also overlap with the recommendation in Area of Improvement 1 (Establishment of Remote Sensing Working Group). One solution or working group may benefit both Areas for improvement.





Questions / Discussion





Conclusion





FEMA

FEMA Logistics

September 22, 2014



Agenda

- ❑ Who we are
- ❑ What we do
- ❑ How we do it

Plan

Manage

Sustain

Logistics Management Vision, Mission & Focus

- ***Vision:*** Serve as the **Whole Community Logistics Coordinator** through continuous adaptation to changing internal and external stakeholder requirements by utilizing **best business practices**, institutionalizing **cutting edge technologies** and **professionalizing our workforce**.
- ***Mission:*** Provide an **efficient, transparent and flexible** logistics capability for the procurement and delivery of goods and services necessary for an **effective and timely response** to disasters.
- ***Focus:*** Institutionalizing **collaboration and coordination** of strategic logistics planning, operations and management while pushing operational control and execution **down to the most effective level of execution**.



Logistics Management Directorate

Office of the Assistant Administrator
 Deputy Assistant Administrator
 Senior Logistics Advisor
 Legal Advisor
 Executive Officer

Logistics Systems Program Office

•LSCMS

Logistics Plans & Exercises Division

- Planning
- Future Operations
- AAR

Logistics Operations Division

- LMC
- Current Operations
- Support Operations
- MHU

Distribution Management Division

- Transportation
- Supply Chain
- Fleet
- Distribution Centers

Property Management Division

- Accountable Property
- QA of DRS

Business Management Division

- Human Capital
- Budget

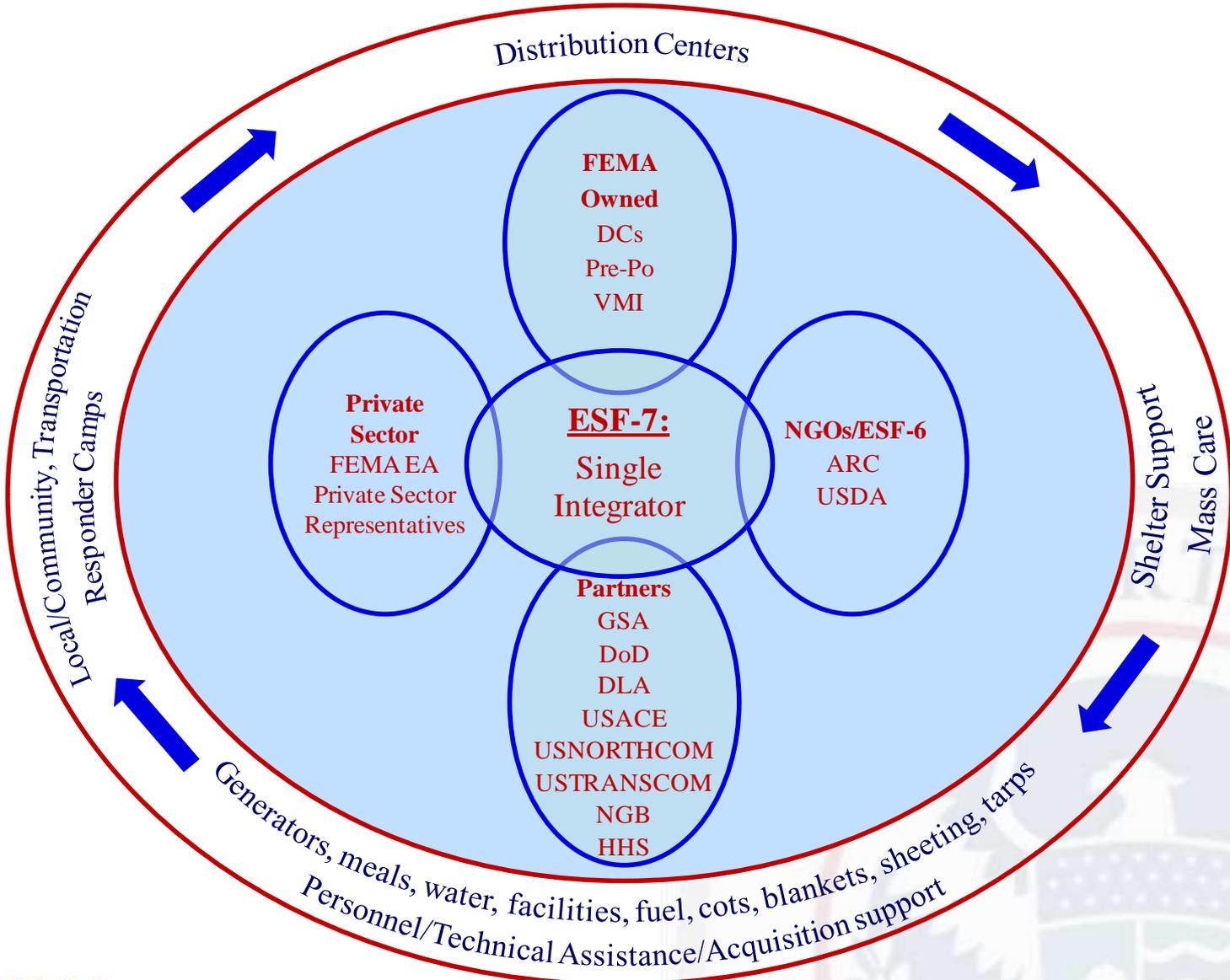


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Manage

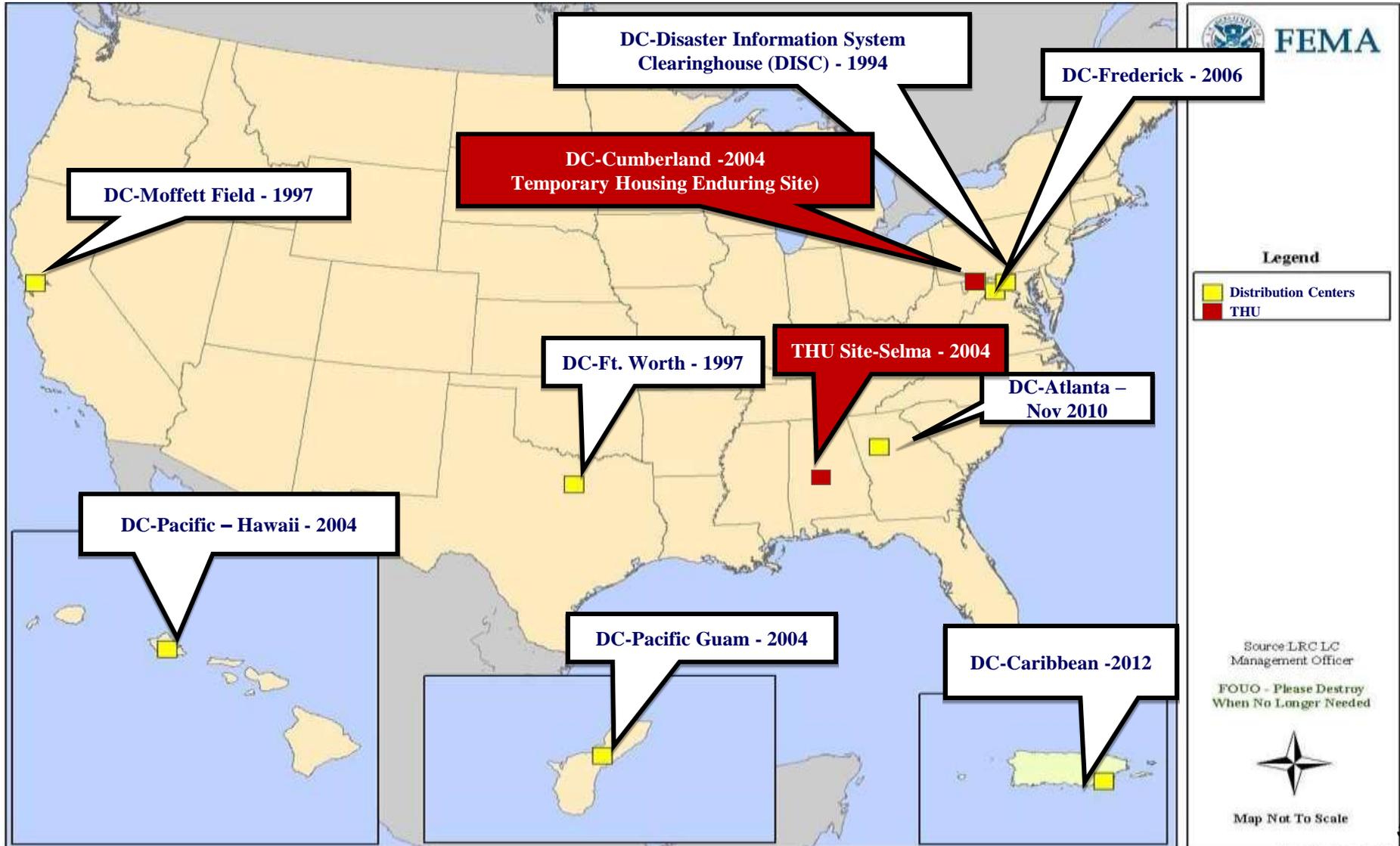
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ESF-7 Supply Chain Resource Concept: Sourcing Capability

