





Echo Preparedness Summit 2015

Bend, Oregon October 8, 2015





INTRODUCTIONS

- Name
- Title/Position
- Jurisdiction/Community/Organization Represented







TRAINING OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this course is to provide participants with a basic overview of how to develop and manage resource ordering and associated logistics functions during periods of major emergency or disaster.







TRAINING OUTCOMES

At the conclusion of the training participants will:

- Understand what constitutes resource ordering and the parameters under which it is managed.
- Understand how resource requests should be formatted.
- Understand what logistical support activities should be considered.
- Understand what information elements are critical to the ordering of resources and implementation of supporting logistics.
- Understand how the two processes are linked and reinforce emergency management coordination statewide.



2016 Cascadia Rising Exercise Training Seminar #2



RESOURCE ORDERING & LOGISTICS COORDINATION

An Overview







Defining State Assistance

Assistance may be best defined as support, in the manner of people, materials or services, that are required by an impacted governmental entity, that cannot be obtained or sustained locally, and may only be provided by or sourced through State government action.

In the broadest term, state assistance is designed to fill a critical operational gap during periods of major emergency, beyond local response capabilities, mutual aid or other methods available to the impacted jurisdiction.







State Assistance Functions

In Oregon, assistance is linked to the specific Emergency Support Function (ESF) being undertaken or supported. Jurisdictions requesting state assistance will need to pre-identify the appropriate ESF when contacting OEM, or the ECC.

The State has access to a wide array of resource assets and assistance mechanisms that may be available to support local/tribal governments during emergencies. However, the State is <u>not</u> the first stop, or a substitute for failing to attempt to solve operational needs at the local level.

Finally, the State ECC will accept requests for assistance via county jurisdictions, tribal governments, or state agencies only. Requests for assistance from municipalities, volunteer groups, or private organizations must be submitted through the appropriate county EOC.





Identifying the Need for Assistance

In the process of identifying the need for assistance, the following questions need to be addressed prior to initiating a request:

- What is the impact/threat/gap?
 - Is it natural, technological/accidental or human conflict related?
 - Is it occurring now? Is it forecasted? Is it simply a potentiality?
- What is the level of operational priority or criticality?
 - Life safety
 - Priority
 - Routine
- What needs to be accomplished what is the mission?
 - Identify the function!!!
- Have all local options been exhausted?





Requirements for Requesting State Assistance

When requesting resources, or assistance from the State, the following prerequisites will apply on the jurisdictional level.

- Jurisdictions must be able to substantiate the threat or impact that they face or anticipate.
- Response capabilities/assets/resources are <u>not</u> locally available to rent or purchase, or otherwise unavailable using established mutual aid.
- A local declaration has been proclaimed by the impacted jurisdiction.





Pathway for Requesting State Assistance

Requests for assistance from the State are to be directed to the ECC, when activated. If the ECC is not activated, immediate requests should be directed to the OEM Executive Duty Officer (EDO) through OERS.

- OpsCenter Electronic data management
- Phone Call to ECC/Government Liaison
- FAX to ECC
- Email message to State ECC/Government Liaison
- OERS message relay to the EDO or ECC
- Amateur radio network





Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

- Primary State Agency ESF leads:
- ESF-1: Transportation
- **ESF-2:** Communications
- ESF-3: Public Works
- ESF-4: Firefighting
- ESF-5: Information and Planning
- ESF-6: Mass Care
- ESF-7: Resource Support
- ESF-8: Health and Medical
- ESF-9: Search and Rescue

ODOT DAS, OPUC ODOT ODF, OSFM OEM DHS DAS OHA OEM, OSFM





ESF-10:	Hazardous Materials	DEQ, OSFM
ESF-11:	Food and Water	ODA, OHA
ESF-12:	Energy	ODOE, OPUC
ESF-13:	Military Support	OMD
ESF-14:	Public Information	Governor, OEM
ESF-15:	Volunteers and Donations	OEM
ESF-16:	Law Enforcement	OSP
ESF-17:	Agriculture and Animal Protection	ODA
ESF-18:	Business and Industry	OBDD

Additional state agencies may provide support to the primary ESF leads.





Types of Mission Requests

- Specific response equipment
- Debris removal
- Evacuation assistance
- Emergency power generation
- Food/water for a shelter
- Portable sanitation
- Establish and maintain traffic control points
- Snow removal
- Sandbags/sandbagging

- Search and rescue
- Transportation assets
- Heavy equipment
- Fuels management
- Trained personnel
- Communications support







Types of Resources and Assistance

Material

Oregon

epartment

- Personnel
- Facilities
- Transportation
- Communications
- Services
- Information

- Things, items, articles, and supplies
- People
- Buildings, structures and infrastructure
- Ground, aviation, marine, and rail
- Radio, telecom and electronic data systems
- Functions, activities and operations
- Technical and supporting plans, data, intelligence, etc.





Personnel Specifics

- ICS specific position certification
- Arrest authority needed
- Medical training certification
- Specialty team: (DMAT, DMORT, USAR, HazMat)
- Specialist skills: (EMT, engineer, chemist, geologist, pilot, translator, etc.)

