## Bay Area Earthquake Plan (BAEP)





#### Bay Area Earthquake Plan

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services U.S. Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency Region IX July 6, 2016 FOUO Sensitive





### **Information Briefing**

California Utilities Emergency Association (CUEA)

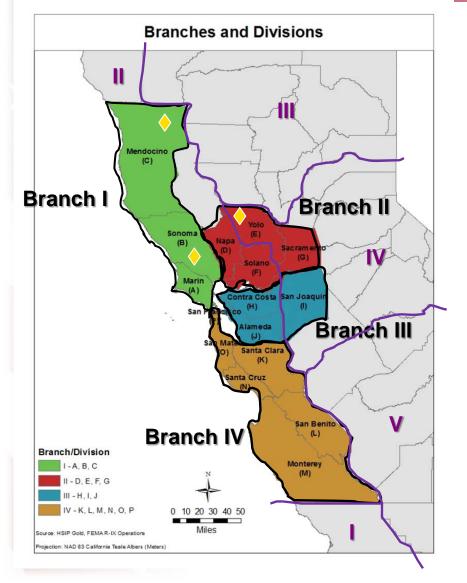
June 28<sup>th</sup>, 2018

SCE Customer Technology Application Center Irwindale, CA

Jeff Newman SESC, Planning / Preparedness Branch CA Governor's Office of Emergency Services



### Bay Area Demographics

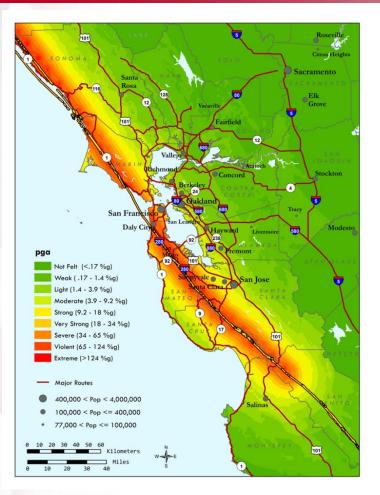


- There are 10,276,231 people in 16 counties
- 675,000 children
- 2.5 million individuals with disabilities/access and functional needs
- 5 million pets
- Roughly 216,000 tourists visit the region daily
- Daily commuting population is approximately 550,000.
- 17 Native American Tribes in three counties





#### San Andreas / Hayward Fault System



#### San Andreas Fault ShakeMap in an M 7.8 Earthquake



#### Hayward Fault ShakeMap in an M 7.0 Earthquake

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Senior Leader Outcomes

At the conclusion of state/federal <u>response</u> operations, <u>operational coordination</u> is sufficient to:

- Accurately Assess the Situation
- ✓ Establish Priorities
- ✓ Gain Access to affected areas via multiple modes
- ✓ Conduct Life-Saving / Life-Sustaining Operations

At the conclusion of state/federal <u>recovery</u> operations, National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) <u>organizations</u>, community assistance programs, and <u>fund raising systems</u> <u>are in place</u> to:

- ✓ Facilitate Information Sharing
- ✓ Expedited Environmental Compliance
- ✓ Restoration of Affected Communities



Senior Leader Intent

State and federal emergency management teams will:

✓ Ensure <u>unity of effort</u>:

- Establishing a joint Unified Coordination Group (UCG)
- Is consistent with priorities of the Governor
- Initial response operations are <u>stabilized</u> within 72hours



Goal / Successful Execution (State / Federal)

The <u>GOAL</u> of the plan is to **establish operational capability in the field** to facilitate a Whole Community response to the disaster and to set the conditions for recovery.