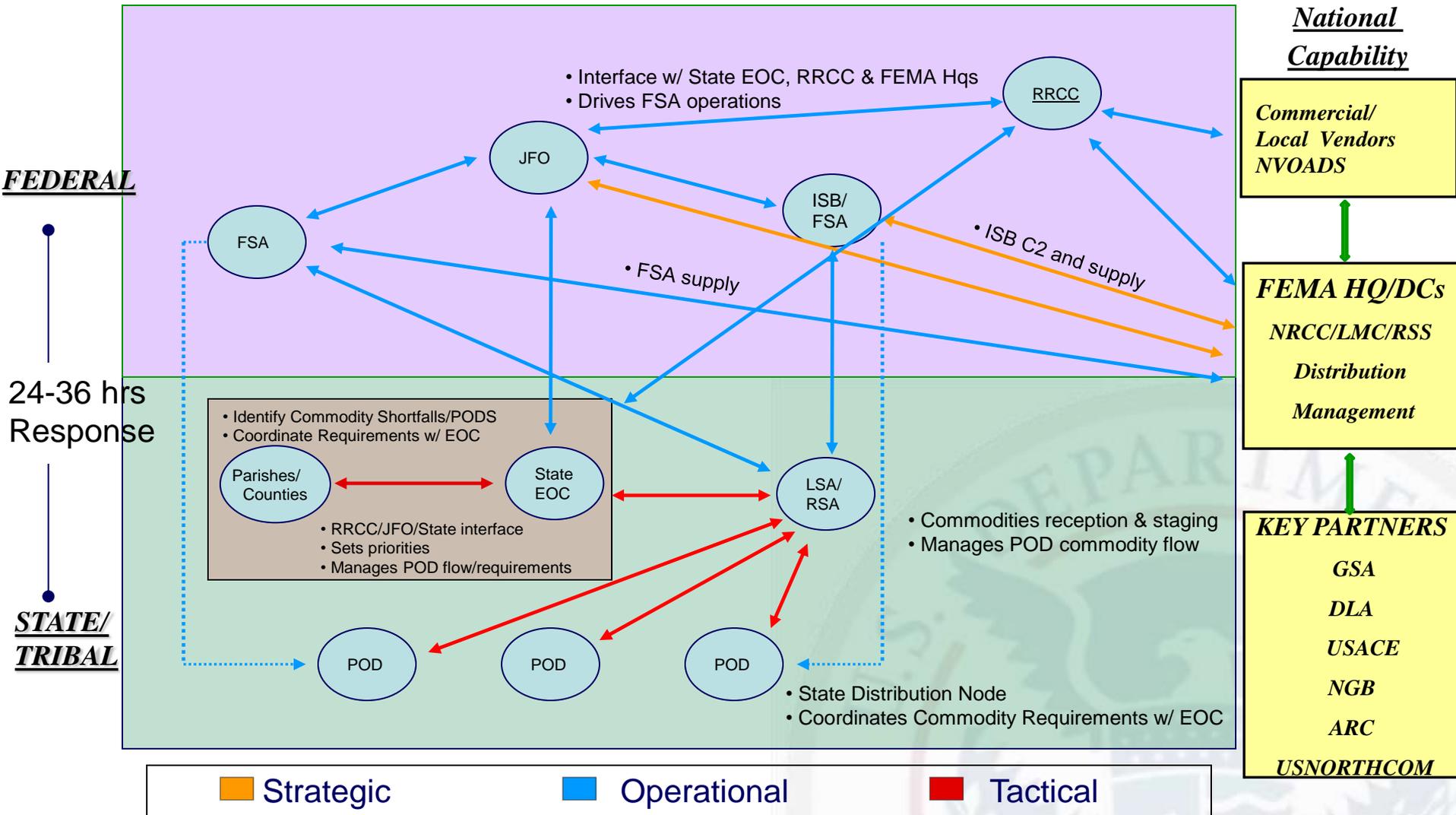


FEMA Logistic Facilities

CONUS and OCONUS Distribution Centers



FEMA Logistics Supply Chain Management Process



Initial Response Resources (IRR) Commodities Deployed from Distribution Centers

Supplies

- Blankets
- Cots
- Emergency Meals
- Hygiene Kits
- Tarps,
 - Roofing
 - Misc.
- Water (Asst Sizes)



