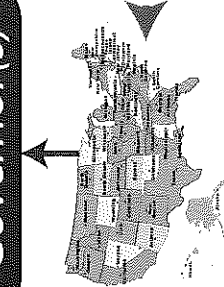


Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)

State System

Federal System

Governor(s)



President

Stafford Act
(Not less than
75% reimbursement)

Primary Federal Agency/FEMA



Governors. Responsible for the public safety and welfare of their respective State's citizens. They can request Federal assistance, including a Stafford Act Presidential declaration of "emergency" or "major disaster," when it becomes clear that their State's capabilities will be insufficient or have been exceeded.

2

Directors, State Emergency Management Agencies. Ensure that their States are prepared to deal with large-scale emergencies. They are also responsible for coordinating the State response to any incident.

Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMAC). EMAC is the Nation's State-to-State mutual aid system. Consented to by Congress, EMAC is in effect in all 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and U.S.VI.

State/Local Agencies. Local leaders and emergency managers prepare their communities to manage incidents locally.

State National Guard Forces. Immediately available to operate under the command and control of the Governor. FEMA provides direct financial support to States under the Stafford Act.

Additional Support Available to States and their Local Communities:

- Regional Compacts/Bilateral State-to-State agreements
- Mutual aid and assistance from local jurisdictions
- Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

President. When a Governor requests assistance, the President will task a Primary Federal Agency to lead and coordinate the Federal response to a declared "emergency" or "major disaster."

3

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Serves as the Primary Federal Agency to lead and coordinate the Federal response to a Stafford Act declared "emergency" or "major disaster."

National Response Framework (NRF), and the role of the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO).

Guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards emergency response. The NRF contains fifteen Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), which represent functional capabilities. Each ESF has a Federal Department or Agency assigned as its lead coordinator, and responds to an FCO

appointed for each emergency who is responsible for the coordination of resources provided under the Stafford Act. A Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO) responds to FCO requirements for DoD support of all fifteen ESFs. DoD is the lead coordinator for ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering) through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

For more information refer to:

- FEMA: (800) 621-FEMA / TTY (800) 462-7585 or <http://www.fema.gov>
- NRF: <http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nrf>
- ESFs: <http://fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-esf-all.pdf>

Department of Defense (DoD). DoD is prepared to play a key role supporting disaster response, consistent with the NRF. Each FEMA Region has a DCO who works directly with the FCO and is the lead coordinator of DoD support. Additional forms of existing DoD DSCA support include:

Immediate Response Authority. Allows DoD officials to use resources under their control to support life-saving efforts and mitigate significant property damage in response to requests from local officials when an imminent danger exists and there is not time to obtain higher-level DoD approval. Such support will be limited in duration and subject to DoD review.

Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreements.

Reciprocal agreements with DoD installations that typically include fire protection.

Specific DoD Agencies with Existing Authorities to conduct DSCA:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)
- National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)

DoD Support is Provided to Federal Departments and Agencies:

- DoD is in direct support of Federal Departments and Agencies
- DoD Responds to requests and requirements from Federal Departments and Agencies

What is DSCA?

DSCA is support provided by U.S. Federal military forces, DoD civilians, DoD contract personnel, DoD Component assets and, in coordination with the Governors, Federally funded National Guard forces in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for "special events."

Who We Are

We are the DSCA Office and are located within the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Americas' Security Affairs. We coordinate DoD's domestic efforts in support of other Federal Departments and Agencies, States, and local authorities.

What We Do

When requested, DoD provides essential support to civil authorities in response to a crisis or a natural disaster, or in support of special events when local, Tribal, and State capabilities are overwhelmed, exhausted or unavailable. This support can be made available within the United States, including any territory or possession.

What You Can Do

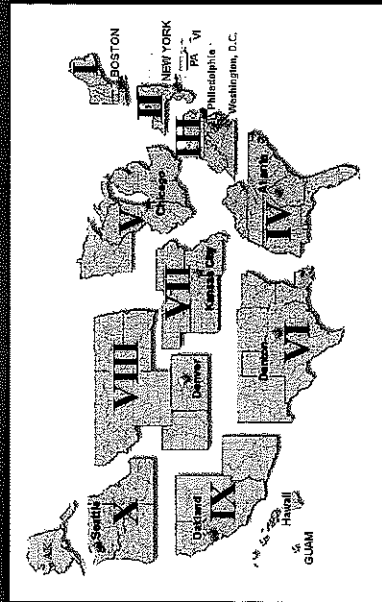
Don't wait for a crisis to unfold to learn how this process can help your community. Ask if there is an existing Mutual Aid Agreement between your community and any nearby DoD installations or if your State has an EMAC agreement. Such agreements can save lives and mitigate damage during a time of crisis. Check for updates of this guide at the following website:

[http://policy.defense.gov/portals/11/ Documents/Idasa/References/DSCA
_Interagency_Partner%20Guide.pdf](http://policy.defense.gov/portals/11/Documents/Idasa/References/DSCA_Interagency_Partner%20Guide.pdf)

"We must always be preparing for the next disaster" and focused on "what we can do."