Equipment Specifics

- Equipment size, weight, capacity or endurance needs
- Installation/service/maintenance requirements
- Local refueling capabilities or needs
- Requirement for qualified operator needed or provided
- Transportation needs pickup or delivery







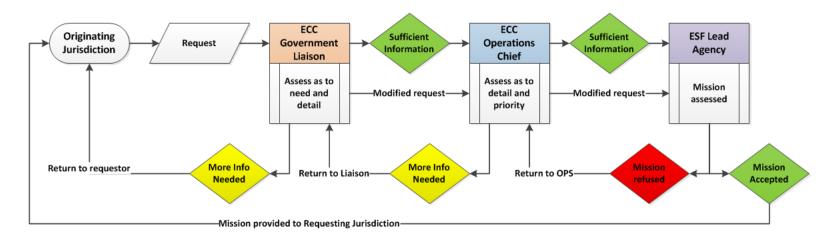
Additional Considerations For Requests

- Number of assets, teams or personnel needed
- Time period needed Hours, days or longer
- Support communications that may be needed for interoperability
- Location needed and/or location to report
- Local point of contact, including contact methods (i.e. phone, radio)
- Special conditions, hazards or issues that will be present or that could affect safety of provided assistance

The more specificity and detail that can be provided at the time of initial request will enable the ECC to process expeditiously.



State Emergency Coordination Center Standard Assistance Request Pathway







ECC Request For Assistance Actions

At Government Liaison Level

- Approve and send to Operations Chief
- Request additional information
- Refuse based upon policy or priority

At Operations Chief Level

- Approve and assign to ESF lead
- Send back to Government Liaison for more information
- Forward to EMAC or FEMA for support

At State Agency ESF Lead Level

- Accept and engage
- Return to Operations for clarification or modification
- Refuse as mission is inappropriate or cannot be filled





Additional Considerations for Assistance Requests

- Compound requests take additional time to direct to the appropriate ESF.
- Focus on the function or task needing to be accomplished and not a specific agency.
- Remember to prioritize requests to the greatest extent possible.
- Projecting future needs for assistance will help facilitate prompt processing.
- Establish a system for tracking resource utilization for future reimbursement.
- Don't assume anything! If you have not received word back from the ECC, or the providing ESF lead agency, re-contact and inquire.





Additional Considerations for Assistance Requests

- Remember, the EOC/ECC may be dealing with multiple impacted jurisdictions requiring prioritization at the state level.
- Requests for assistance not able to be filled within the State may be passed off to EMAC, PNMAC, or FEMA Region 10 for processing.
- Once a request has been submitted, approved and arrangements made for delivery or deployment, take time to plan for acceptance and integration into the local response.
- Once a request for assistance has been accepted by the State, operational communication and coordination will be between the requesting jurisdiction and the agency/organization providing the assistance.





Identifying Logistical/Sustainment Needs

- Identify personnel support needs as soon as possible
 - Food and subsistence
 - Sanitation and refuse disposal
 - Housing/Lodging
 - Medical & psychological support
 - Environmental (i.e. Heating, cooling, ventilation, etc.)

Identify equipment/ground logistics support needs

- Fuel
- Maintenance/Servicing
- Trained operators
- Caching and inventory control
- Modifications/fabrication





Identify Facility Support Needs

- Space requirements (Will you grow out of the space available?)
- Environmental systems (Climate control)
- Parking (Consider use and type of vehicles)
- Security (Perimeter and building security needs)
- Communications & Network access (Telephone, WiFi, Internet)
- Local hazards (Transportation, natural, geologic, inundation, hazmat)
- Cross use disruption (e.g. schools, other government functions, etc.)
- Cost control (Identify the costs)
- Location and siting (Proximity to operations and accessibility





Identify Transportation support needs

- Identify requirements for transporting people and materials to an incident
- Identify primary transport methods as well as secondary means that are needed to distribute loads (e.g. – aircraft to vehicle)
- Identify logistical support requirements for transportation assets (i.e. helispots, airports, marine terminals, fuel, storage space, maintenance requirements, etc.)
- Identify staging area requirements
- Identify safety and security for in-transit or fixed site transportation sites
- Identify transportation operators and coordination points of contact

Identify communication logistical support needs

- Identify operational communications needs at all levels
- Identify coordination components of communications system needed
- Identify communication technical support requirements





Demobilization & Documentation

The process of ordering, deployment and sustainment of resources is followed by the timely and efficient demobilization of assigned assets. People need to be officially released, equipment may require collection, and facilities, may need to be cleaned and returned to their original use.

In conjunction with demobilization, documentation related to resource ordering, deployment and sustainment will require collection and inclusion with other incident data for the purpose of reporting and cost accounting for potential payment and reimbursement.

Demobilization and documentation represent closure aspects of the resource management cycle.





Resource Staging & Support Considerations

In some cases, resource staging and logistics support areas will need to be established to handle and sustain expanded operations. Selecting, staffing and managing these activities require close coordination.

- Location
- Organization
- Staffing
- Traffic Management
- Rhythm
- Communications
- Security



- Material handling equipment
- Fuel
- Office space
- Utilities
- Parking
- Accessibility





Keys to Effective Resource Management & Logistics

- Think ahead! Pre-plan when possible and project needs based upon threats and operational functions.
- Utilize a system organize standardize whenever possible.
- Search for best practices and evaluate for possible inclusion.
- Integrate with functional operations planning.
- Don't plan in a vacuum! Collaborate!
- Crosswalk with established plans and protocols.
- Train staff to implement.
- Exercise evaluate adjust.





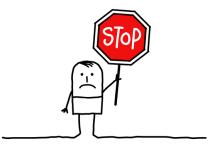
Discussion Point



WHAT CHALLENGES MIGHT YOUR ORGANIZATION FACE IN REGARDS TO ORDERING RESOURCES AND COORDINATING LOGISTICS SUPPORT IN THE AFTERMATH OF A MAJOR EMERGENCY, SUCH AS A CASCADIA SUBDUCTION ZONE (CSZ) EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI EVENT?







QUESTIONS & CLOSING COMMENTS





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THANK YOU!