CUSI



Equipment

- *Emergency Generators (Power-packs)*



IRR Package Specifications (CONUS)

- Four IRR Packages: Bravo, Alpha, Charlie, and Delta
 - ❖ LMD/ESF-7: RSS dispatches IRR packages to meet initial response requirements until the validated response requirements can be determined
 - A: Provides meals and water for 120,000 people for 1 day (~66 trailers)
 - B: Provides meals and water for 60,000 people for 1 day (~45 trailers)
 - C: Provides meals and water for 30,000 people for 1 day (~17 trailers); no generators
 - D: Provides meals and water for 15,000 people for 1 day (~14 trailers); no generators

IRR Package	ALPHA	BRAVO	CHARLIE	DELTA
Meals (Trailer loads)	12	6	3	2
Water (Trailer loads)	28	14	7	4
Cots (Trailer loads)	3	3	3	3
Blankets (Trailer loads)	1	1	1	1
Infant and Toddler Kits (Trailer loads)	1	1	1	1
DME & CMS Kits (same Trailer load)	1	1	1	1
MCOV	3	2	2	2
Generators (Trailer loads)	17	17		
IRR Package	ALPHA	BRAVO	CHARLIE	DELTA
Meals	250,000	125,000	60,000	30,000
Water	400,000	200,000	90,000	45,000
Cots	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Blankets	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Infant and Toddler Kits	20	10	5	3
DME & CMS Kits	1 & 1	1 & 1	1 & 1	1 & 1
MCOV	3	2	2	2
Generators	54	54		



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Joint Field Office Support



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Logistics Disaster Operations

- Hurricane Gustav (Sep 2008)
- Hurricane Ike (Sep 2008)
- Tsunami American Samoa (Sep 2009)
- Haiti Response (Jan 2010)
- Gulf Oil Spill (May 2010)
- Hurricane Irene (Sep 2011)
- Derecho Storm (June 2012)
- Hurricane Isaac (August 2012)
- Hurricane Sandy (Nov 2012)
- Winter Storms (February 2013)
- Colorado Floods (October 2013)
- WV Chemical Spill (January 2014)
- South East Winter Storm (February 2014)
- Support to UAC- CBP (May 2014)