- W. Craig Fugate, FEMA Administrator, August 29, 2010

DoD is a partner in support of FEMA, whose mission is to reduce the loss of life and property and protect communities Nationwide from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters. FEMA is organized into ten "Regions" as depicted on the map below.



FEMA coordinates response support from across the Federal Government and certain Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) by calling up, as needed, Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). DoD is the lead coordinator for ESF #3 and could be a major contributor in all 15 of the ESFs below:

- 1- Transportation
- 2- Communications
- 3- Public Works & Engineering
- 4- Firefighting
- 5- Emergency Management
- 6- Mass Care, Emergency...
- 7- Logistics Management &...
- 8- Public Health & Medical Services
- 9- Search & Rescue
- 10- Oil & HAZMAT...
- 11- Agriculture & Natural Resources
- 12- Energy
- 13- Public Safety & Security
- 14- Long-Term Community Recovery
- 15- External Affairs

Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)

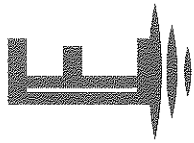


Interagency Partner Guide

April 2013



Office of the Assistant
Secretary of Defense
(Homeland Defense & Americas' Security Affairs)
2600 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-2600



MEDICAL INTEGRATION

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS REDUNDANCY - SYNTHESIZE

DAMAGED HOSPITAL EVACUATION

FIELD HOSPITALS, DMAT'S, DMAT'S

PATIENT MANAGEMENT RESOURCES - DDMAT?

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH COMMUNITIES WIDE

SALLY ASSOCI, STATE HEALTH

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES

8 COALITION MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

MISSIONS PRE-SCRIPTED

UNDERSTAND ROUTE PRIORITIES

MEDICAL USE OF AIR ASSETS

STAFFING SPECIALTIES

ROUTE OPENING & DEBRIS CLEARANCE

INTERCONNECTED ROUTE KNOWLEDGE & DETAILS

PRACTICE AIR SEASONS

ECONOMY

AFTERSHOES

DIFFICULTY OF SITUATION MANAGEMENT

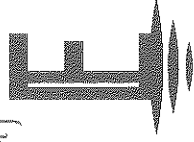
PRE-DEPARTURE SITES

JUST IN TIME LOGISTICS

MEDIA

DOSE RATE EXERCISES

□ STAND GO DOWN
THE USES
PROBABILITY SLIDE



BEACH LANDING

COASTAL SUPPORT

BASE INSTALLATION

FUEL - EXECUTION TO

USING PRIVATE RESOURCES

OR AIR PORTS TO

THE SOUND

WATER SUPPLY

EMERGENCY 2016

GO BEACH STRATEGY

AND TRENDS FOR

10/32 - DS COM 11ES

MAINTAINING WEBSIDE CLEARANCE & PORT REOPENING

AUTHORITIES AND CAPABILITIES

NEED CONSIDER CLEANING FOCUS

DEBRIS TYPE - CLEANERS - LAND & FRESHWATER

FRESHWATER

ASSETS FROM OUT OF AREA

INTERMEDIATE NATURE OF TRANSPORTATION

ARRIVAL: 1) DEPLOY 2) COMM COMM GOALS 3) RECOVERY AS WITH

PRIORITIZE LIFE SAFETY AND SIMULACRA

EXERCISE - CONNECTING DSCA

MASS CARE

STANDARDIZED SHELTER PROGRAM

SHELTER PLUS HOST COASTAL COMMUNITIES

EST 6/7 DAILY CONFERENCE CALLS

JTF JFO COORDINATION

EXERCISE FOCUS



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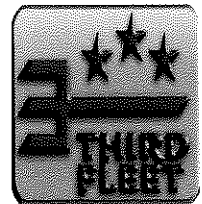
Kenny Floyd
Vice Admiral, United States Navy
Commander, U.S. THIRD Fleet

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Fax: (619) 524-9503



02 August 2013
Seattle, Washington



Welcome

Welcome to the Second Pacific Northwest Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Seminar. Commander, U.S. Navy THIRD Fleet and Commander, Navy Region Northwest would like to thank all of the Departments, Agencies, and Commands that have come together today to help improve our understanding of and planning for the complex catastrophe that is the Cascadia Subduction Zone Scenario.

