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# Cascadia Subduction Zone

CONPLAN Brief  
07 January 2015



# The Guard Response

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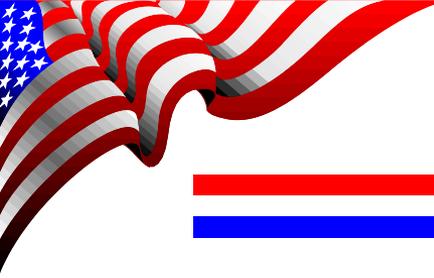
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Washington Military Department's coordination of DOD assets under the Dual Status Commander concept IOT provide support and sustainment to Federal and State ESF actions



# Situation



# Area of Interest

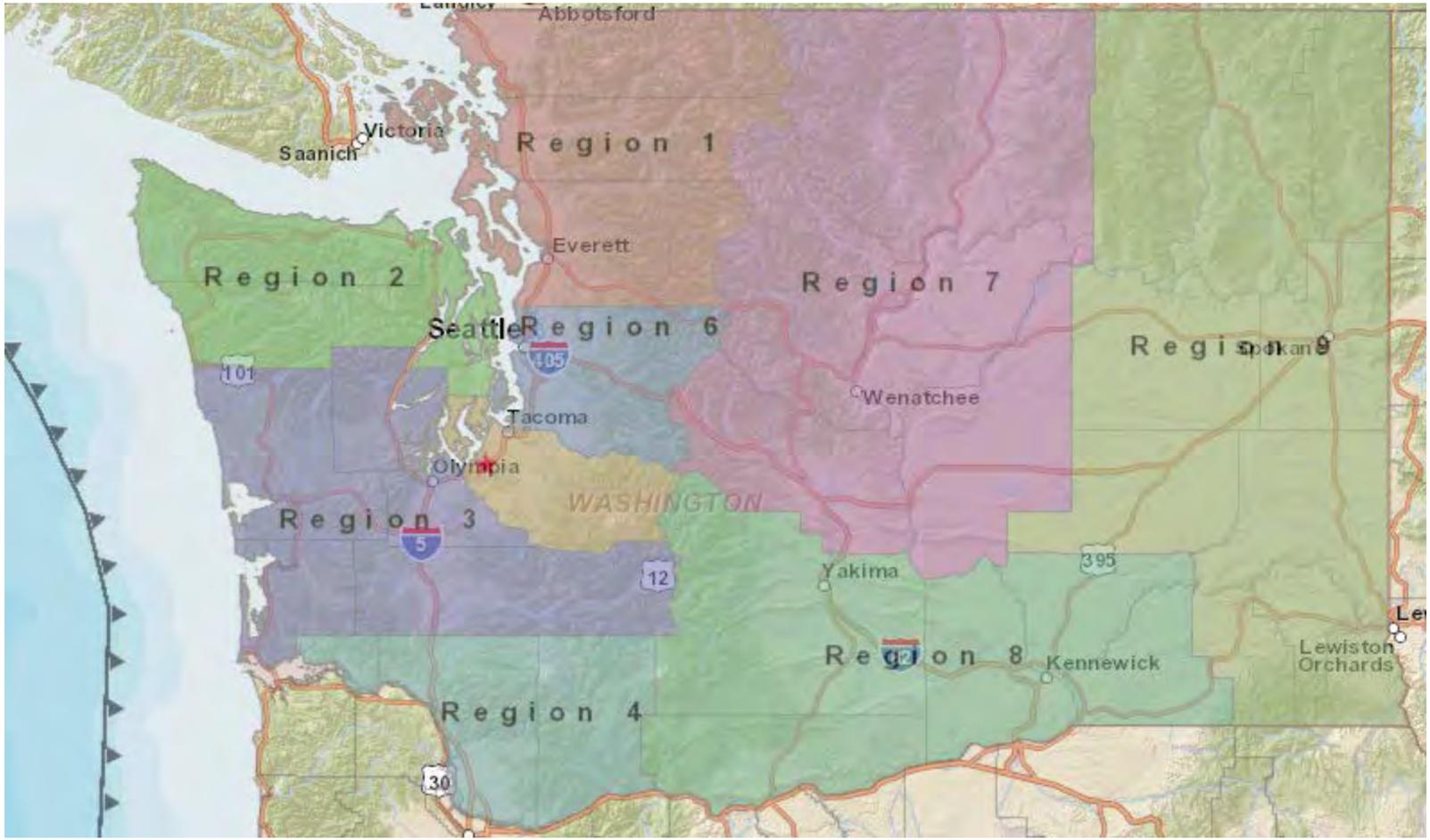


The Cascadia Subduction Zone fault runs along the West Coast from Alaska to Northern California

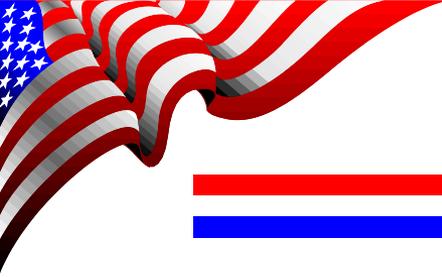




# Area of Operations



Washington State Homeland Security Regions



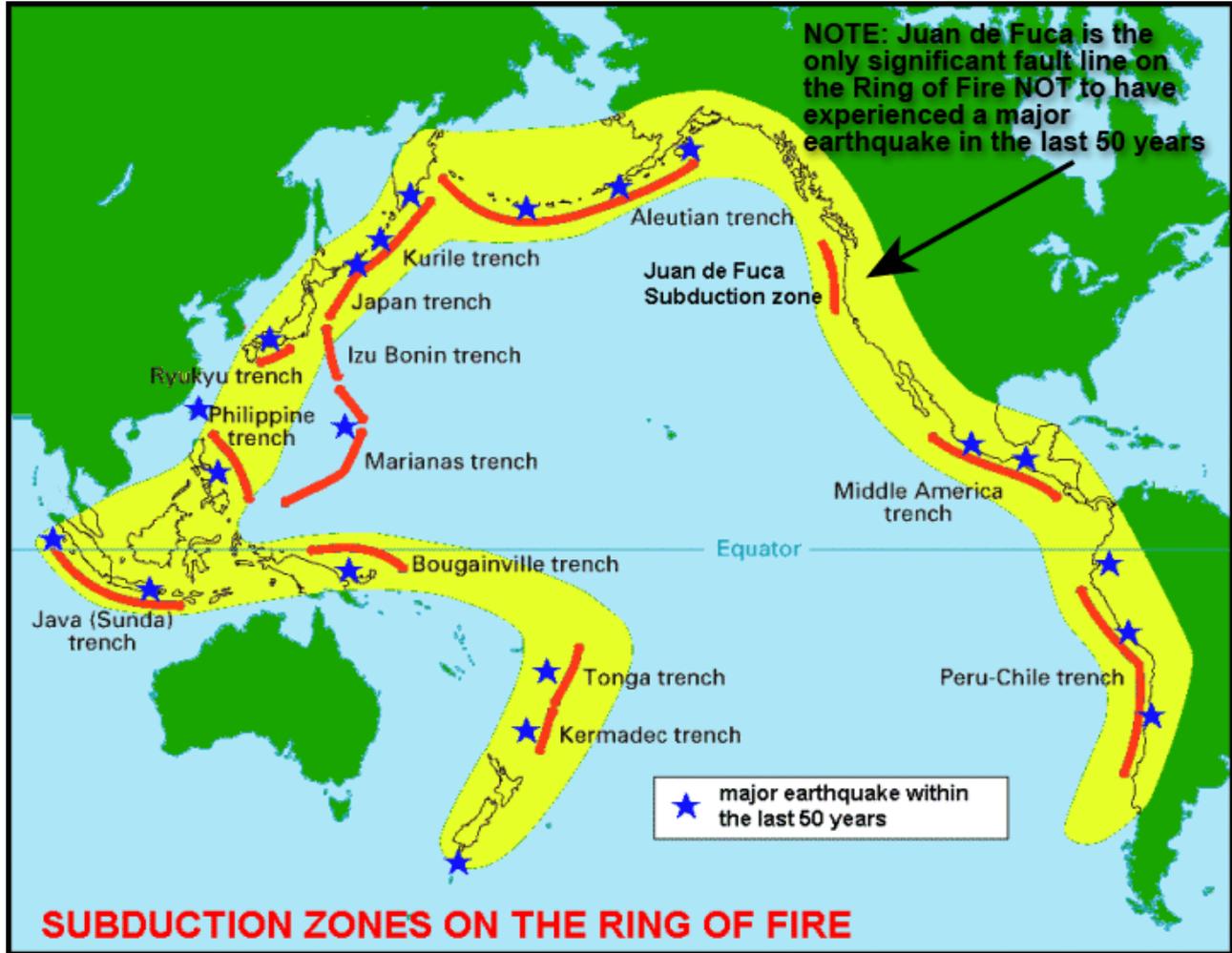
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# Threat



# Ring of Fire



The Ring of Fire accounts for 90% of all earthquakes, and 81% of the world's largest earthquakes

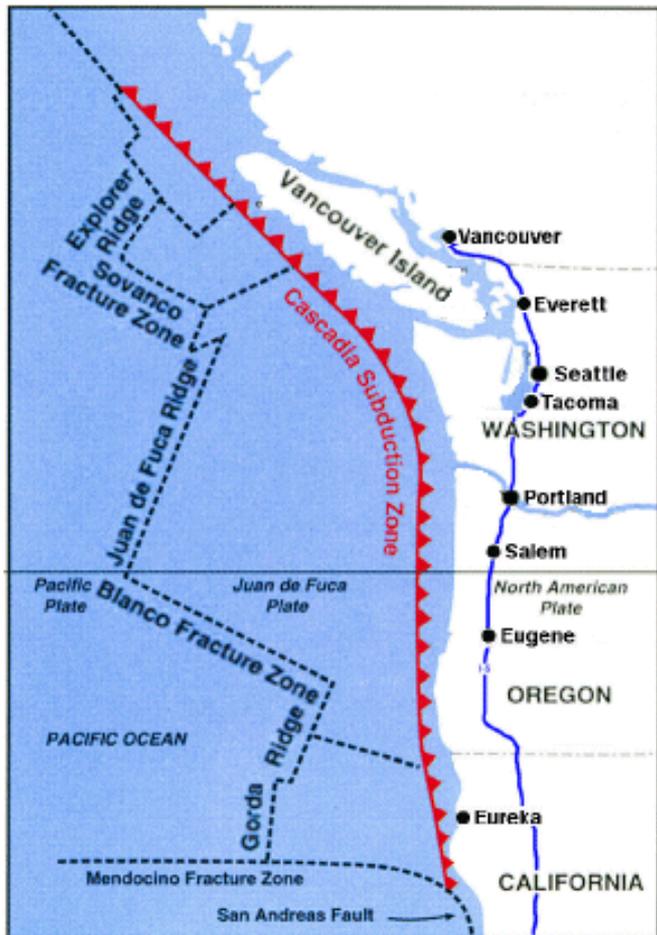
Subduction zones are shown in red

The CSZ fault line is part of the Ring of Fire

The CSZ is the only significant fault line on the Ring of Fire without a major quake in the last 50 years (see blue stars)