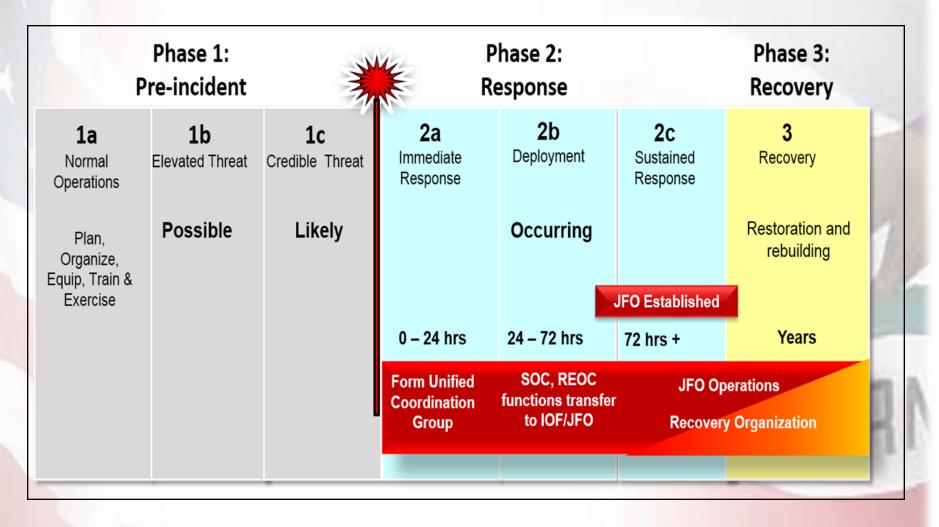
Successful execution requires decisions and actions of leaders in the organization to:

- Deploy personnel
- Form task forces
- Develop an access strategy and a temporary supply chain.
- Conduct "Movement Coordination"

 Coordinate and direct the actions of subordinate organizations through plans, directives, operations orders, movement schedules and mission assignments.



**Operational Phases: Response / Recovery** 





Plan Format: Annexes (1 of 6)

Annex "A" (Task Organization)

Describes the formation of joint State / Federal response management

#### Annex "B" (Intelligence)

Describes the operational impacts necessary for plan development

#### Annex "C" (Operations)

Describes the coordinated State / Federal response actions

#### Annex "D" (Logistics)

Describes State / Federal logistics and supply chain response management

#### Annex "E" (Communications)

Describes State / Federal communications and information response management

#### Annex "X" (Execution)

Depicts an actionable checklist necessary to orchestrate response / recovery

Annex "Y" (Acronyms / Abbreviations)

Annex "Z" (Distribution)

### Plan Overview Plan Strengths (1 of 2)



- **Risk** based vs. **scenario** based (The entire San Andreas Fault System)
- Execution checklists have been developed to ensure critical tasks are completed within the established phases of response and recovery.
- California Emergency Functions (*EFs*) did not exist when the 2008 plan was developed. The EFs are now described and engaged in the new plan.
- Operational activities are now organized by Core Capabilities for the Mission Areas of <u>Response</u> and <u>Recovery</u> as established by the National Preparedness Goal. The 2008 plan organized operational activities according to the Target Capabilities List (TCL).



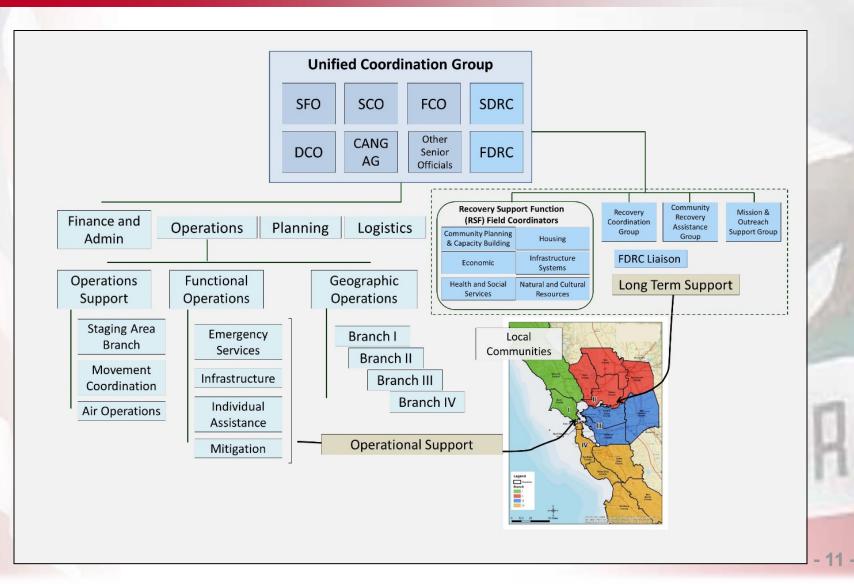
Plan Strengths (2 of 2)

- Multi-Modal Transportation Concept (Air, Surface and Marine)
- Fuel working group (*EF7*, CEC, DGS, Cal OES and CalGuard)
- Task forces identified and approval by EF leads (Fuel, Water, Sheltering and Feeding, Mass Care, Temporary Emergency Power, and Survivor Movement.
- Access and Functional Needs (AFN) are now highlighted throughout the plan
- The event phases of 2a, 2b, and 2c have been changed to 0 to 24 hours, 24 to 72 hours, and 72 hours plus, respectively.
- Long-term recovery actions are described in the new plan.