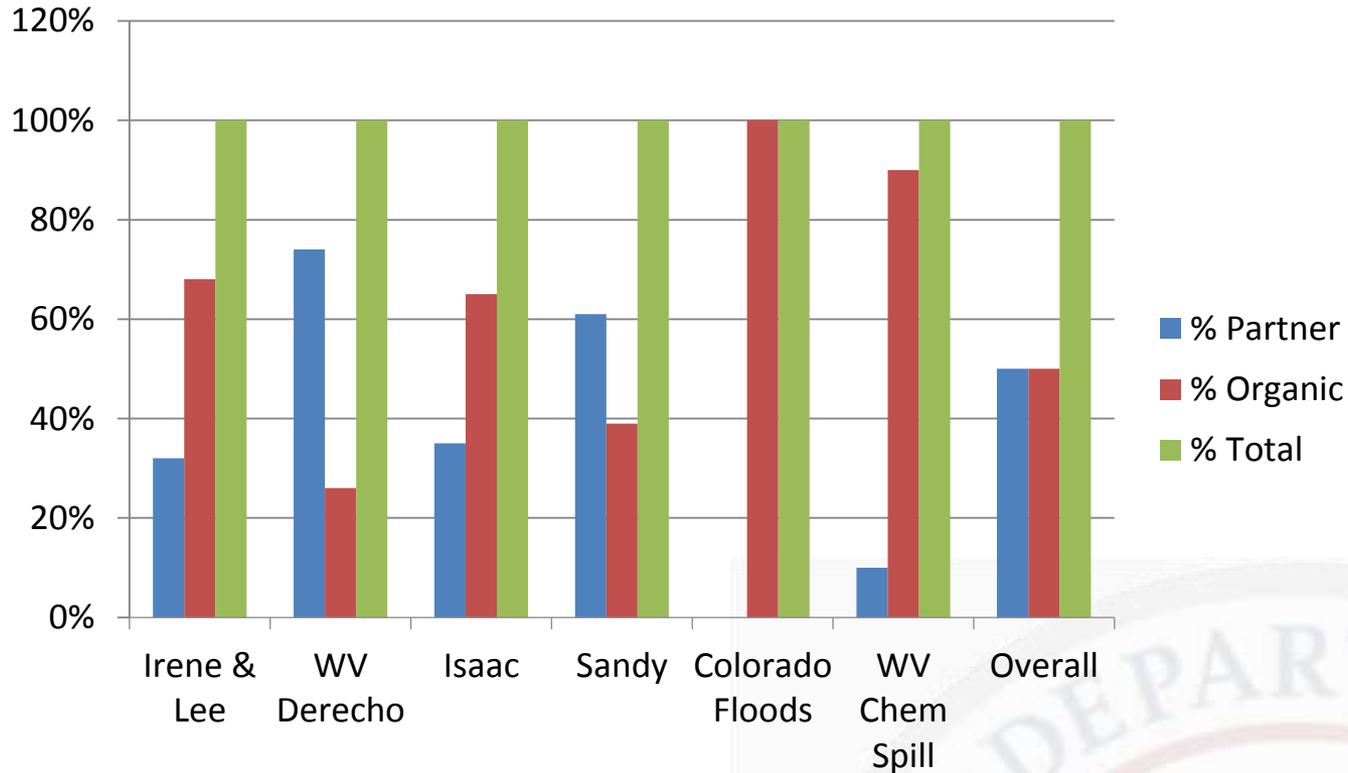
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Logistics Organic and Partner Support FY11-14



Disasters	% Partner	% Organic	% Total	% Retrograde	Partners Items	Organic FEMA Items	Total Items
Irene & Lee	32%	68%	100%	46%	5,204,414	11,009,797	16,214,211
WV Derecho	74%	26%	100%	9%	15,369,240	5,510,170	20,879,410
Isaac	35%	65%	100%	34%	4,703,156	8,926,789	13,629,945
Sandy	61%	39%	100%	61%	18,703,133	11,721,555	30,424,688
Colorado Floods	0%	100%	100%	100%	0	559,475	559,475
WV Chemical Spill	10%	90%	100%	10%	805,189	7,020,948	7,826,137
Overall	50%	50%	100%	50%	44,785,132	44,748,734	89,533,866