We sincerely appreciate the support of the City of Seattle, King County, Washington State EMD and National Guard, the Army Corps of Engineers, the US Coast Guard, FEMA Region X, and the Department of Health and Human Services in bringing this event together.

We look forward to continuing to build upon the relationships developed and insights gained from last year's event.

This workshop/seminar was conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). The authorized distribution of seminar documents is limited to seminar planning team members, seminar participants, and other individuals as designated by the seminar planning team.

We are very interested in your feedback. You will find a Participant Feedback Form on your table. Please complete the feedback form at the end of the seminar and return it to either the seminar hosts or the seminar support team.

Agenda

0730-0800 Check in

0800-0815 Opening remarks (VADM Floyd, USN)

0815-0820 Scenario overview and working group "rules" overview (LCDR Stansfield, USN)

0820-0830 Cascadia Subduction Zone Update (Vince Maykovich, FEMA)

0830-1015 Cross-functional Working Groups (Break-out rooms, details attached)

- Group 1: Beach landing location and support (DoD led)
- Group 2: Route opening / debris clearance (Seattle Transportation led)
- Group 3: Maritime route opening / debris clearance (USCG led)
- Group 4: DoD medical integration
- Group 5: Mass Care (Pierce County led)

0830-0845 Port Reopening Overview – Groups 1&3 (Mr. Tim Lupher, USCG)

1020-1100 Integration Points Discussion (Working Group Leads brief)

1100-1200 Cross-functional Working Groups continue (return to break-out rooms)

1200-1220 Lunch & arrival of Senior Leaders (Buffet)

1230-1310 Working Lunch & Key Note Speaker (Lt Gen Dubie, USNORTHCOM)

1310-1320 Break

1320-1440 Working Group Out-briefs (Working Group Leads brief)

1450-1550 Senior Leaders Panel

Mr. Murphy (FEMA Region X)
Mr. Ezelle (Washington State, EMD)
Ms. Graff (City of Seattle, OEM)
VADM Floyd (USN, C3F)
LTG Brown (USA, I Corps)
Lt Gen Dubie (USAF, USNORTHCOM)
RADM Ray (USCG, PACAREA)
MG Daugherty (Washington State, TAG)
BGen Mundy (USMC, I MEF)
COL Kem (USACE)

1550-1600 Closing remarks (RDML Bolivar, USN)

Panel Members

Lieutenant General Michael D. Dubie, Deputy Commander, US Northern Command

Lt. Gen. Michael D. Dubie is the Deputy Commander, United States Northern Command, and Vice Commander, U.S. Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command at Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado. General Dubie began his military career in 1979 in the Army ROTC program at the University of Vermont and simultaneously joined the 150th Aviation Battalion, Vermont Army National Guard. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant, Armor Branch, in 1981. After transferring to the Vermont Air National Guard, General Dubie held a variety of command, staff and supervisory positions at the 158th Fighter Wing and Vermont Joint Force Headquarters. Additionally, General Dubie commanded the 447th Air Expeditionary Group at the Baghdad International Airport, Iraq. Before assuming his current position, General Dubie served as the Adjutant General of Vermont, responsible for commanding units of the Air and Army National Guard.

Vice Admiral Floyd, Commander, U.S. THIRD Fleet

Vice Admiral Floyd hails from Lewisburg, W.Va., and was commissioned through the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill NROTC program in May 1980. He was designated a naval flight officer in August 1981 and completed training in the F-14A at VF-101 in May 1982.

He served as the executive officer and subsequently the commanding officer of the VF-32 Swordsmen from 1994 to 1997. Other sea tours include a tour as the executive officer of USS Constellation and deputy commander of Carrier Air Wing 7 where he participated in Operation Enduring Freedom. He commanded Carrier Air Wing 7 from 2003 to 2004.

He has served flag tours as director, Aviation and Aircraft Carrier Plans and Requirements (OPNAV N880) and deputy director, Air Warfare Division (OPNAV N88B) prior to assuming command of Strike Force Training Pacific in 2009. He returned to the OPNAV staff as director, Air Warfare Division (OPNAV N88) followed by Warfare Integration (OPNAV N9I), and Deputy Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for warfare systems (N9B). In June 2013, he assumed command of U.S. THIRD Fleet, headquartered in San Diego.