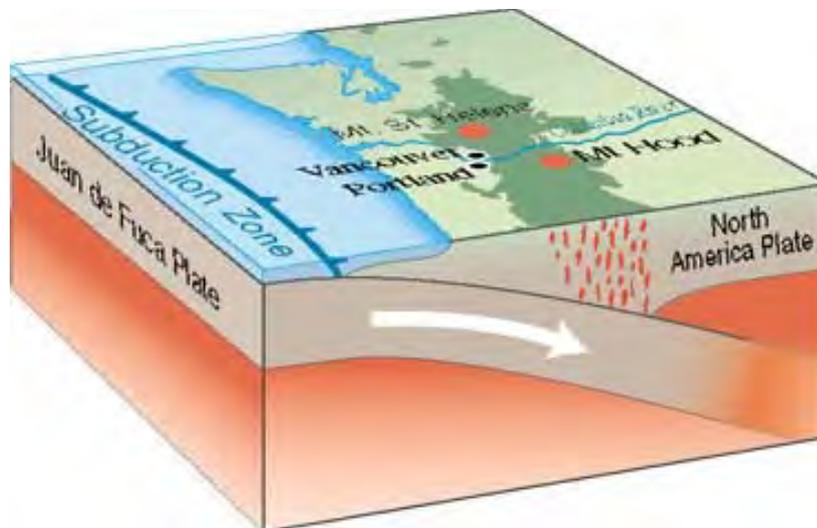
# Cascadia Subduction Zone



The CSZ runs 800 miles from Southern British Columbia to Northern California, and lies 50 to 80 miles off the Pacific Coast

The heavy Juan de Fuca plate is sliding under the lighter North American plate

A magnitude 9.0 CSZ earthquake has occurred every 350 to 500 years (USGS – 400-600 years). The last CSZ earthquake occurred in the year 1700 (January 26).

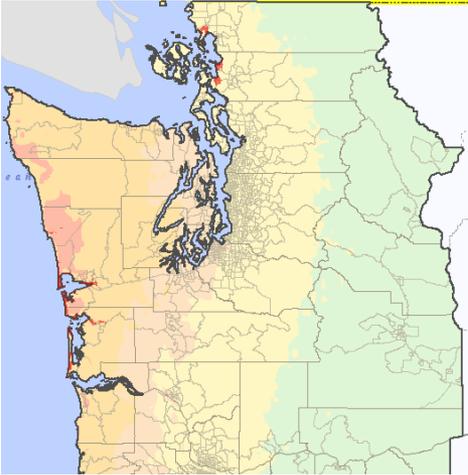




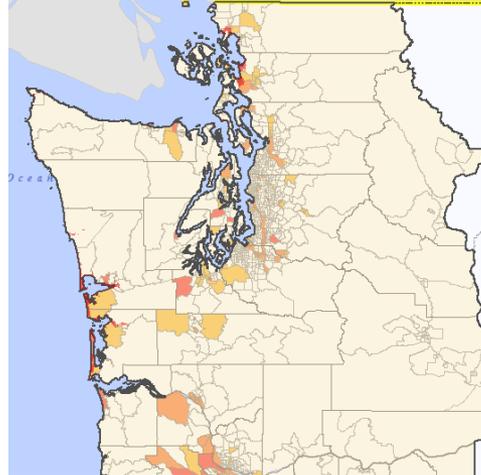
# Ground Shaking Effects



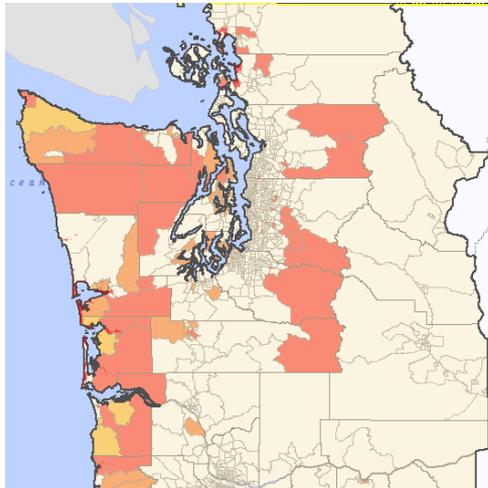
### Mercalli Index



### Liquefaction



### Landslides



### Tsunami



**Mercalli Index:** Ground shaking will depend on the actual fault rupture method and can not be accurately forecast. It is anticipated that the fault will rupture along its entire 800 mile length resulting in a magnitude 9.0 earthquake that will last 4-10 minutes. The intensity of the shaking will decrease with distance from the fault. Even so, Seattle is expected to experience a 7.0 magnitude or higher earthquake with 5 minutes of shaking.

**Liquefaction:** The cause of some of the most dramatic damage resulting from an earthquake, liquefaction areas can be accurately forecast based on soil types and water content. Some of the most susceptible areas are areas that have a high commercial potentiality, i.e. ports, bridges, commercial areas.

**Landslides:** Landslides will occur up to hundreds of miles from the fault due to the intensity of the shaking. Landslide potential significantly increases with water content. If the CSZ rupture occurs during the rainy season, landslides will be most prolific. Fortunately most of the landslides will occur in sparsely populated areas due to the existence of unoccupied terrain in the mountainous regions.

**Tsunami Inundation:** Tsunami's are historically the biggest killer associated with earthquakes. The residents most affected are along Pacific Coastal areas. The numbers in jeopardy will increase sharply in summer months. Current estimates place as many as 50,000 residents in the hazard zone in February.



# FEMA Effort & Modeling

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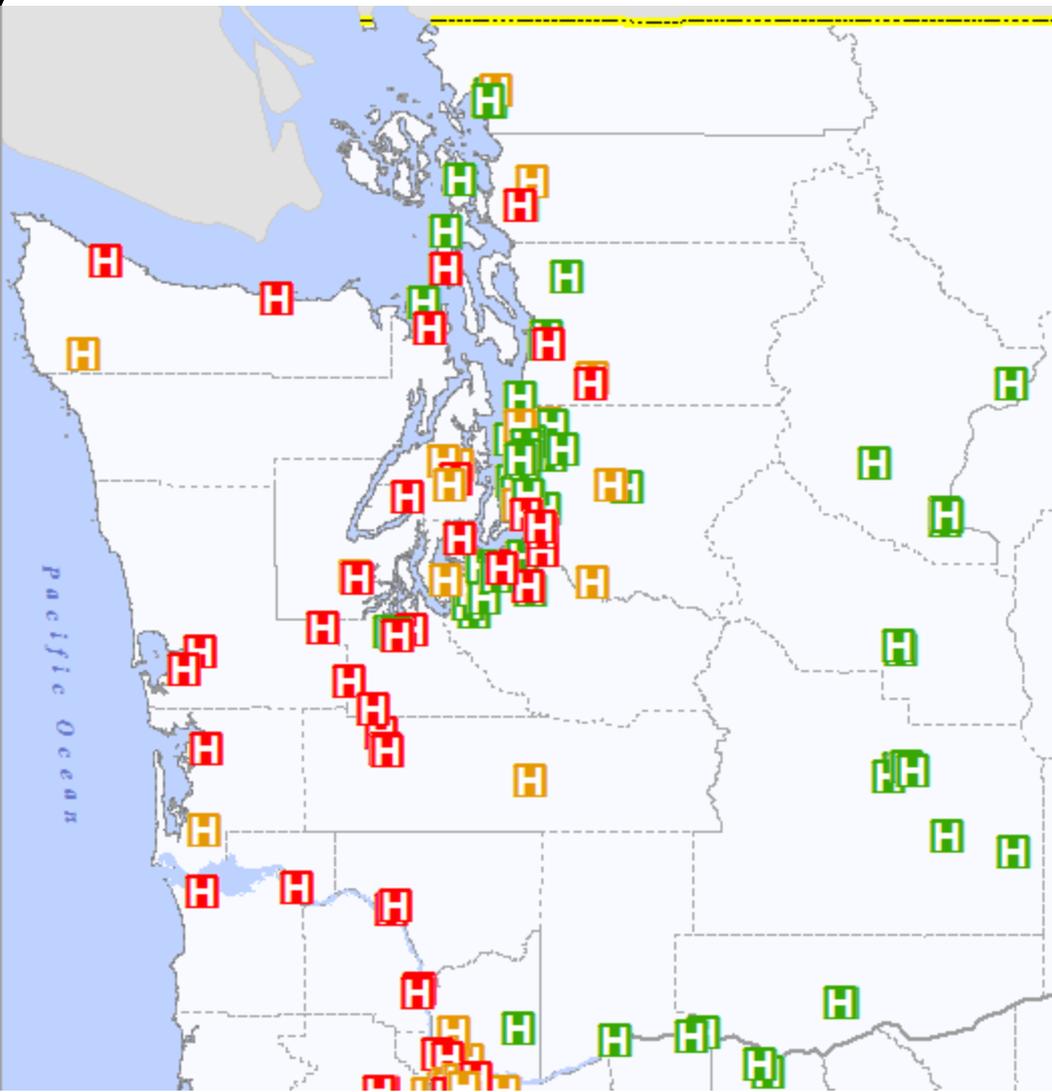
- FEMA commissioned a multi year \*HITRAC scientific study and produced the Federal Response Plan (Published December 2013)
- Modeling Factors
  - February 6, 9:41am PST, weekday
  - Complete rupture of the CSZ fault line
  - Epicenter 60 miles off Oregon coast, 120 miles West of Eugene
  - M9.0 earthquake, with ground shaking up to 5 minutes
  - Tsunami wave heights 12 to 40 feet at landfall
  - Aftershocks of M7.0 or greater
  - Additional tsunamis caused by aftershocks

Note: Damage caused by aftershocks, follow on tsunamis, and secondary effects is not included in damage estimates

\*HITRAC – Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Infrastructure-intelligence fusion center.



# Hospitals



These are general locations and forecast status of the known Hospitals.

There are 112 Hospitals in the affected area.

36% suffer severe damage, are unusable, and will likely be completely offline.

17% suffer moderate damage and are only assumed capable of 50% normal capacity.

Total reduction is assumed to be 45% of total hospital capacity.