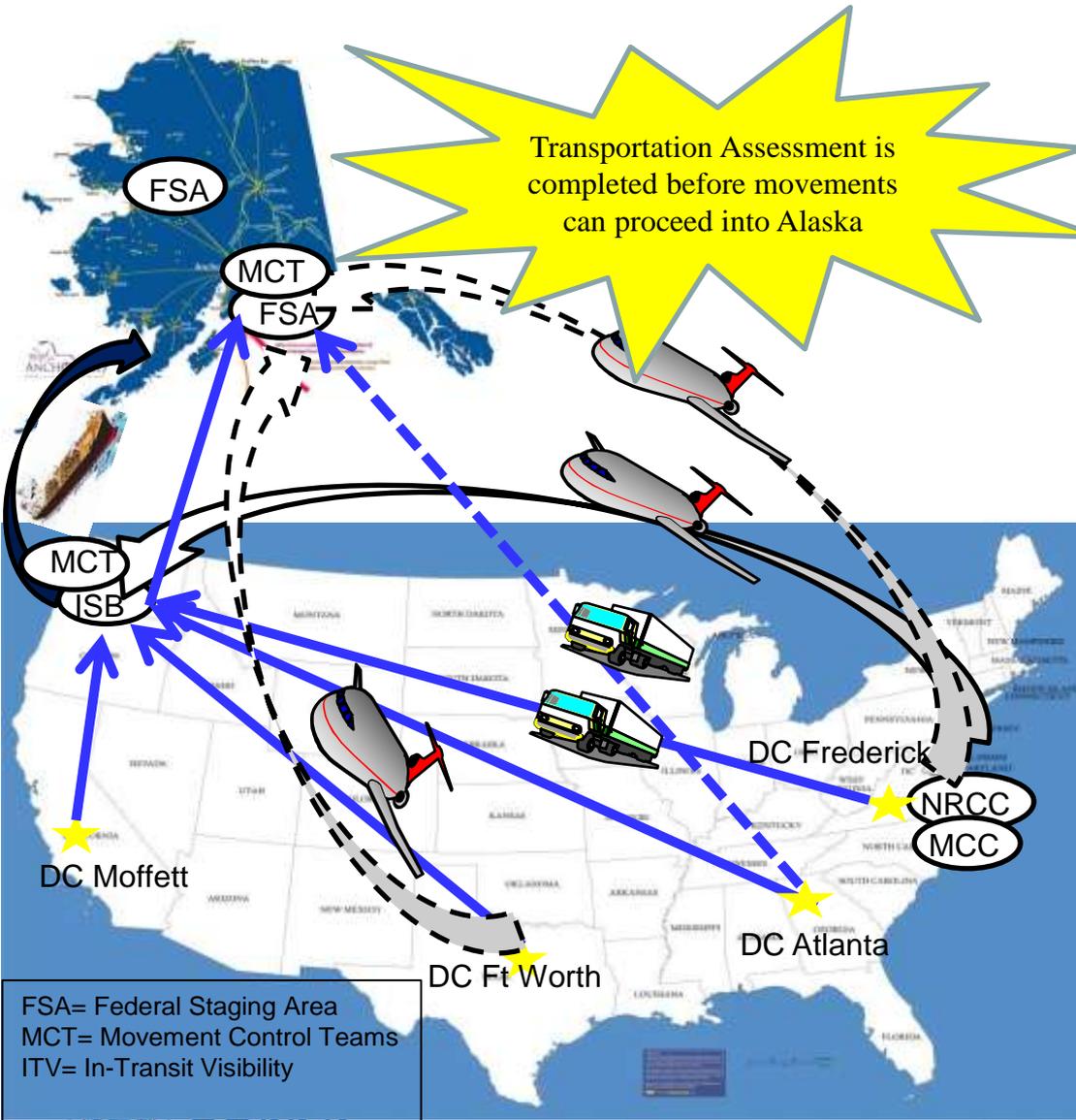
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FEMA Logistics Movement Control



1. MCC receives request for movement of commodities, equipment or teams through LSCMS or WebEOC.
2. A MCT will deploy to JBLM to establish a forward location to move requirements forward based on priorities from Alaska using all modes of transportation. This MCT will have same capabilities as NRCC MCC.
3. All cross-dock/transload facility will be established for all commodities or other requirements needing containerized.
4. Once transportation assessment is completed, initial requirements are moved to Alaska based on priority and throughput. All transportation modes are considered based on condition of the transportation infrastructure.
5. NRCC MCC processes request and determines mode of transportation based on RDD and priority. If requirement is assessed it cannot be supported with commercial transportation, then MCC will submit request through USNORTHCOM LNO (in MCC) for DoD transportation support.
6. IRR Packages are pushed from DCs to JBLM for call forward by Alaska. If FEMA request strategic partners for assistance, requirements will move to JBLM unless informed otherwise. Other requirements are pulled based on requirements and priorities from Alaska.
7. The NRCC MCC will host synchronization calls with MCT to discuss priorities, requirement status and other transportations issues.
8. FEMA strategic partners will provide the NRCC with ASNs NLT than 4 hours after transportation assets depart depots or commercial warehouses.
9. ITV is executed through transponders on FEMA trailers and FEMA carrier trailers. All other ITV is provided by carriers to the NRCC MCC. The ITV reports will be loaded into WebEOC Tracker. This process is replicated with the MCT Forward.