## Annex "A" Task Org.



Response / Recovery Coordination: Unified Coordination Group



## Annex "B" Intelligence



Operational Impacts – Key Areas

- Damage to infrastructure
- Loss of transportation
- Loss of water and wastewater services
- Damage to petroleum infrastructure
- Loss of electrical power
- Loss of communications capabilities

### Annex "B" Intelligence Modeling – FEMA Hazards US (HAZUS)

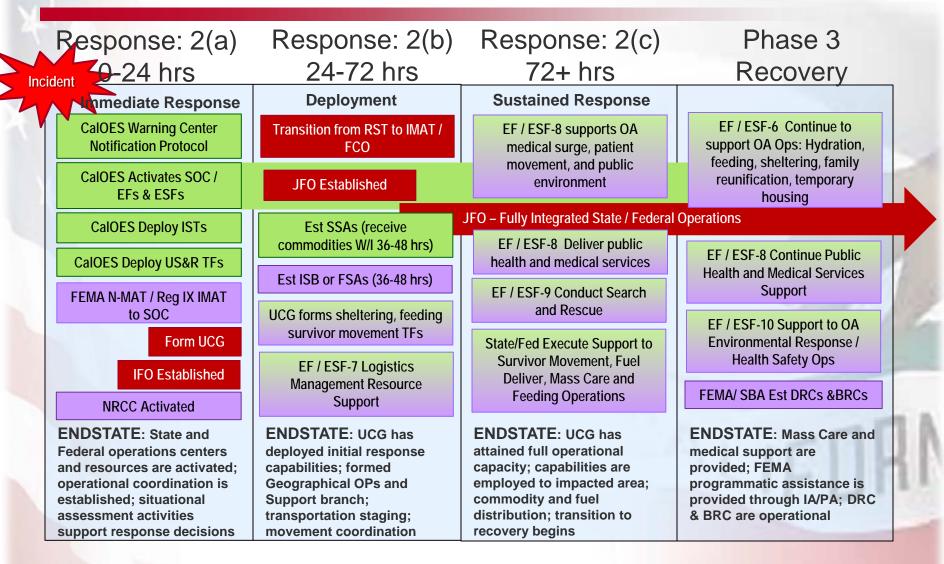


Scenario	Population	Deaths	Trauma	Hospitalized	Emergency Dept. (ED)	Outpatient	EMS Transports
	6,119,027	464	121	606	21,653	38,509	1,455
	Buildings	Damage Complete	Damage Extensive	Damage Moderate	Debris	Economic Loss	
	3,038,798	13,557	39,886	150,800	14.4 M Tons	\$54 billion	
Hayward 7.0 Magnitude	Households	Day 1 w/o Power	Day 3 w/o Power	Day 7 w/o Power	Displaced Households	Short-term Shelter	
	3,597,846	38%	17%	5.4%	76,501	55,295	
	Households	Day 1-3 w/o Water	Day 7 w/o Water	Day 30 w/o Water	Day 90 w/o Water		
	3,597,846	47%	43%	36%	25%	- Address	

Scenario	Population	Deaths	Trauma	Hospitalized	Emergency Dept. (ED)	Outpatient	EMS Transports
	7,748,954	2,550	566	2,401	82,971	139,942	7,270
	Buildings	Damage Complete	Damage Extensive	Damage Moderate	Debris	Economic Loss	
	3,085,867	13,357	59,005	112,363	10 M tons	\$60.5 billion	
San Andreas 7.8 Magnitude	Households	Day 1 w/o Power	Day 3 w/o Power	Day 7 w/o Power	Displaced Households	Short-term Shelter	
rio magintado	3,679,700	56%	32%	14.5%	49,774	29,151	181
	Housebolds	Day 1-3 w/o Water	Day 7 w/o Water	Day 30 w/o Water	Day 90 w/o Water	2111	71.42
	3,679,700	60%	58%	48%	30.5%		