Lieutenant General Robert Brooks Brown, U.S. Army, Commanding General, I Corps and Joint Base Lewis-McChord

LTG Brown was commissioned into the Infantry in May of 1981 after graduating from the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1986, LTG Brown attended graduate school at the University of Virginia, where he earned a master's degree in education. He continued his military studies at the United States Command and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

LTG Brown has had numerous command and operational staff assignments throughout the world to include Brigade combat command in Iraq during Operation Iraqi Freedom. After assignments in the United States, he redeployed to Iraq as the Deputy Commanding General (Support) of the 25th Infantry Division, his first General Officer assignment. In 2010, LTG Brown transitioned to Germany where he served as the Chief of Staff, United States Army Europe and Deputy Commander, U.S. Army NATO. Upon completion he moved to Fort Benning, Georgia and commanded the Maneuver Center of Excellence and Fort Benning from 2010 to 2012.

Panel Members

Major General Bret D. Daugherty, The Adjutant General, Washington State

Major General Bret D. Daugherty assumed duties as The Adjutant General, Washington on 28 July 2012. As The Adjutant General, he commands all Washington Army and Air National Guard forces and Director of the State's Emergency Management and Enhanced 911 programs. General Daugherty also serves as Homeland Security Advisor to the Governor of Washington and as State Administrative Agent for all United States Department of Homeland Security grants awarded to Washington's state, local, tribal and non-profit agencies and organizations.

General Daugherty attended Seattle University where he was awarded an Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps scholarship. Upon graduating as a Distinguished Military Graduate with a BS in psychology in June of 1980, he was commissioned as a Regular Army Second Lieutenant. He left active duty in 1989 and joined the Washington Army National Guard in 1990. He received his Master of Science in Counselling Psychology from American Technological University, his Masters of Public Administration from Seattle University in 1989, and Master of Science, Strategic Studies from the United States Army War College in 2000.

Rear Admiral Charles W. Ray, United States Coast Guard, Deputy Commander, Pacific Area

Admiral Charles W. Ray assumed his duties as Deputy Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Pacific Area on June 17, 2013. Prior to this assignment, he served as the Fourteenth Coast Guard District Commander responsible for U.S. Coast Guard operations from Hawaii to Guam to American Samoa and throughout Oceania. Rear Admiral Ray's previous Flag Assignments include service with U.S. Forces Iraq as Director of the Iraq Training and Advisory Mission for the Ministry of Interior, and as the Military Advisor to the Secretary of the Department Homeland Security.

Rear Admiral Ray has served at six Coast Guard Air Stations from Alaska to the Caribbean. He was designated an Aeronautical Engineer in 1988. He commanded Coast Guard Air Station Borinquen, Puerto Rico from 2002 through 2005. Rear Admiral Ray holds a Master's of Science Degree in Industrial Administration from Purdue University and a Master's of Science Degree in National Resource Strategy from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in Washington, D.C.

Brigadier General Carl E. Mundy III, USMC, Deputy Commanding General, I Marine Expeditionary Force, and Commanding General Marine Expeditionary Brigade

BGen Mundy received a commission after graduating from Auburn University in August 1983. An infantry officer, he has commanded at the platoon, company, battalion, and Marine Expeditionary Unit levels. He deployed twice to Iraq, first as a battalion commander and later as a Marine Expeditionary Unit commander during Operation Iraqi Freedom.

He also served in several staff assignments beginning with the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at Parris Island, South Carolina; The Basic School in Quantico, Virginia; the I Marine Expeditionary Force headquarters at Camp Pendleton, California; the Marine Corps' Office of Legislative Affairs; the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization in Washington D.C.; and at HQMC before being assigned to the US Central Command Headquarters in September 2011.

Between these assignments he attended the United States Army Armor Officer Advanced Course and Cavalry Leaders Course at Ft Knox, Kentucky; the Marine Corps Command and Staff College and School of Advanced Warfighting at Quantico, Virginia; the Joint Forces Staff College in Norfolk, Virginia; and he studied foreign policy at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C.

Panel Members

Rear Admiral Babette Bolivar, Commander, Navy Region Northwest

Bolivar has served in numerous leadership positions of USS *Reclaimer* (ARS 42), *Grasp* (ARS 51), USS *Grapple* (ARS 53) and USS *Recovery* (ARS 43). She served as the commanding officer of USS *Salvor* (ARS 52) and officer in charge of Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare Program while deployed to Afghanistan in support of Operation *Enduring Freedom*. Ashore, Bolivar has served in various leadership assignments and served as the commanding officer of Naval Weapons Station Yorktown and of Navy Munitions Command Continental United States East Division. Most recently, she served as the chief of staff for Commander, Navy Installations Command. In June 2013, Bolivar assumed the duties as Commander, Navy Region Northwest in Silverdale, Wash. Bolivar has a Master of Science degree in Management from Troy State University.