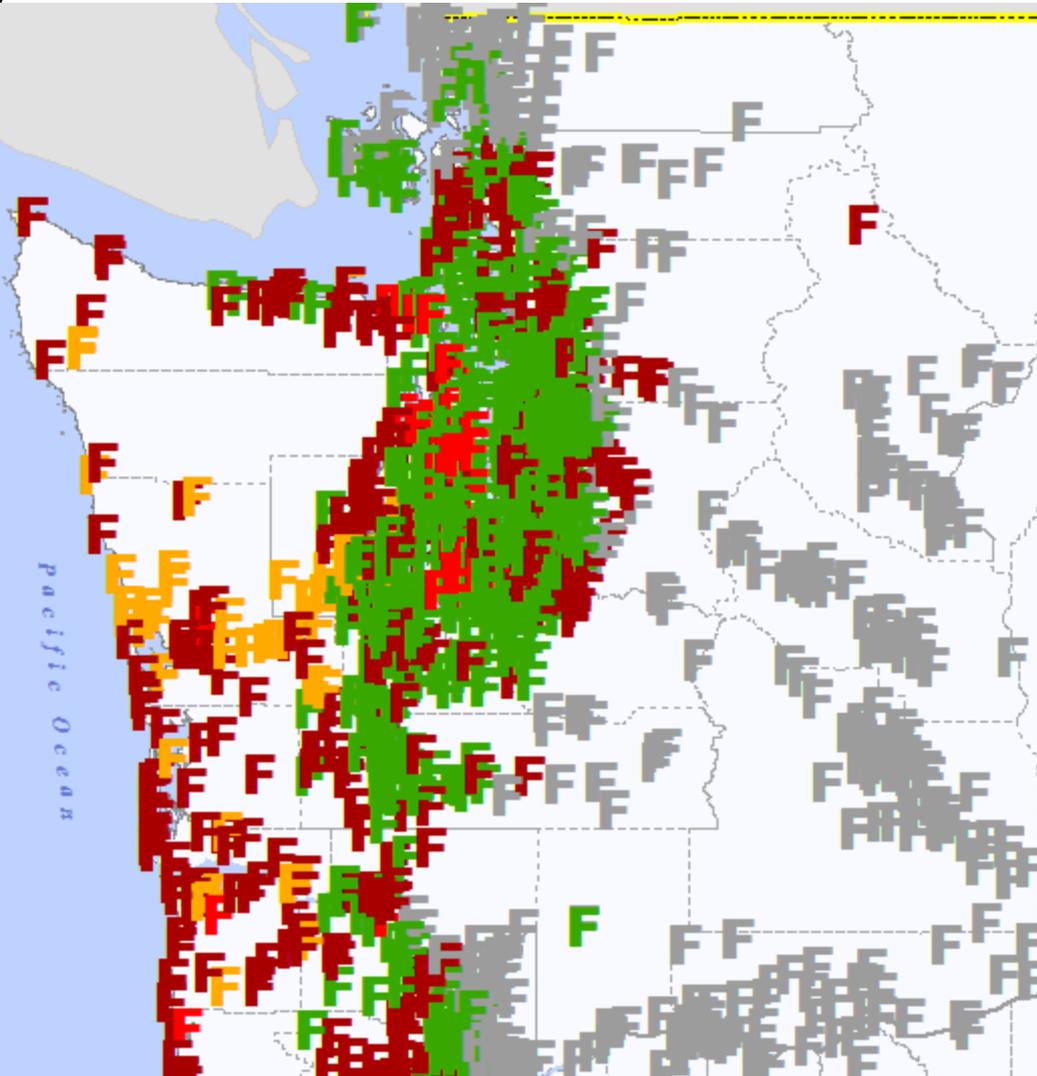
47% suffer slight damage and are able to continue to operate at capacity.

The facilities nearer to the epicenter suffer most significant damage resulting in virtually no Hospital capacity west of the I5 corridor.

These numbers discuss **STRUCTURAL** capacity, not patient capacity, which is further reduced due to lack of electricity, potable water, sanitation, etc.



# Fire Stations



These are general locations and forecast status of the known Fire Stations.

There are 971 Fire Stations in the affected area.

30% suffer severe damage, are unusable, and are planned to be completely offline.

6% suffer moderate damage and are only assumed capable of 50% normal capacity.

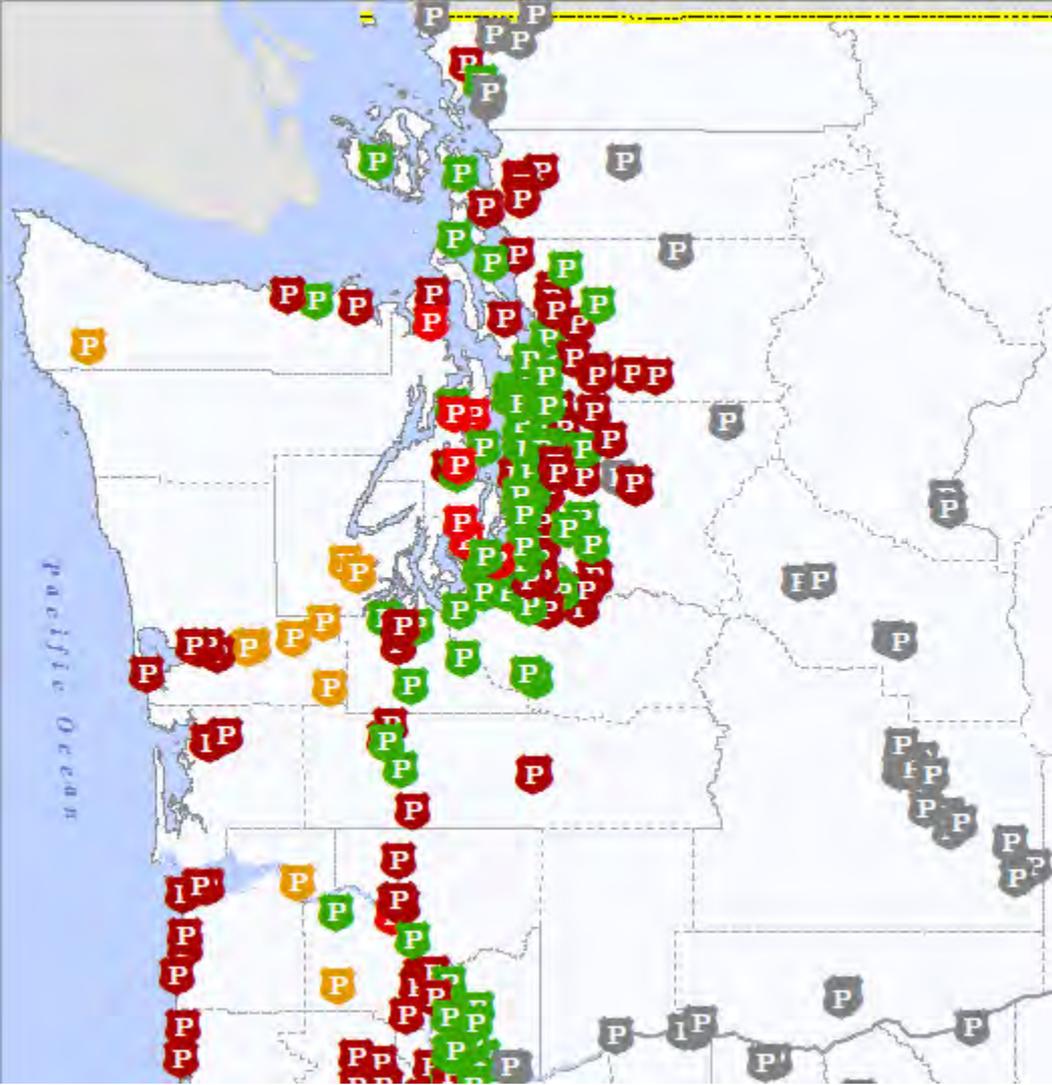
**Total reduction is assumed to be 33% of Fire Response capability.**

64% suffer slight or no damage and are able to continue to operate at capacity.

The facilities nearer to the epicenter suffer most significant damage resulting in **significantly reduced capability west of Shelton.**



# Police Stations



These are general locations and forecast status of the known Police Stations.

There are 178 Police Stations in the affected area.

41% are completely destroyed, 7% suffer severe damage, are unusable, and are planned to be completely offline.

5% suffer moderate damage and are only assumed capable of 50% normal capacity.

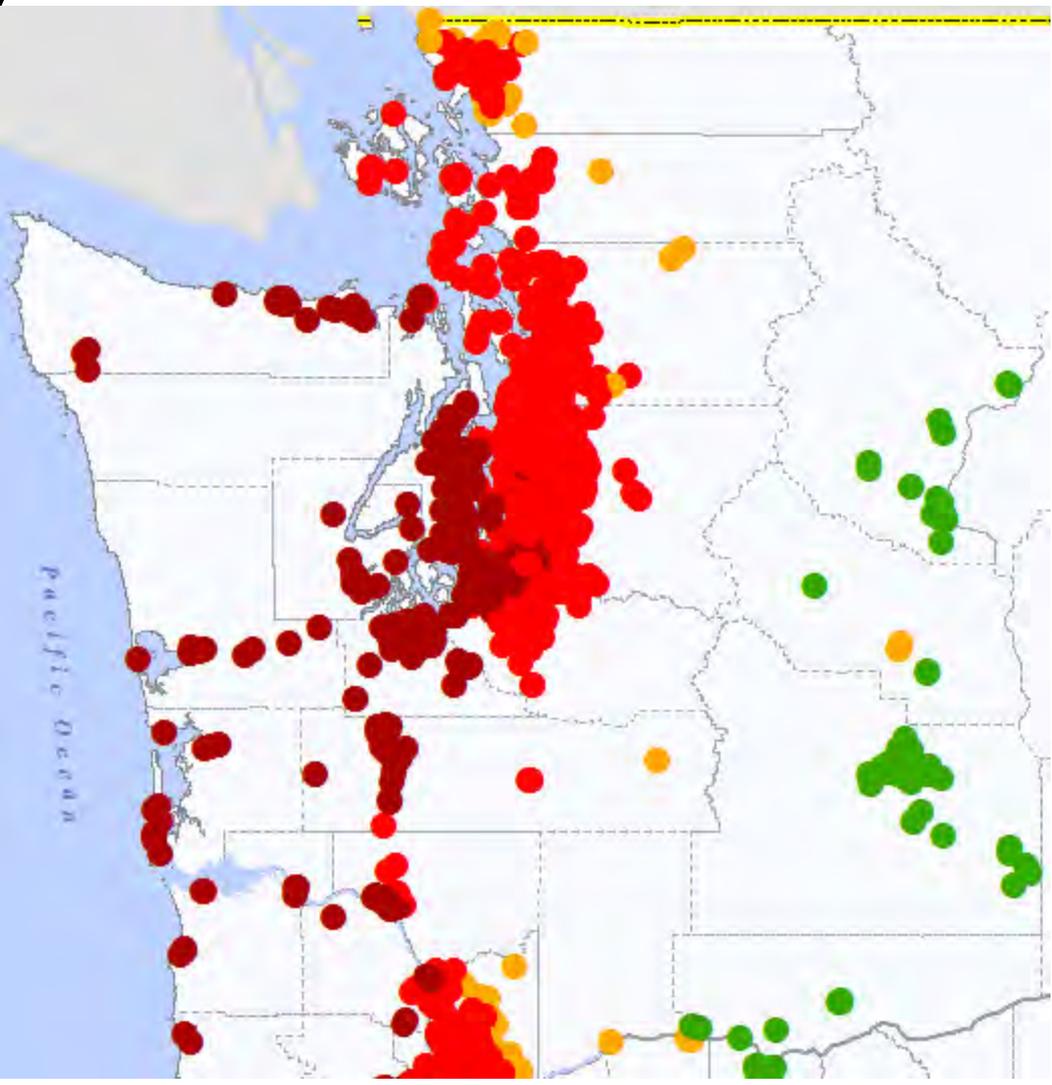
**Total reduction is assumed to be 51% of Police Response capability.**

48% suffer slight or no damage and are able to continue to operate at capacity.