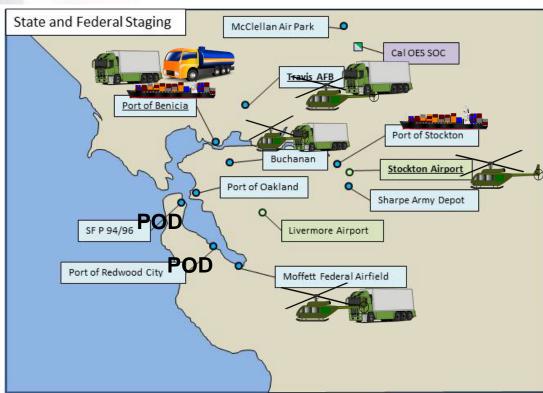
Building Capability: Response / Recovery





**Building Capability: Access Strategy** 

### State / Federal Staging Areas

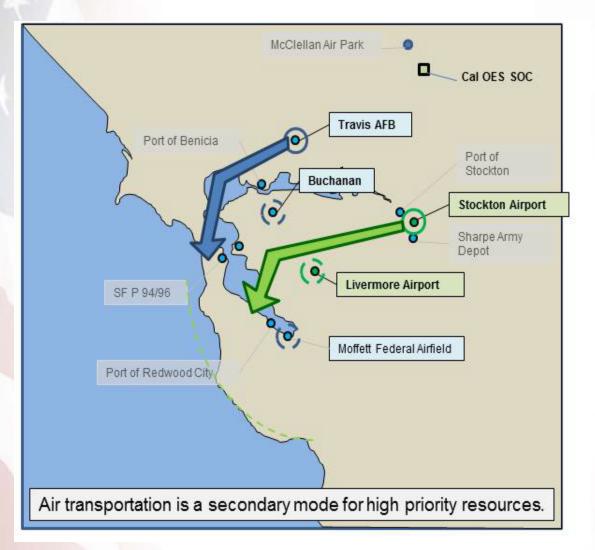


2 State / 12 Federal

- SSA/FSA temporarily locate resources while awaiting assignment or distribution
- The <u>primary</u> State Staging Area (SSA) is the *Stockton* Metropolitan Airport.
- The *Livermore* Airport is a <u>supporting</u> SSA.
- The primary Federal Staging Areas (FSAs) are Travis AFB and the Port of Benicia



**Building Capability: Access Strategy** 



Air transportation is used for <u>high-priority</u> *air transportable resources* moving to the incident site and may include personnel, equipment, and commodities arriving by fixed-wing aircraft with subsequent movement by rotary-wing (helicopter) lift to the incident site, or a combination of rotary-wing and surface lift.

#### Federal

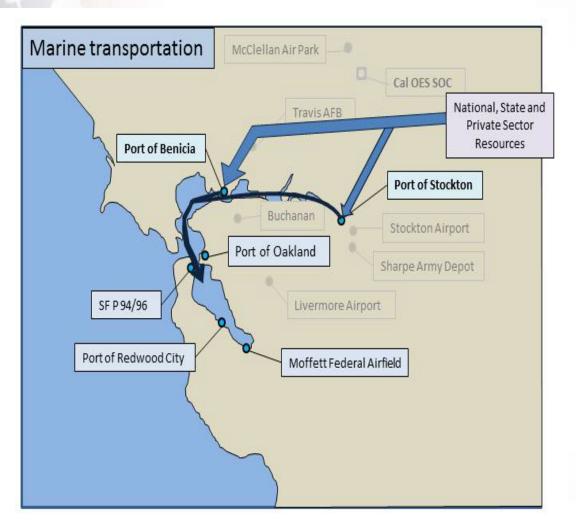
- Travis AFB
- Buchanan

#### State

- Stockton
- Livermore



**Building Capability: Access Strategy** 



The San Francisco Bay would be the least impacted transportation corridor following a Bay Area earthquake.

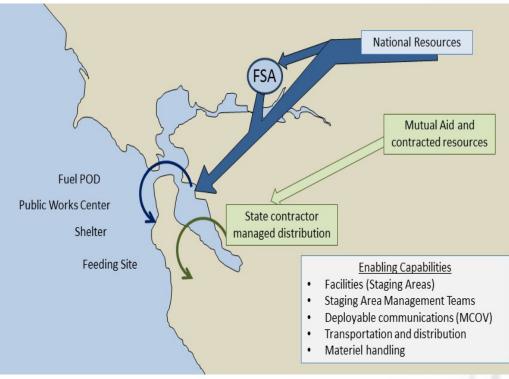
Several major population centers are within several miles of deep water or littoral access points.