Colonel John S. Kem, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Commander, Northwestern Division

Kem directs a 4,800-member workforce and a multi-billion annual program in civil works, military construction, and environmental restoration that spans 14 states throughout the Missouri and Columbia River basins. These activities are implemented through five operating districts in Portland, OR. Seattle and Walla Walla, Wash., Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Nb.

Prior to assuming Command of Northwestern Division, Col. Kem served as the Chief, Programs Division, Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison for the U.S. Army. In addition to numerous stateside and overseas combat and operations assignments, Col. Kem served as Commander of the 16th Armored Engineer BN, 1st Armored Division and Commander of the Corps' Europe District, where he was responsible for construction and engineering support for EUCOM and AFRICOM. He was deployed to Afghanistan as the Director of Engineering, NATO Training Mission and oversaw a \$10.5 billion program to build facilities for the Afghan National Army and Police.

Col. Kem was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers after graduating as a distinguished cadet from the U.S. Military Academy with a B.S. in civil engineering in 1985. He holds an MBA from Kellogg Business School and M.S. in Environmental Engineering from Northwestern University. He is a licensed professional engineer in the Commonwealth of Virginia and a Chartered Financial Analyst.

Kenneth D. Murphy, FEMA Region X, Regional Administrator

Kenneth Murphy served with Oregon Emergency Management from 1999 to 2010. He also served on the Oregon Homeland Security Council, Oregon's State Interoperability Executive Council, the Governor's Search and Rescue Policy Commission, and the Governor's Recovery Cabinet, as well as being appointed to serve on FEMA's National Advisory Council. Murphy spent nearly three decades as a member of the Oregon Army National Guard, in traditional and active duty roles before his retirement in 1999. During that time, he served as Director of Military Support to Civilian Authorities, where he was responsible for the Guard's coordination and response to emergencies. He also was Chief of the U.S. Army's European Crisis Action Team in Heidelberg, Germany. Mr. Murphy held numerous command and staff level positions during his military career.

Murphy is a past President of the National Emergency Management Association. He is a graduate of Concordia University with a bachelor's degree in management and communications, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the Naval Post Graduate School Executive Leadership Program.

Scenario Background

The scenario for this discussion is based upon the full rupture of Cascadian Subduction Zone fault line located 50 to 80 miles off the Pacific Northwest coast from the Brooks Peninsula on Vancouver Island, British Columbia to Cape Mendocino in Northern California and spans 800 miles.

The Cascadia fault is formed by convergence of the Juan de Fuca and North American tectonic plates. Subduction is the process at convergent boundaries when one tectonic plate moves under another. Subduction zones produce some of the world's largest earthquakes. These powerful earthquakes can exceed M9.0, last for five minutes or longer and produce aftershocks lasting for months.

Devastating subduction zone earthquakes (a type of megathrust rupture) include the M9.1 Sumatra-Andaman earthquake in 2004, the M9.2 Alaska earthquake in 1964, and the M9.5 Chile earthquake in 1960. Both the geology (fault structure) and the coastal geography of the CSZ fault bear strong similarities to the Sumatran fault zone that ruptured in a massive M9.1 earthquake in 2004, resulting in the death of 280,000 people.

It is estimated that a magnitude 9.0 CSZ earthquake occurs every 350 to 500 years. A study published by USGS in 2012 estimated a 7-12 percent chance of a M 9.0 CSZ earthquake in the next 50 years. The last CSZ earthquake occurred on January 26, 1700, estimated at M9.1

The catastrophic event scenario used for planning is a complete rupture of the 800-mile Cascadia Subduction Zone fault, resulting in an M9.0 earthquake, with ground shake lasting up to five minutes and a 12 to 40 feet (possibly up to 80 feet) tsunami wave that will reach the coast 10 to 30 minutes after the earthquake, depending on coastal location. This event directly affects more than 140,000 square miles in three states and two FEMA regions and British Columbia, Canada. The tsunami affects 11 coastal counties, 3 inland Puget Sound counties, and 55 local jurisdictions. Numerous aftershocks of M7.0 or greater occur subsequently, which generate additional tsunami waves over the 453 miles of impacted coastline in Oregon and Washington.