The facilities nearer to the epicenter suffer most significant damage resulting in **significant degradation of Law Enforcement capability west of Shelton.**



# Senior Living Facilities

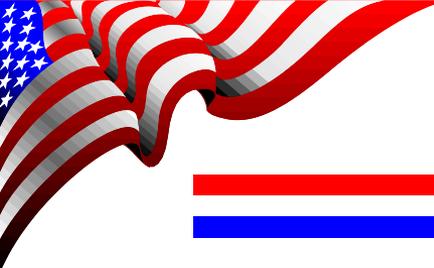


There are approximately 2,156 senior living facilities in the affected area.

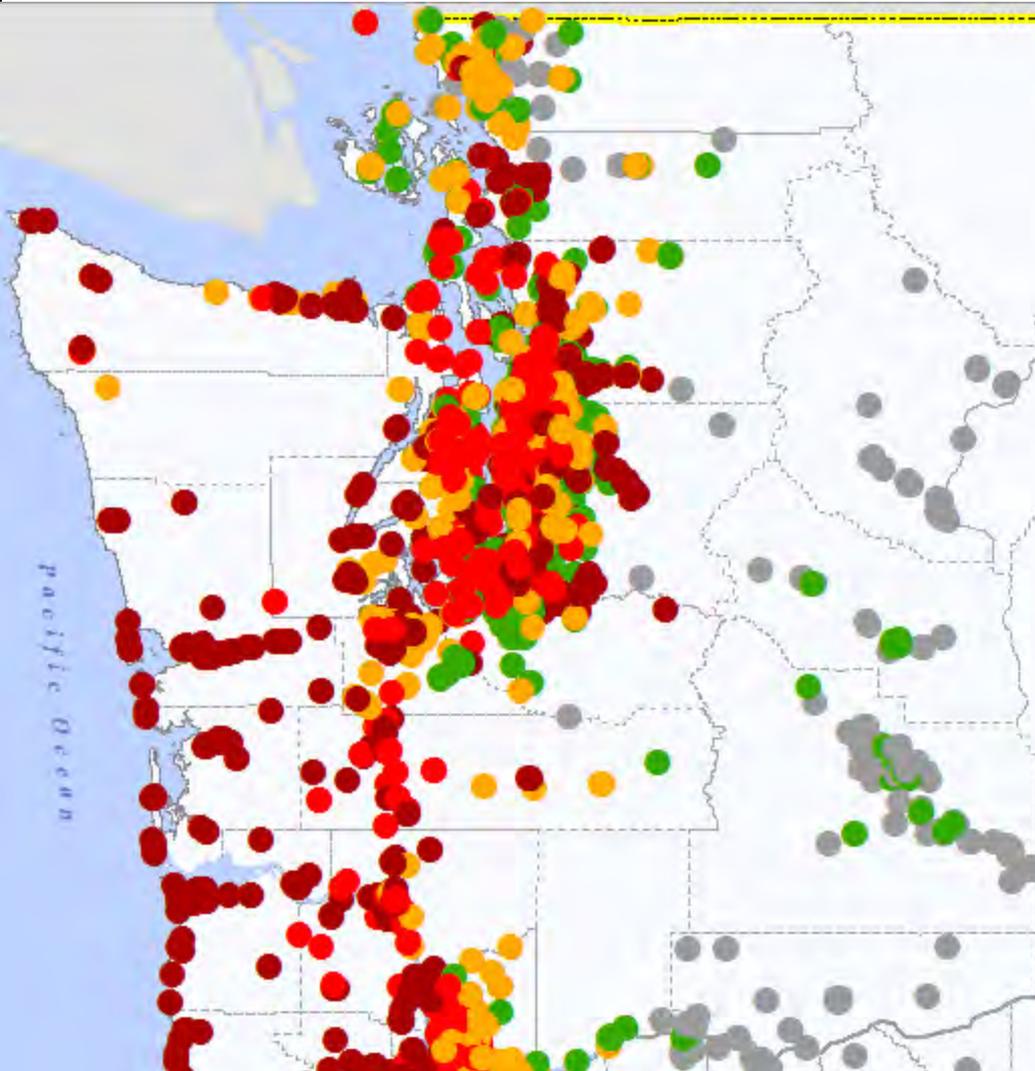
Nearly 100% of facilities West of the I-5 corridor suffer complete damage, and are likely unusable.

The vast majority of facilities along the I-5 corridor suffer complete to severe damage and are likely unusable, or are significantly degraded.

The facilities nearest the epicenter suffer most significant damage resulting in virtually no senior living facility capacity West of the I-5 corridor.



# Schools



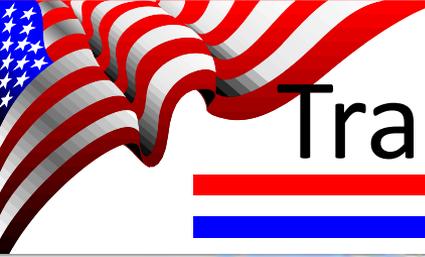
There are approximately 2,286 schools in the affected area.

Nearly 100% of schools West of the I-5 corridor suffer complete or severe damage, and are likely unusable.

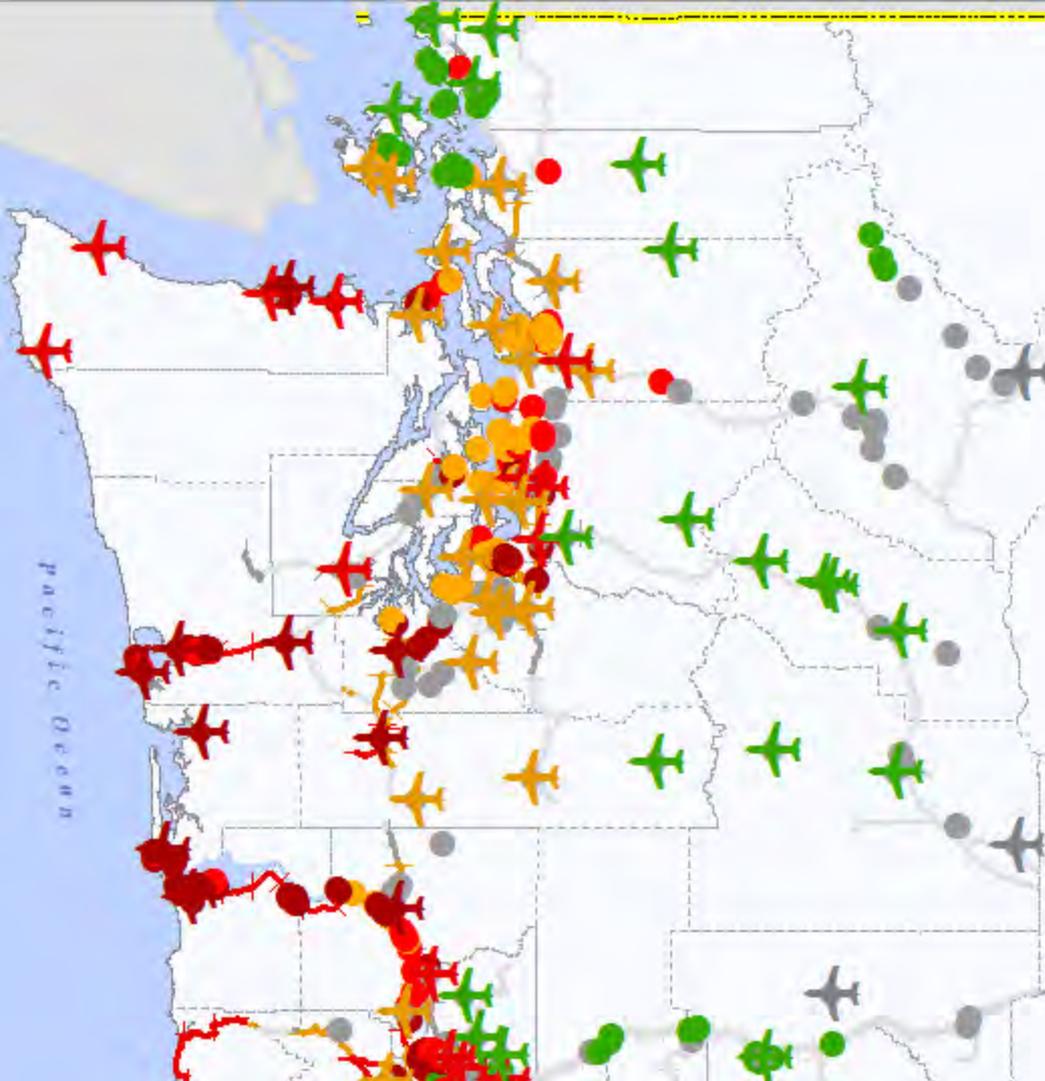
Schools along the I-5 corridor suffer a wide range of damage from complete to slight.

Schools nearest the epicenter generally suffer the most significant damage resulting in **limited capacity West of the I-5 corridor.**

**Notable data:** All of these schools are part of the National Sheltering System. Their loss indicates a corresponding reduction in sheltering capacity.