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DISCUSSION



Disaster Logistical Coordination Among Emergency Managers the Private Sector

Case Review – West Virginia Chemical Spill



FEMA

Michael Lapinski, FEMA
Federal Coordinating Officer

Incident Timeline

Jan 9 – Airborne / waterborne scents detected – State SOE

Jan 10 - Response operation emergency declared – POTUS

Jan 15 – Water sampling assessed at “ND” for 24 hours

Jan 20 – Incident period ends

Jan 30 - Federal water mission and coordinated interagency support completed. Retrograde water and carriers

April 10 - President approved Public Assistance Category B, limited to emergency protective measures incurred during the incident period (Jan 9-20, 2014)



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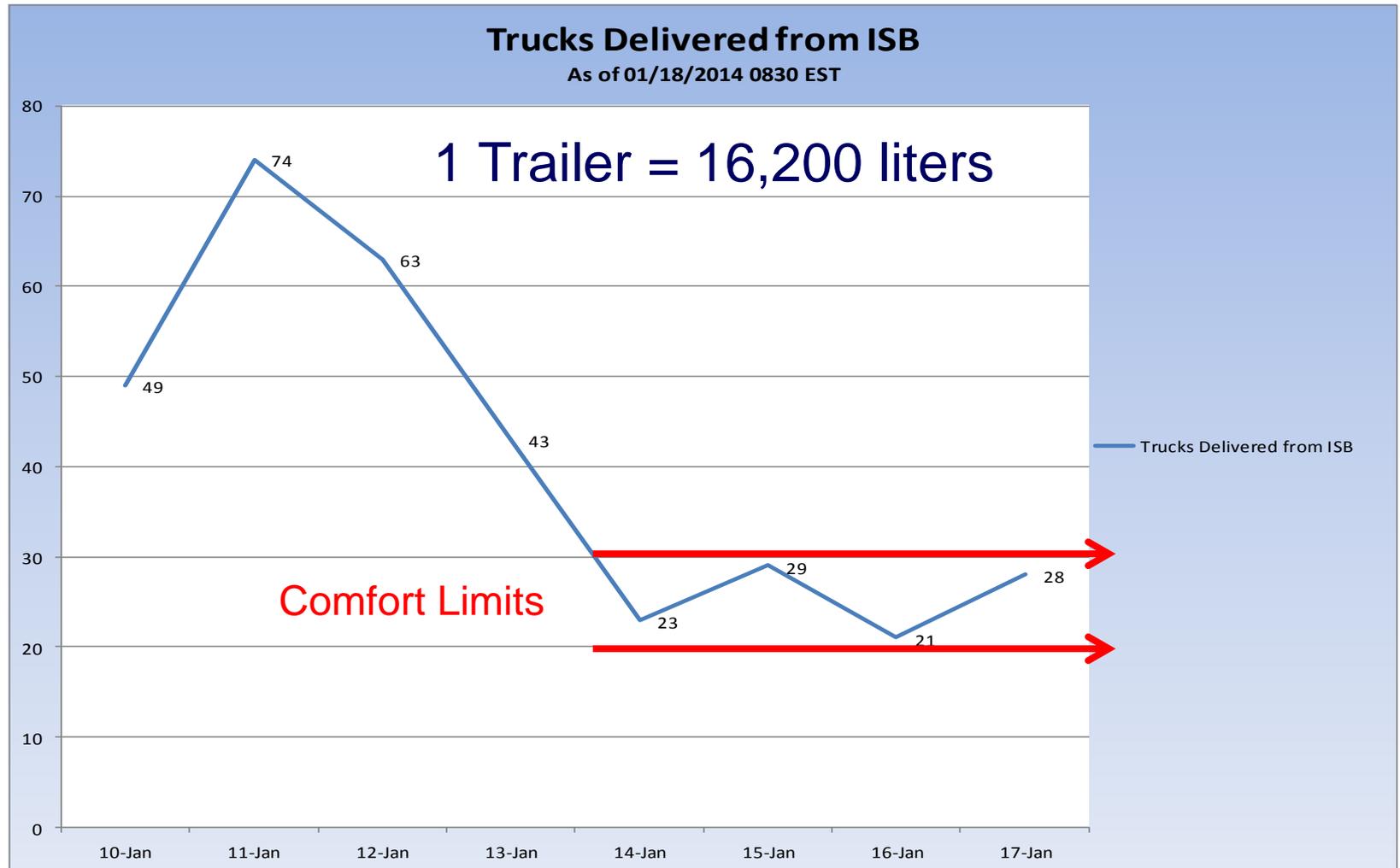
Joint Mission Objectives

- *Provide Federal water to meet the needs of impacted residents*
- *Ensure fullest Federal interagency support to West Virginia*
- *Provide coordination and planning support to State and local operations*
- *Achieve a private sector solution*



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West Virginia Chemical Spill – “Burn Rate”