To leverage this physical feature, a marine transportation capability will be established for wheeled, <u>containerized</u>, and <u>bulk/heavy</u> <u>resources</u> moving to the incident site and may include:

<u>Two</u> ports of embarkation (**loading**) and <u>five</u> ports of debarkation (**offloading**) have been identified for the delivery of resources by marine transportation

Staging and Distribution Capability

Achieved through the activation, deployment and employment of the following enabling capabilities:

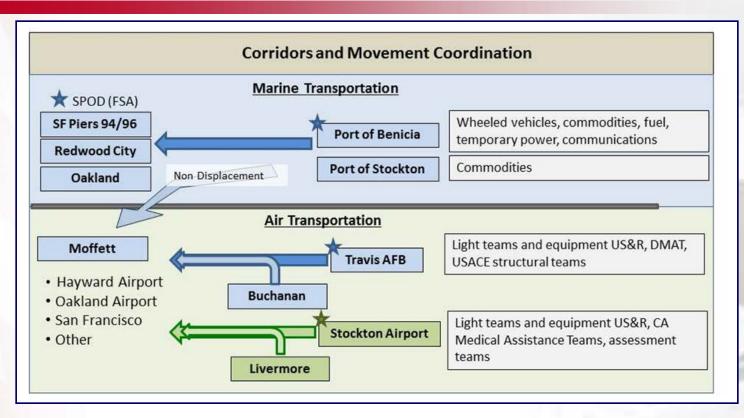


Movement coordination supports the transport of deployed resources until they are checked-in for employment at the incident site





#### **Movement Coordination: Corridors**



- Establish embarkation, movement and debarkation into defined routes
- Develop specialized staging areas (air, marine, wheeled, bulk)
- Manage span of control (by organizing movement control into corridors)
- Prevent conflict and cargo bump (by allocating high priority cargo to fast corridors) 19 -

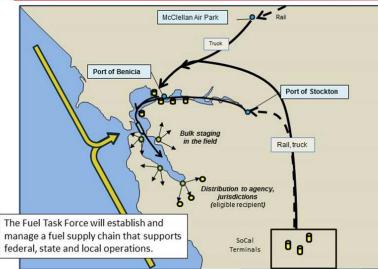


**Primary Logistics Strategies** 

- Fuel Delivery Strategy
- Commodity Delivery Strategy
- Water Delivery Strategy
- Power Delivery Strategy



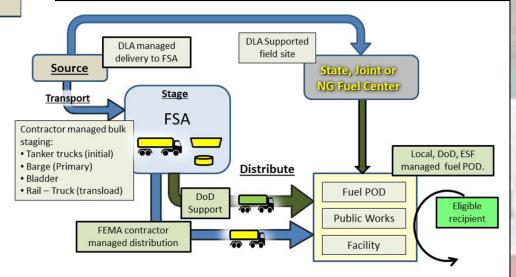
#### Fuel Delivery Strategy



Fuel Delivery Key Operational Requirements

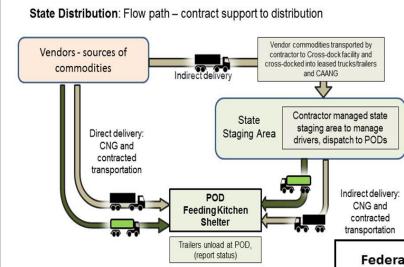
- Sourcing
- Transporting
- Staging
- Distributing

- Cal OES will initiate the formation of a state/federal *Fuel Task Force* within the Operations Section of the UCG.
- Initial push of 3 million gallons of fuel (diesel, gasoline, jet)