# Transportation - Sea, Air, Rail



Most facilities west of the I-5 corridor suffer complete to severe damage

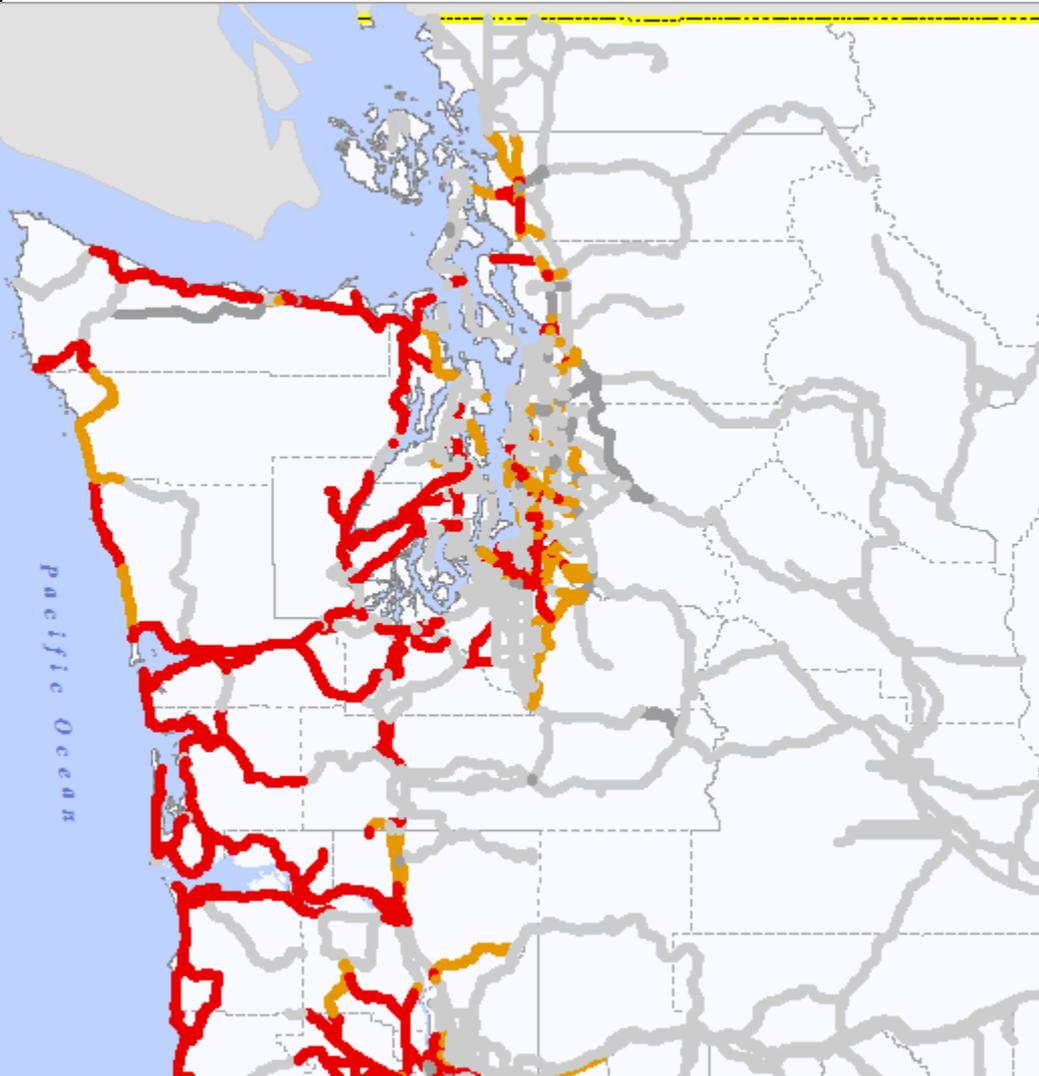
Most facilities along the I-5 corridor suffer severe to moderate damage

Most facilities east of the I-5 corridor suffer slight to no damage

Many of these facilities are located in liquefaction zones



# Transportation- Highways

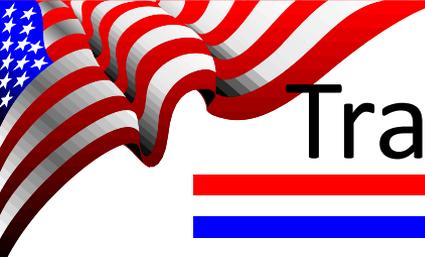


There is a vast network of County, State, and Federally maintained highways in the affected area. Ground transportation is the primary method of movement for most commodities.

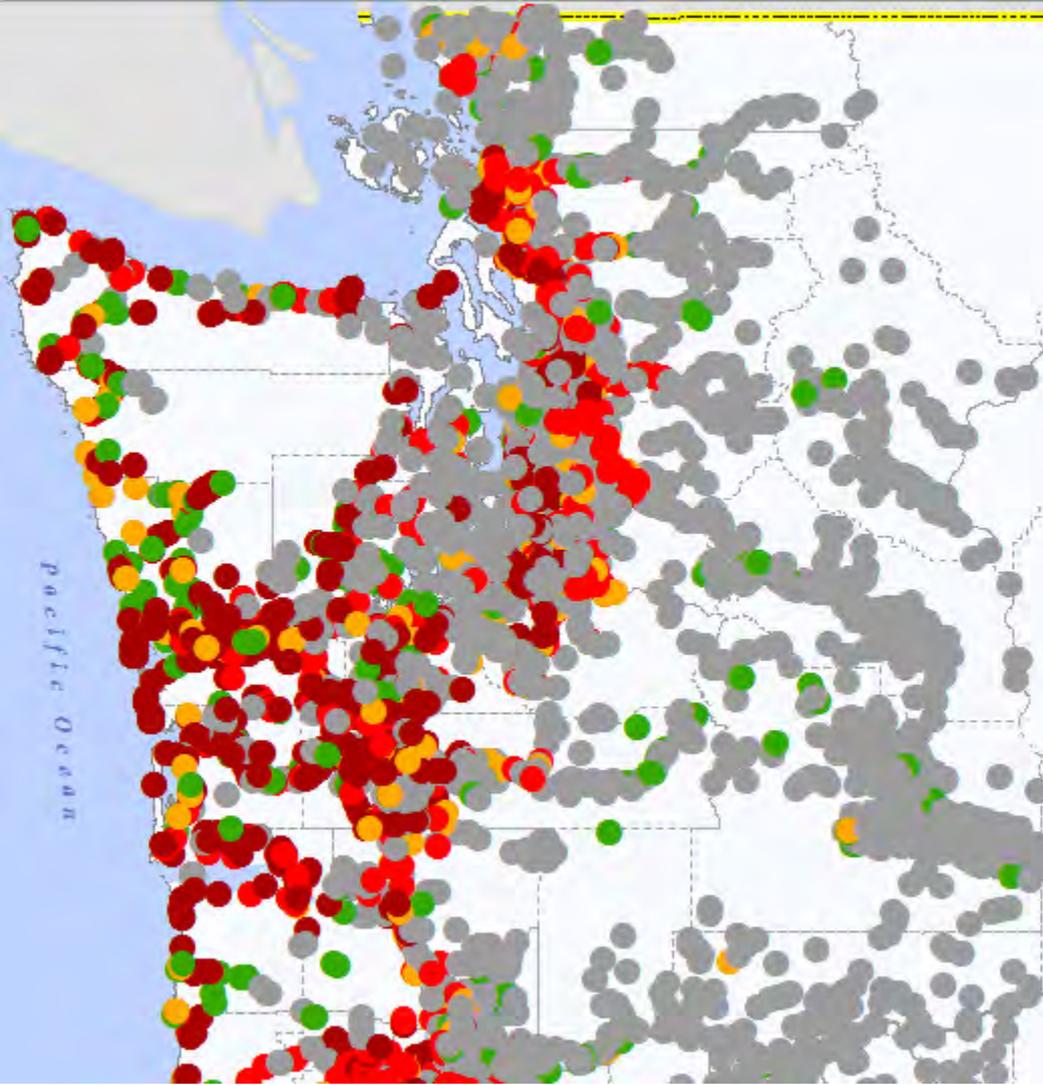
The highway system will suffer the most damage in the vicinity of the coast with both earthquake and tsunami damage. This will significantly impact any lifesaving or recovery operations, and will drive route clearance and roadway repair to a very high priority across the region.

In the I-5 corridor roads in areas of high liquefaction susceptibility are likely to prove impassable.

In the initial stages of the CSZ response the only method of reaching coastal communities will be by air. There are no surviving ground routes to the coastal region.



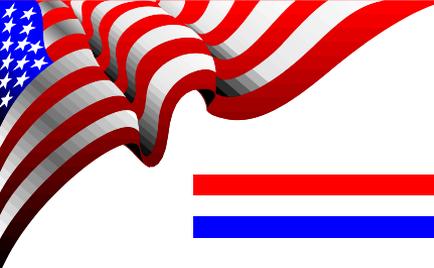
# Transportation- Hwy Bridges



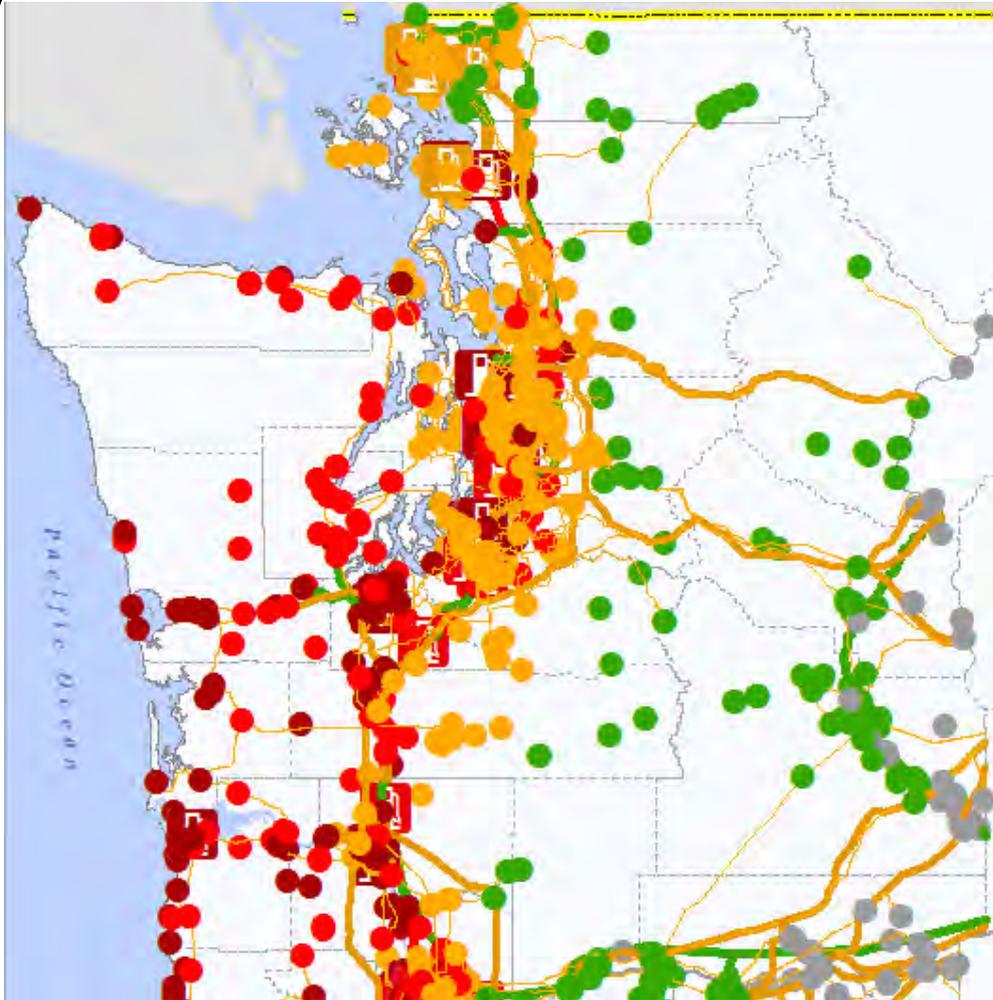
Virtually every highway crosses numerous bridges. Route identification that does not cross a bridge will not be possible when attempting to reach any isolated community. Bridges in the affected are predominantly old and were built prior to establishment of significant seismic building requirements.