In addition to the ground shake from the earthquake and inundation from the tsunami, second-order impacts of soil liquefaction and land subsidence occurs. The impact of the earthquake is estimated to result in 1,085 deaths and 23,615 injuries. The impact of the tsunami is estimated to result in 11,581 deaths and 3,760 injuries. These impacts are from the initial earthquake and resulting tsunami and do not factor in additional impacts from successive tsunamis, aftershocks or subduction.

1,100 DEATHS 24,000 INJ
10,600 " TSUNAMI (4,800 WA)

PLANNING X MISSING
SAVE & SUSTAIN LIFE
GET STATE RECOVERY

Working Groups

Beach Landing Location and Support

Objective: Identify locations for potential ship to shore supply and commencement of support (route opening, mass care, etc). Identify seams and tie-ins to overall route opening plans.

Logistics centered discussion on establishing a RESOURCE STAGING AREA that would enable the loading/unloading of recovery resources from ships. This would include options for support to Puget Sound, the Columbia River, and potentially isolated coastal communities.

Participants: USN, USMC, USA, USCG, Grays Harbor EM, Seattle EM, King County EM, WA EMD, WSDOT, WA National Guard, FEMA, DOT.

Route Opening / Debris Clearance (Land)

Objective: Identify civilian organizations DoD would likely be supporting based on geography (Army, Naval, Guard construction capabilities). Identify any capability gaps DoD may be requested requiring resources from outside the area or currently planning.

A transportation centered discussion: The Puget Sound Region has been developing a Regional Catastrophic Plan that covers restoration of transportation arteries following a major earthquake in the Puget Sound region. This plan will be the springboard for the discussion and can be broadened to include debris clearance.

Discussion will include the integrated plan of how to leverage USN, USMC, USA, WNG assets to restore lines of communication, and how the key routes are prioritized.

Participants: USN, USMC, USA, USCG, USACE, WA National Guard, City of Seattle DOT, King County DOT and Metro, WSDOT, WA EMD, FEMA, DOT,

→ 1) LANDING 2) LOGISTICS LINK UP w/FEMA
RECOVER SEAS

PORT OPENING: 1) DEBRIS REMOVAL 2) LANDFILL SITES 3) INFORMATION OPDORS
4) HOW TO PRIORITIZE PORTS 5) STRATEGIC PRIORITIES
FEMA WILL ESTABLISH A MARITIME BRANCH

Working Groups

Route Opening / Debris Clearance (Maritime)

Objective: Identify how DoD would support partner maritime organizations (National Guard, USCG, USACE, NOAA, and industry) to open prioritized maritime corridors.

Important discussions will include: How to leverage USN, USMC, USA, WNG assets to restore lines of communication and transport, how the key routes are prioritized (including a discussion of reopening the Hood Canal for its strategic implications), bridge and terminal reconstruction (intermodal connectivity), debris management, and the employment of DoD assets to augment dive and salvage efforts.

Participants: USN, USMC, USA, USCG, USACE, WA National Guard, WSDOT, WA EMD, NOAA, FEMA.

DoD Medical Integration

Objective: Identify locations potentially requiring expeditionary medical capability. Identify potential seams for integration of local DoD medical capacity into NDMS response.

A medical focused discussion that increases awareness of the capabilities DoD can bring to the table to support health/medical/EMS operations. Health Department and HHS/NDMS integration and planning support required.

Discussion will include how regional military medical centers integrate into the response.

Participants: HHS, JRMPOs, USN, USMC, USA, PHSKC, Pierce County, Snohomish County, WA DOH, Madigan Army Medical Center.

- 1) Routes driven by life safety access
interface w/ medical community Fuel Delivery
- 2) Capability needs w/ coastal communities
- 3) Common operating picture
- 4) Sustainment of response w/ a crippled community

Joint Regional Medical Plan - mission assigned
move patients out of area
Command and control
Are there military assets to assist organically in?

Working Groups

Mass Care

Objective: Identify potential DoD capabilities required in support of "life sustaining" functions (shelter, food, water, etc.).

A human services-centric discussion to include non-profit partners and the Red Cross. The goal is to increase awareness of DoD capabilities to support sheltering operations for either citizen, special needs, or responder populations, and attempt to identify any likely remote/isolated sites or communities that may require unique DoD capabilities (e.g. helos, landing craft, etc).

DoD support will be focused on sustainment of shelter facilities and support to ESF 6.