State/Federal Commodity Delivery Strategy

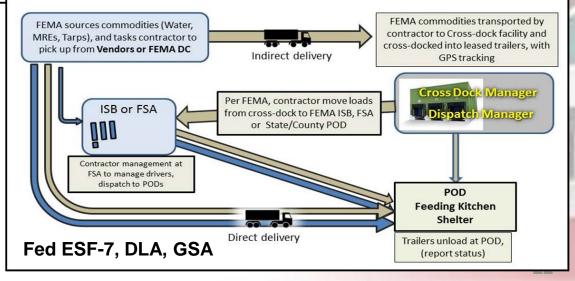


#### **Planning Factors**

- Feeding: 1.75 mil per day
- Water: 15 mil liters per day

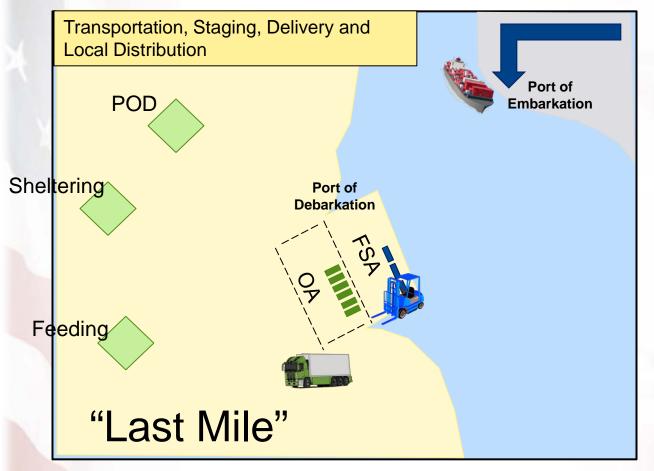
#### Federal Distribution: Flow path – contract support to distribution

Cal OES <u>manages the</u> <u>commodity staging and</u> <u>distribution strategy</u> primarily though <u>direction</u> <u>to contractors</u> who manage physical operations





State/Fed Commodity Delivery Strategy



#### Execution

The SOC and NRCC will execute the strategy until the UCG is operational.

#### **Commodity Delivery**

While state or federal staging operations may deliver commodities to OAs, <u>distribution to recipients (at</u> PODs, feeding sites, or shelters) is the **responsibility of the OAs**.



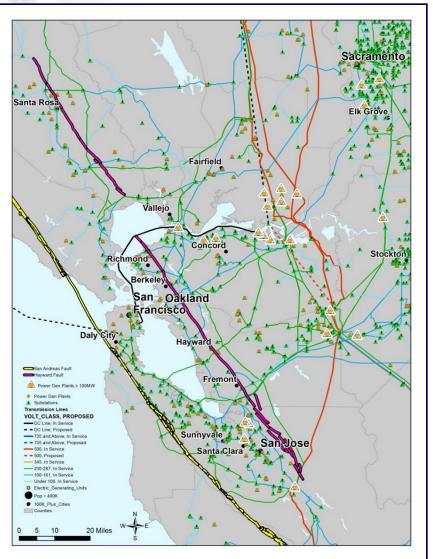
Water Delivery Strategy

The Bay Area's water production and delivery infrastructure consists of <u>conveyance and delivery systems</u>, <u>treatment facilities</u>, and <u>local</u> <u>groundwater wells</u> operated by utility districts.

State and federal response and recovery organizations will source and distribute water as follows:

- Sourcing Water Task Force obtain water from identified sources
- Transportation / Distributing Bulk Water Water TF transport (in bulk) by Tanker truck to: shelters, PODs, other sites identified by CA-ESF-6 and stakeholders
- Water Deliver Water TF Bottled Water (commodity delivery strategy)
- Water Production Water TF identify water production requirements, obtain capabilities through: contract, MARAD, CNG

### Annex "D" Logistics Temporary Emergency Power Strategy



- HAZUS modeling indicates over <u>half of</u> <u>households</u> in the impacted area would be without power for 24 hours and over 14 percent would still be without power one week later.
- Cal OES will initiate the formation of a state/federal *Temporary Emergency Power Task Force* within the Operations Section of the UCG.
- The task force will coordinate the delivery of temporary emergency power and be co-led by EF 3 and ESF 3.
- EF/ESF 3 will deliver temporary emergency power to support <u>public health and medical</u> <u>services</u>, <u>mass care services</u>, <u>critical</u> <u>transportation operations</u>, and <u>logistics</u> <u>operations</u>, such as debarkation/staging areas, in affected areas