The assessment of bridges as early in the IAA process as possible will be key to the development of routes into isolated communities. Identifying bridges that need the least repairs will speed up recovery operations.

The lack of suitable bridges will be a factor in the determination of the recovery efforts and timelines.



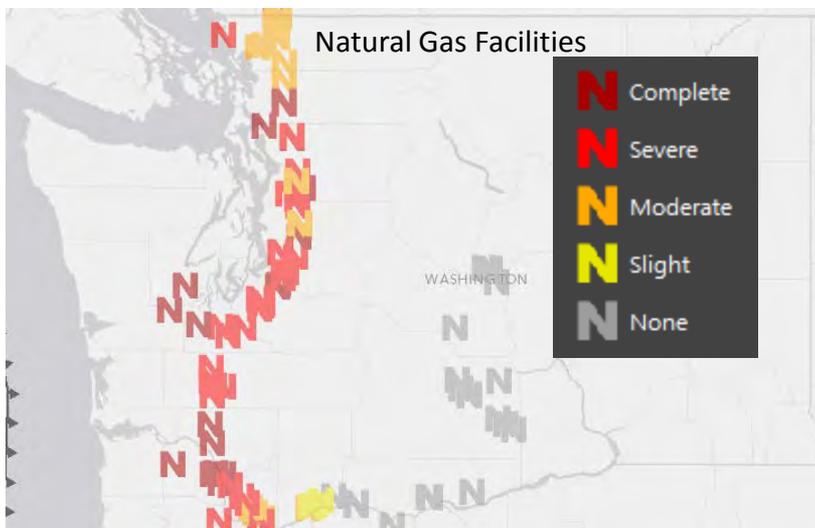
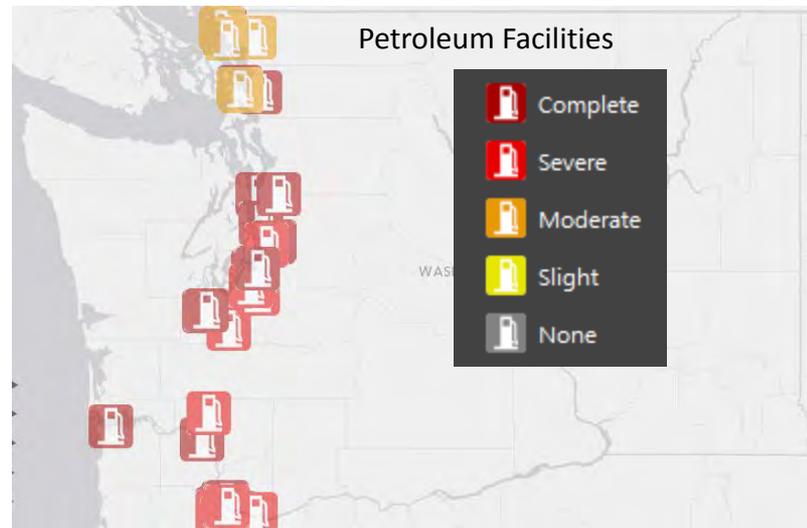
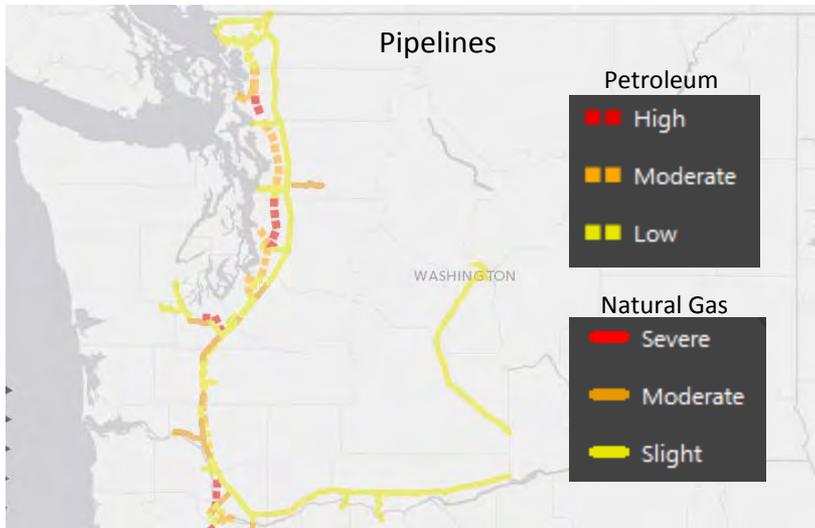
# Utilities



- This slide provides an overview of the utilities networks across the affected area. In general the amount of damage decreases from West to East. Major networks will be out-of-service until significant repairs can be made.
- There are approximately 440 major electrical facilities and a vast network of electrical power lines, both above and underground throughout the region.
- There are 68 major Natural Gas facilities and 12 counties contain 22 major sections of NG pipe network.
- There are 54 petroleum processing facilities, and 9 counties contain 16 major sections of petroleum pipeline.
- There are 35 known Potable Water Facilities.



# Petroleum and Natural Gas



Petroleum and Gas pipelines suffer breaks in numerous locations within the affected areas.

Very few Petroleum or Natural Gas facilities survive with any significant structural capacity. This does not account for 'real' capability. No electricity, no water, degraded transportation infrastructure all compound the fuel production/distribution equation.

Remaining structural capacity

NG Facilities – 18%

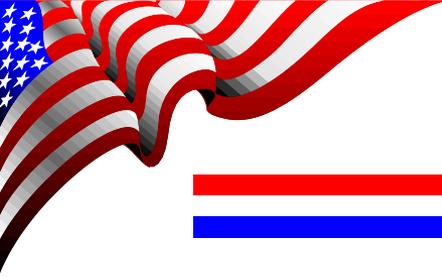
Petroleum Facilities – 10%



# Planning Factors (FEMA)



	Washington Total	Notes
Land Area (Sq. Miles)	71,303	
Miles of Pacific Coastline	157	Does not include Strait of Juan de Fuca or shores of Puget Sound.
Population	6,894,121	
Population exposed to tsunami	50,190	
Residential buildings damaged (Slight to complete damage)	507,701	
Short term human sheltering requirements	410,127	
Short term pet sheltering requirements	254,357	
Mass feeding and hydration requirements (People)	1,274,327	
Mass feeding and hydration requirements (Pets)	777,340	
Deaths	8,440	Projection accounts for initial earthquake and tsunami, does not account for exposure, disease, dehydration, starvation, or follow on tsunami's and aftershocks.
Injuries	12,114	
Hospital patient evacuation requirements	15,501	Evacuation requirements based on projected numbers of facilities determined to be unusable. Does not account for evacuation to create room for newly injured.
Nursing home patient evacuation requirements	65,249	
Building debris (Cubic Yards)	13,174,243	



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# Friendly Forces



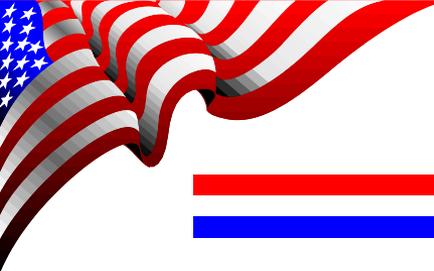
# Center of Gravity Analysis

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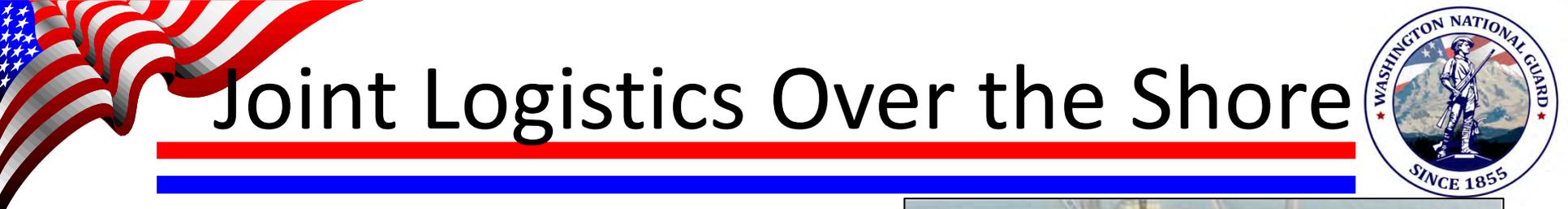
- Phase 1
  - Preparation of the Population of WA State
  - Preparation to respond
- Phase 2A
  - Lifesaving
  - Initial Response to Coastal Counties
- Phase 2B/C
  - Ground Lines of Communication to the Metropolitan Area
  - Transition to Sustained Response, Life Sustaining Operations
- Phase 3
  - Long Term Recovery of the Population
  - Transition to Recovery



# DoD Assets



- US Army / US Air Force Response assets
  - T10/T32 Forces coordinated through the DCE with Northern Command (N-NC) for Pre-Scripted Mission Assignment (PSMA) allocation from FEMA.
  - T32 Forces coordinated through DART-W and NGB for EMAC assignment.
- US Navy / US Marine Corps Response assets
  - Initially limited to the assets expected to be available for DSCA, per SECDEF memorandum.
  - Follow on USN forces may not be identified until PH 2B



# Joint Logistics Over the Shore



## JLOTS

- Provides the ability to discharge equipment/supplies for ESF where seaports are damaged, inadequate, or non-existent.
- TRANSCOM (Military Sealift Command), US Army, and US Navy Joint Operation