FEMA

West Virginia Chemical Spill

Mission Summary

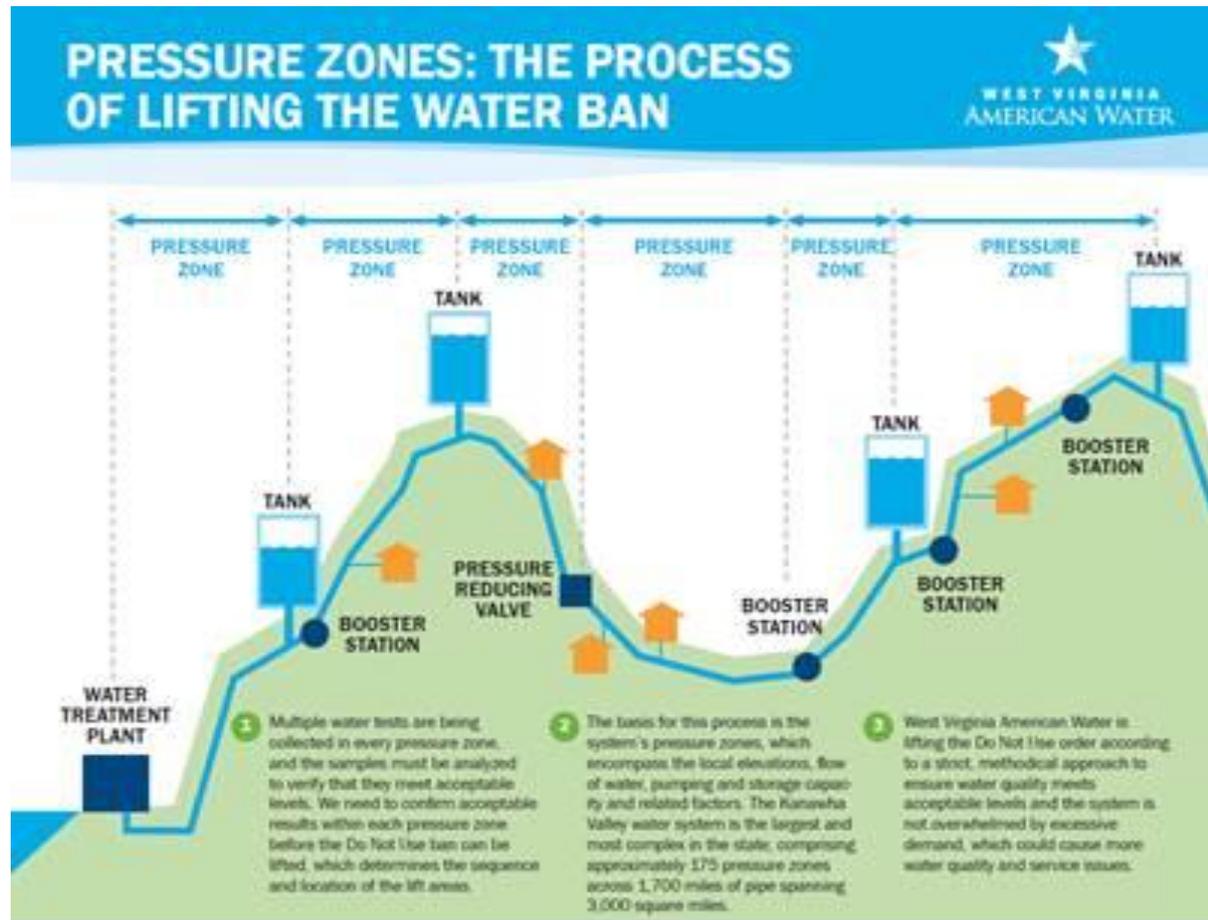
Provide Federal water to meet the health and safety needs of impacted residents

Commodity	Ordered RRF	Shipped RRF	Total Received	Remaining for FEMA	Issued to State
Water	6,921,169 (409)	6,921,169 (409)	7,673,094 (456)	751,925 (47)	6,921,169 (409)
Meals	133,696 (5)	133,696 (5)	133,696 (5)	0	133,696 (5)



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Hydrology!



Capacity at Points of Distribution



FEMA

Challenges and Solutions

- Nature of disaster – Stafford authority limitations vs State expectations
- Extreme cold and keeping water from hard freeze
- Staging area capacity and integrity
- Trailer ownership - commercial vs. State custody
- State capacity to move commodities
- Establishing a reliable burn rate
- How safe is safe?... and establishing the end game



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