Participants: USN, USMC, US Army, WNG, FEMA, WA EMD, participating city/county OEMs, Red Cross

2 TYPES ASSISTANCE: 1) IMMEDIATE (MAYBE TO COMING) 2) MISSION ASSIGNMENTS

DEPENSE COORDINATION ELEMENT → MISSION SPECIFIC

CASCADIA - JOINT OPERATIONAL AREA
NAVY/MARINE SEA-BASED SELF CONTAINED

MARINE - 5 DAYS AWAY FROM SAN-DIEGO

NAVY - 5-7 DAYS

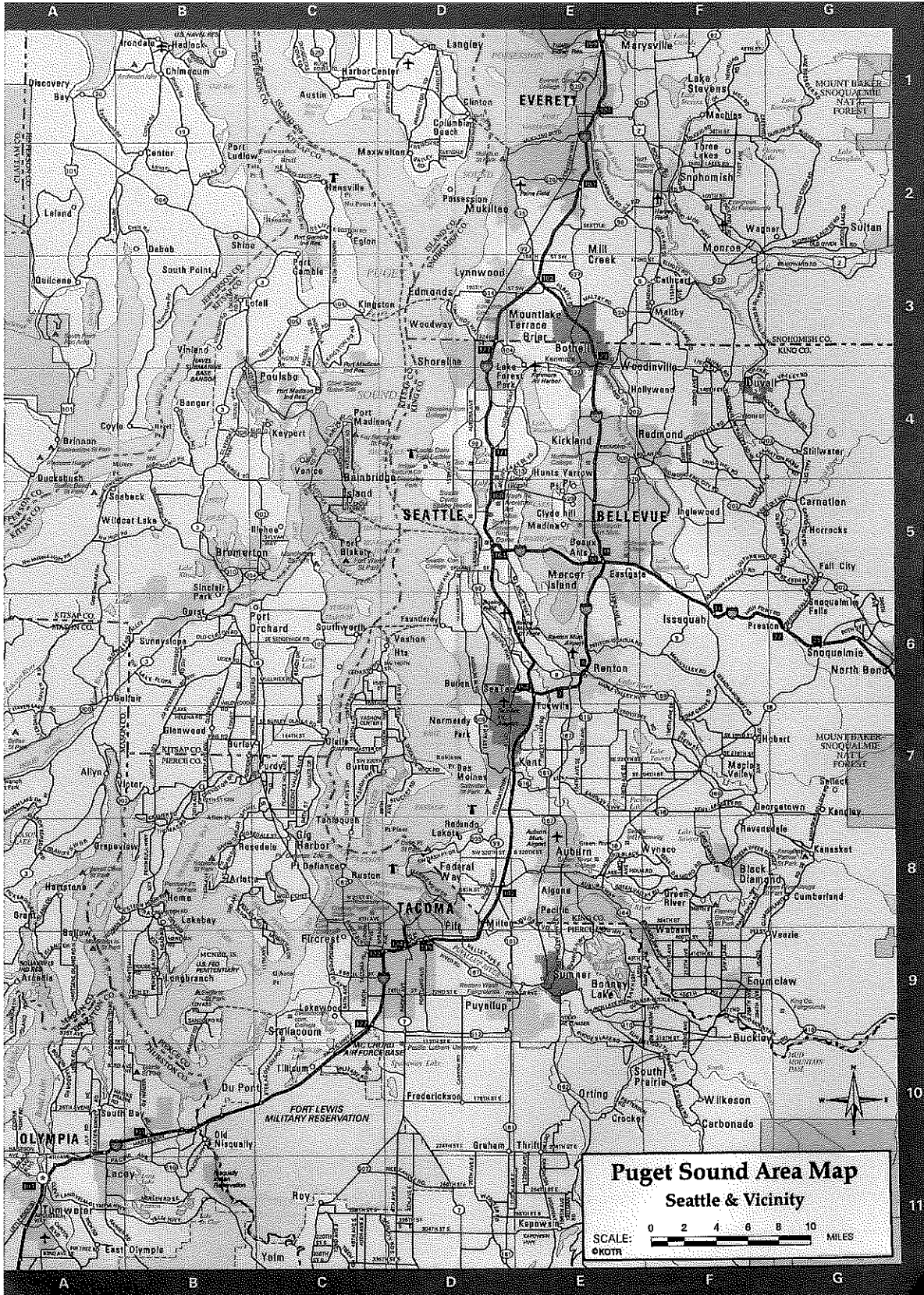
RENEWABLE SUPPORT

NO MOBILE STRUCTURES (NAVY/MARINE)

-
- 1) TIE IN TO LOCAL COMMUNITY
 - 2) STANDARDIZE SHELTER SYSTEM
 - 3) OSCA SUPPORT MASS CARE BUT IS NOT A PROVIDER
 - 4) COMMAND AND COORDINATION CLARITY IN THEIR REGION
 - 5) PRIORITIZATION OF RESOURCES (LIKE BROWNS)
- MILITARY UNDERSTANDING OUR RELATIONSHIPS