# Typical ARG/MEU



2 x KC-130J



5 x LCAC



2 x LCU

4 x CH-53E



3 x UH-1Y



1 x MEVSS 17 x LAV



6 x AV-8B



4 x AH-1W



12 x MV-22B Osprey



17 x LSV



109 x HMMWV



4 x M1A1



13 x AAVP7  
1 x AAVC7  
1 x AAVR7



13 x ITV



26 x MTVR

1 x M88





# Washington Military Department

**TAG ★★**  
 Washington Military Department  
 Director and  
 Homeland Security Advisor

**U. S. Property & Fiscal Officer\*\***  
**Inspector General\*\***  
**Senior Army Advisor\*\***  
 Judge Advocate General  
 State Chaplain

Exec Asst

**WMD  
 Chief of Staff**  
 J1 Fed. HRO & Joint Ser. Support/JSS

- Human Resources Director
- Finance Director
- Intergovernmental Affairs and Policy Director
- Communications Director
- J6/Chief Information Officer
- Construction Facilities & Maintenance Director
- State Security Manager

NOTE: The J6 and Construction/Facilities functions are Federal

**AAG Army ★**  
 Deputy Dir. WMD

**AAG Air ★★**  
 Deputy Dir. WMD

**Dir. of ★  
 Joint Forces\***

Army Chief of Staff  
 Staff

**Emergency Management Division**  
 Asst. Director

**Air Chief of Staff**

**Joint Chief of Staff\***

HQ Detachment

**Washington Youth Academy**  
**Evergreen STARBASE**

- 141<sup>st</sup> ARW** Air Refueling Wing
- WADS** Western Air Defense Sector
- 194<sup>th</sup> RSW** Regional Support Wing

- WA State Defense Force **State Guard\***
- Civil Support Team **10<sup>th</sup> CST**
- Counter Drug Task Force **CDTF**
- Homeland Response Force **HRF**

**Land Component Commander\***

**Homeland Security/E911**  
**Plans, Exer. & Training**  
**Mitigation & Recovery**

\* "M-Day" position (traditional)  
 \*\* Title 10 (Active Duty) Advisors to TAG

- WA Joint National Guard Forces
- WA Army National Guard Forces
- WA Air National Guard Forces
- WMD State Employees

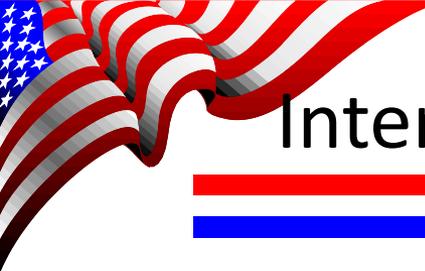
Army Chief of Staff\*  
 Staff\*

- Med Com**
- 66<sup>th</sup>TAC** Theater Aviation Command
- 205<sup>th</sup> RTI** Regional Training Institute
- 81<sup>st</sup> BCT** Brigade Combat Team
- 96<sup>th</sup> TC** Troop Command

**RRC**  
 Recruiting & Retention Command

- Joint Task Force WEST **JTF-W**
- Joint Task Force EAST **JTF-E**
- Rapid Response Force **RRF**
- Joint Reception, Staging & Onward Integration **JRSOI**

Upon Mobilization



# Interagency, Intergovernmental, & NGO

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- The list of partner agencies, entities and organizations is significantly large and may not be fully identified until after CSZ rupture.
- Primary Support:
  - The goal is to provide support to local jurisdictions and municipalities
- Coordinating Efforts:
  - Our primary coordination effort is to State agencies and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)
- Ancillary support:
  - We will provide movement and sustainment capability to other organizations that are necessary for the response, i.e. Non Governmental Organizations (NGO) as identified by the SEOC and supported agencies



# Coordinating Entities



- The following is a partial list of agencies, organizations, jurisdictions, and entities that we can expect to work closely with in the response:
  - DOD
    - NorthCom
    - ArNorth
    - MarNorth
    - AFNorth
    - US TRANSCOM
    - 3<sup>rd</sup> Fleet / 1<sup>st</sup> MEF
    - Navy Region NW
    - 1<sup>st</sup> Corps
    - NGB
    - Civil Air Patrol
  - States
    - Oregon
    - Idaho
    - Alaska
    - California
    - Hawaii
  - State Agencies
    - Dept of Health
    - Dept of Transportation
    - Dept of Commerce
    - Dept of Natural Resources
    - Dept of Agriculture
    - Dept of Ecology
    - Wa State Patrol
    - Wa Military Dept
  - Federal Agencies
    - DHS - FEMA
    - DHS – USCG (D13)
    - Federal Aviation Admin
    - Health and Human Svcs
    - ATF
  - Local Municipalities & Groups
    - 39 County EMs
    - 7 HLS Regions
    - Numerous City EMs
    - County Commissioners
    - Port Authorities
    - Fire and Hospital districts
    - NW Regional Aviation
    - WA Airport MGRs Assoc
    - Washington Pilots Assoc
  - Tribes
    - Quinault Nation
    - Shoalwater Nation
    - Muckleshoot Nation
    - Tulalip Nation
    - Puyallup Nation

This is a partial list



# Attachments & Detachments

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- T10 Deputy and Staff (Joint Enabling capability)
- T32 Staff (DART), upon request
- DOD force generation (T10) per Mission assignment bundle
  - Pre-coordinated
  - Real time requests
- National Guard force generation
  - EMAC – Pre-coordinated
  - EMAC – Real Time requests



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# Assumptions



# Critical Facts & Assumptions

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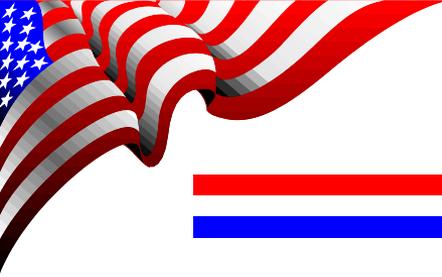


- Facts:
  - The CSZ response will provide assets from outside the affected area to local ICs. Few of the municipalities have a plan or resources to receive or care for these resources (basing, housing, feeding)
  - Medical Evacuation movement capabilities provide large gap area (HHS, Transcom)
- Assumptions:
  - CSZ effects and infrastructure damage estimates are all per the FEMA analysis.
  - Region X states receive immediate presidential “Major Disaster” declarations
  - A CSZ event will become the DOD main effort
  - Washington National Guard will not be lead agency – they will always be in support.
  - State identified State Staging Areas (SSA) are proposed to be WANG managed.
  - Current logistics flow model for the response are inadequate when compared to the requirements, but can be negotiated with FEMA and DOD
  - Required space / land allocations will be confirmed via MOA/MOU once plan is approved.

# Critical Assumptions



- During Phase 2a a maximum of 50% of Soldiers and Airmen in the WANG that reside in Western Washington, (85% Eastern) will be capable of reporting in any capacity.
- First Responders and Medical Personnel are not available to a Guard mobilization post-CSZ event. (20% of otherwise available Guardsmen/women).
  - Local, County, State Police
  - Federal Law Enforcement
  - Corrections Officers
  - Privately employed Security Forces
  - EMTs, Paramedics, Fire fighters
  - Hospital employees (Nurses, Doctors, etc)
  - Senior Living Facilities (or any 'inpatient' facility) employees
  - Utility company employees (?) (electric, water, sewer, natural gas, petroleum)
- Through the approval of this plan, once published, WMD will receive broad operating approval from the Office of the GOV for the missions and planned response efforts laid out in this plan.
- **Governor approval of this plan constitutes a request from Civil Authority for T10 Immediate Response Authority missions.**



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# Mission



# Mission Statement

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- On order (O/O), in response to a Cascadia Subduction Zone event, the Washington National Guard assembles, mobilizes, deploys, establishes a Dual Status Command, sustains and demobilizes forces in support of civil authorities to protect life, property and the environment within the State of Washington.



# Execution



# Commander's Intent

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- Intent:
  - In order to save lives and protect property, the Washington National Guard will establish Joint Task Force Washington, utilize a Dual Status Command and subordinate Task Forces to provide military capabilities to civilian authorities in coordination with our State Emergency Management Division and the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. I anticipate that we will operate in three Areas of Operation – the coast/Olympic Peninsula, Puget Sound/I-5 Corridor, and Central/Eastern Washington. I expect the environment to be one of limited mobility and isolated populations. All elements of the Washington National Guard will mobilize as quickly as possible to respond to the many needs of our citizens. We will provide the most effective assistance possible across all phases of response. We will safely build our force structure and execute missions in support of the Governor of the State of Washington. We will partner with and provide liaison to City, County, State, Tribal and Federal agencies to support the local Incident Commander's (IC) throughout the affected region. We will coordinate the DOD response IOT better resource those ICs. We will support the operations of the State Emergency Operations Center. Upon completion of our mission and the transition to recovery operations, we will rapidly and efficiently demobilize our Soldiers/Airmen and their equipment while ensuring we are prepared for the next emergency.



# Commander's Intent

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## Key Tasks:

- First priority to all of our Soldiers and Airmen is to stabilize their families. Preparation is the key element IOT allow our Soldiers and Airmen to survive the CSZ and be available to provide response. **(PH1)**
- Mobilize available Guardsmen to build capabilities, gain accountability of available personnel and equipment. **(PH2A)**
- Re-establish Command and Control of our Forces and be prepared to receive DOD forces in the response. This will include re-establishment of our Joint Operations Center, establishment of a Dual Status Command, and standing up the Geographic Task Forces (GTF). **(PH2A)**
- Exercise COOP and establish the alternate State EOC/JOC under command and control of JTF East if required. **(PH2A)**
- Establish communications with the State EOC and necessary County, State, Tribal and Federal entities IOT coordinate employment of the assets available. Be prepared to provide trained personnel to man the State EOC and provide additional liaisons to local EOCs as required. **(PH2A)**
- Employ assets in support of the Governor's intent IOT save lives, prevent suffering, prevent further damage to the infrastructure, environment and economy of the State of Washington. **(PH2A)**
- Conduct aerial search and rescue along the coast and the isolated Olympic Peninsula as soon as possible in order to save lives. **(PH2A)**
- Exercise JRSOI of a very large number of military forces flowing into the state to provide response operations. **(PH2B)**
- Conduct ground based humanitarian assistance missions along the I-5 corridor as soon as mobility corridors have been established. **(PH2B)**
- Account for the use of our assets. Maintain running estimates of costs incurred and be prepared to justify those costs. **(PH2C)**
- Upon release from Incident Commander's and confirmation of no further requirement, demobilize our forces and their equipment. Conduct required maintenance and services, prepare the equipment for the next emergency. **(PH3)**



# Commander's Intent

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- Endstate:
  - The Washington National Guard has successfully responded to the CSZ event by providing immediate lifesaving efforts for the residents of the State of Washington, by working with local incident commands to prevent further damage to infrastructure, the environment and the economy of the State of Washington, by coordinating actions with all of the State and Federal agencies required, and by coordinating the DOD response. We have successfully and safely mobilized, sustained and demobilized our forces in support of the intent of the Governor, and are now postured to respond to future events or assist in long-term recovery as ordered.