Task Forces: Response & Recovery

#### **Fuel Task Force**

• CA-ESF 7

#### Water Delivery Task Force

• CA-ESF 7

#### **Temporary Emergency Power Task Force**

CA-ESFs 3, 12

#### **Sheltering / Feeding Task Force**

CA-ESF 6

#### Mass Care Task Force

• CA-ESF 6

#### **Survivor Movement Task Force**

• CA-ESFs 1, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13



## Annex "X" Checklist



#### Execution Checklist – Phased and Task Force

MASS CARE SERVICES			PHASE 2b: DEPLOYMENT (24–72 HOURS)			
(Appendix C-6)	Responsible		STATE			
Action PHASE 2a: IMMEDIATE RESPONSE (0–24 HOURS)	Stakeholder	Date/Reference	Continue to facilitate the flow of traffic and provide roadway status reports in support of movement operations.	CHP	Survivor Movement	
STATE			JOINT STATE/FEDERAL			
Activate state-led Sheltering and Feeding task forces; activate additional mass care task forces as needed to support OAs.	EF 6 Sheltering and Feeding		Continue to support sheltering, feeding, bulk distribution of emergency supplies (bottled water, food, ice, etc.), access and functional needs populations. reunification. and animal-related	EF/ESF 6	Sheltering and Feeding	
Assess needs and determine levels of support needed;	EF 6	Sheltering and	shelter needs.			
Appendix X-1: Fuel Task Force Execution ChecklistX-1-1						
Appendix X-1: Fuel Task F		ecution ci	IECKIDU			
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Appendix X-2: Water Deli	very Ta	sk Force E			X-2-1	
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Appendix X-2: Water Deli Appendix X-3: Temporary Appendix X-4: Sheltering	very Ta Emerge and Fee	sk Force E ency Powe eding Task	xecution Checklist er Task Force Execution Checklis	st	X-2-1 X-3-1	

provide escorts or road clearance assistance, as needed.		
Coordinate with EF/ESF 15 and MTC to disseminate traffic condition updates.	CHP	Survivor Movement
FEDERAL		
Participate in mass care task forces as requested by the state.	ESF 6	Sheltering and Feeding
Assess and identify the need for requesting contract support.	ESF 6	Sheltering and Feeding
	ESF 6	Sheltering and Feeding
	provide escorts or road clearance assistance, as needed. Coordinate with EF/ESF 15 and MTC to disseminate traffic condition updates. FEDERAL Participate in mass care task forces as requested by the state. Assess and identify the need for requesting contract support. Activate Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments (PSMAs) with federal counterparts and the Red Cross.	Coordinate with EF/ESF 15 and MTC to disseminate traffic condition updates.       CHP         FEDERAL       Participate in mass care task forces as requested by the state.       ESF 6         Assess and identify the need for requesting contract support.       ESF 6         Activate Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments (PSMAs) with federal       ESF 6

Coordinate with local governments to assess embarkation, debarkation, and shelter sites.	EF/ESF 6	Survivor Movement
Deploy FASTs and other support groups to movement sites to assess requirements and provide services to people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.	EF/ESF 6	Survivor Movement
Coordinate with local governments to maintain movement tracking data.	EF/ESF 6	Survivor Movement
Activate and deploy client assistance services.	EF/ESF 6	Survivor Movement
Deploy resources, including fuel, food, and water, blankets, etc., to affected areas in support of survivor movement operations.	EF/ESF 7	Survivor Movement

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## Way Forward



Senior Leader Outcomes, NPG Core / Target Capabilities

#### <u>Response</u>

#### Accurately Assess the Situation

- ✓ Situational Assessment
- Operational Communications

#### Establish Priorities

- Public Information & Warning
- ✓ Planning
- ✓ Operational Coordination

### Gain Access to affected areas via multiple modes

- Environmental Response / Health & Safety
- ✓ Critical Transportation
- On-Scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement

#### Conduct Life-Saving / Life-Sustaining Operations

- Mass Search & Rescue Operations
- ✓ Mass Care Services
- Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical
- ✓ Logistics & Supply Chain Management
- Infrastructure Systems

### **Recovery**

#### Facilitate Information Sharing

- ✓ Operational Coordination
- ✓ Public Information & Warning

#### Expedite Environmental Compliance

- ✓ Infrastructure Systems
- ✓ Natural & Cultural Resources
- ✓ Operational Coordination

#### Restoration of Affected Communities

- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Health & Social Services
- ✓ Economic Recovery



# Conclusion (1 of 2)



- BAEP is State and Federal response / recovery plan
- SOC and NRCC orchestrate response until UCG is operational
- All CA-ESFs and most DOCs are activated
- Inter-agency collaboration is paramount for response / recovery
- Response task forces are essential to response / recovery operations
- Training and exercises are key to effective response and timely recovery



# Conclusion (2 of 2)

"Exercises and real-world incidents teach lessons learned and provide best practices that can help improve preparedness for future events".

> - "National Preparedness Report", March 30, 2015



### National Preparedness Report

March 30, 2015



## **Contact Info**



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