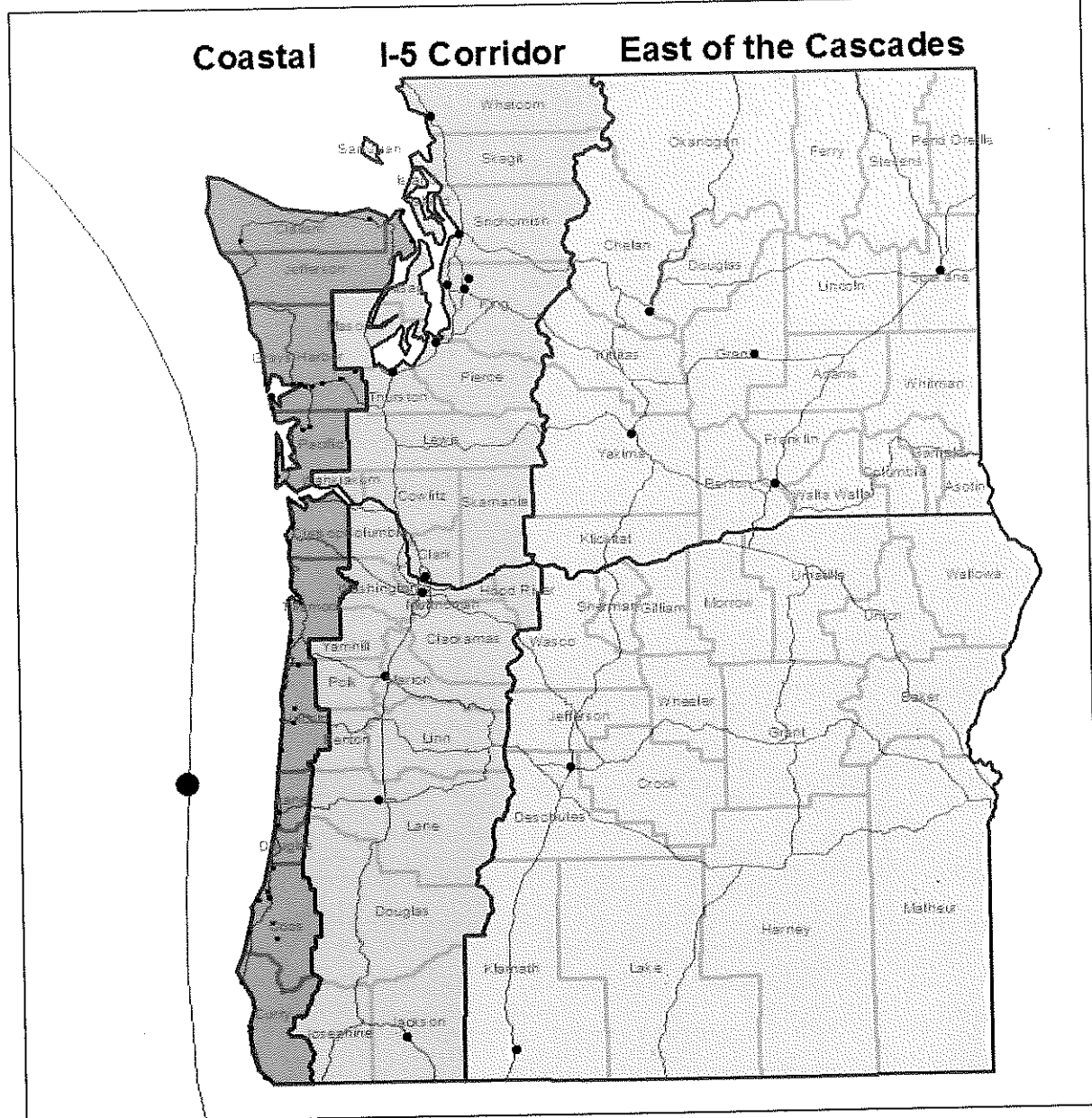
Maps

Seattle Area



Maps

CSZ Geographic Areas



Legend

- Coastal
- I-5 Corridor
- East of the Cascades
- State Boundaries
- Earthquake Epicenter
- Subduction Zone Fault
- Major Cities
- Coastal Communities
- Major Roads

0 20 40 80 120 160 Miles

Created by FEMARX
04/03/2012



Maps

Cascadia Subduction Zone