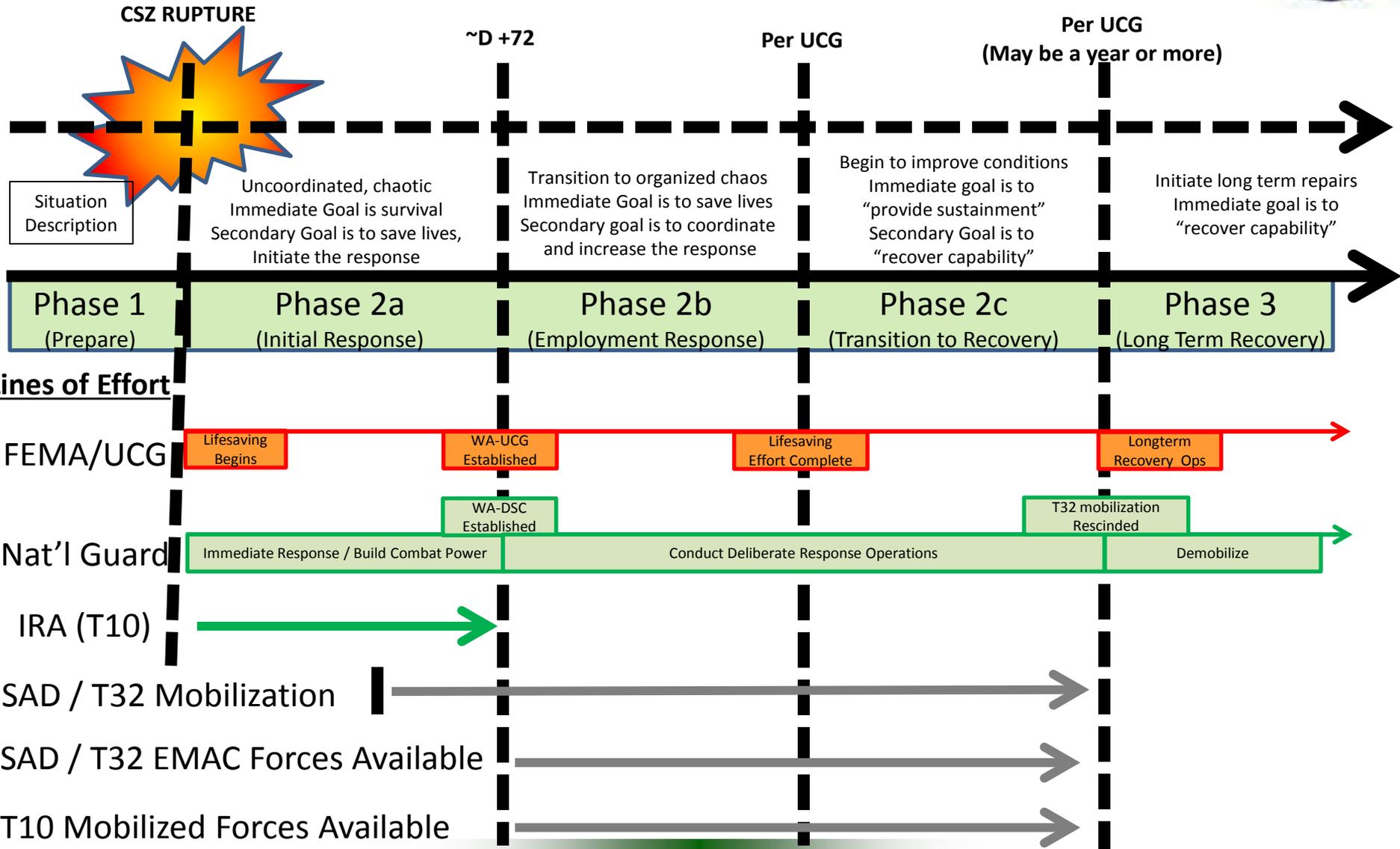
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# Concept of Operations



# FEMA Phases



UNCLASSIFIED



# Concept of Operations

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**PHASE 1:** This is the Preparation phase and includes all actions taken prior to the rupture of the CSZ. We are in this phase now. The length of this phase is unknown. All actions taken in this phase will have direct impact on the success of subsequent phases. The Decisive Operation (**DO**) in this phase is rehearsing and updating this plan. It includes the creation, training and rehearsal of TF RSOI and creation of plans to establish the Tiered Base structure as early as possible following CSZ rupture. The Shaping Operations (**SO**) include the complete dissemination of a coordinated plan for the Washington National Guard response, conducting coordination between Regional and Functional Task Forces within the State of Washington, and conducting outreach to civil authorities to advance the development of regional plans. The Sustaining Operation (**SU**) is preparing our Soldiers/Airmen and their families to be resilient and able to respond following CSZ rupture. This phase ends with the initiation of the rupture of the Cascadia Subduction Zone.



# Concept of Operations

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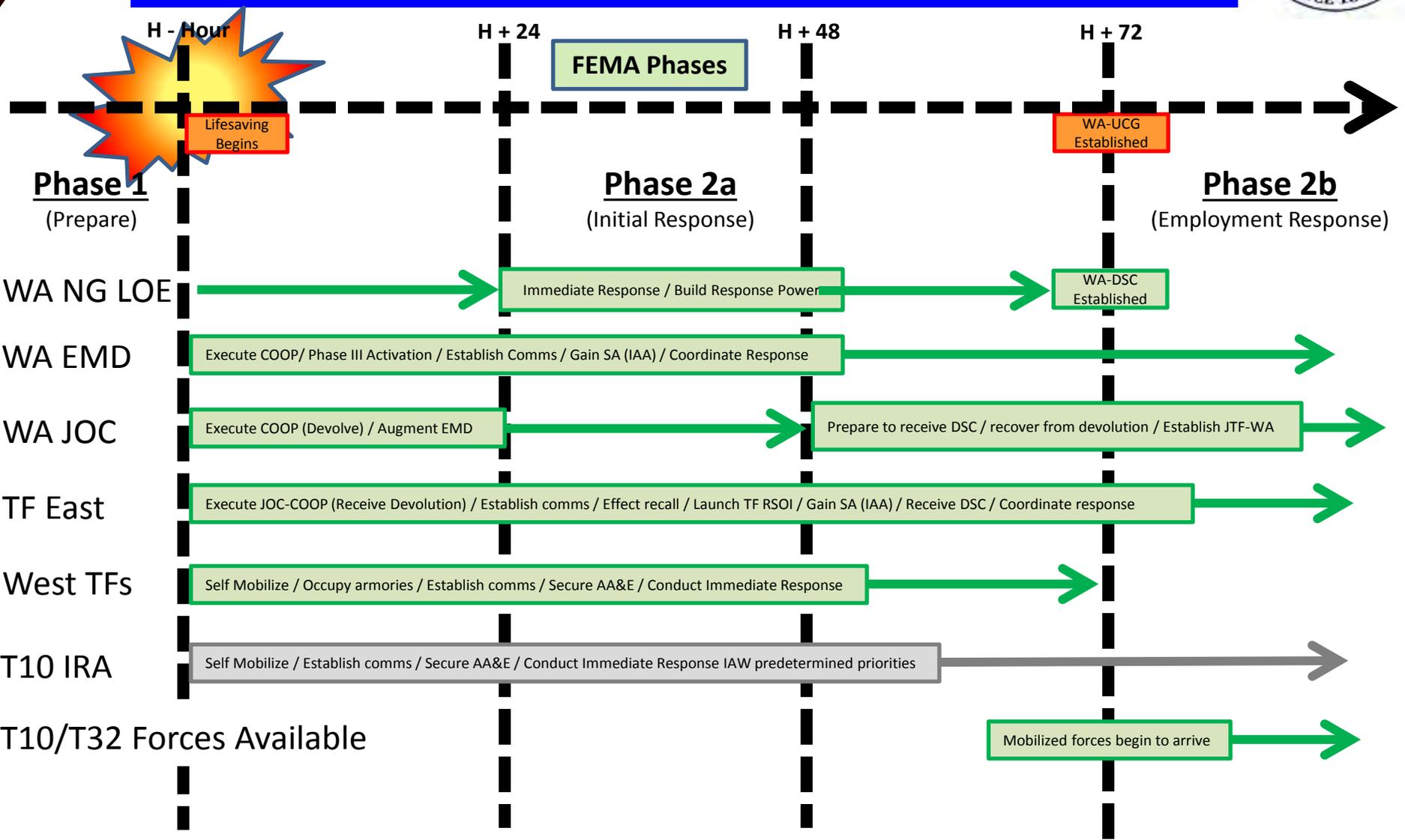


**PHASE 2:** This is the Response phase. This phase is initiated upon the rupture of the CSZ and includes all actions taken following the rupture of the CSZ until the UCG declares transition to Recovery (Phase 3). The length of this phase is unknown. This phase is further divided into 3 sub-phases.

Phase 2A is the initial response and begins upon the rupture of the CSZ. This sub-phase is characterized by a generally chaotic environment where people are largely focused on immediate survival. Military organizations initiate response under Immediate Response Authority IAW pre-planned priorities, per this contingency plan. The Washington National Guard immediately conducts 100% mobilization, assesses and secures our facilities and initiates response as outlined in this contingency plan. The Decisive Operation (**DO**) in this sub-phase is the conduct of lifesaving operations (IRA capable units conduct hasty search and rescue in Homeland Security Regions in priority order 3, 2, 6, 5, 4, 1). The Shaping Operations (**SO**) include maintenance of continuity of operations (COOP) for all components of the Washington Military Department, including the devolution of authorities of the Joint Operations Center to the 141<sup>st</sup> Aerial Refueling Wing (if necessary), the establishment of the Dual Status Command (DSC), and the collection and dissemination of Information Awareness and Assessment (IAA) data as available. Sustaining Operations (**SU**) include gaining accountability and status of Guardsmen, establishment of TF East, establishing contact with airport managers, Incident Commanders and Emergency Managers IVO each tiered base, the organization and deployment of RSOI teams to conduct airfield assessments, the establishment of tiered bases, the establishment of initial housing capacity for Initial Operating Facility / Joint Field Office on Camp Murray, the conduct of call forward and pre-planned Mission Assignment (MA) bundles, the immediate assessment and security of all National Guard facilities (particularly AA&E), and the augmentation of the State Emergency Operations Center. This sub-phase ends with the establishment of the Dual Status Commander (DSC) (FEMA UCG) and is followed by sub-phase 2B.



# Timeline (2A)





# Tiered Base Concept

National Level  
"Point of Origin"

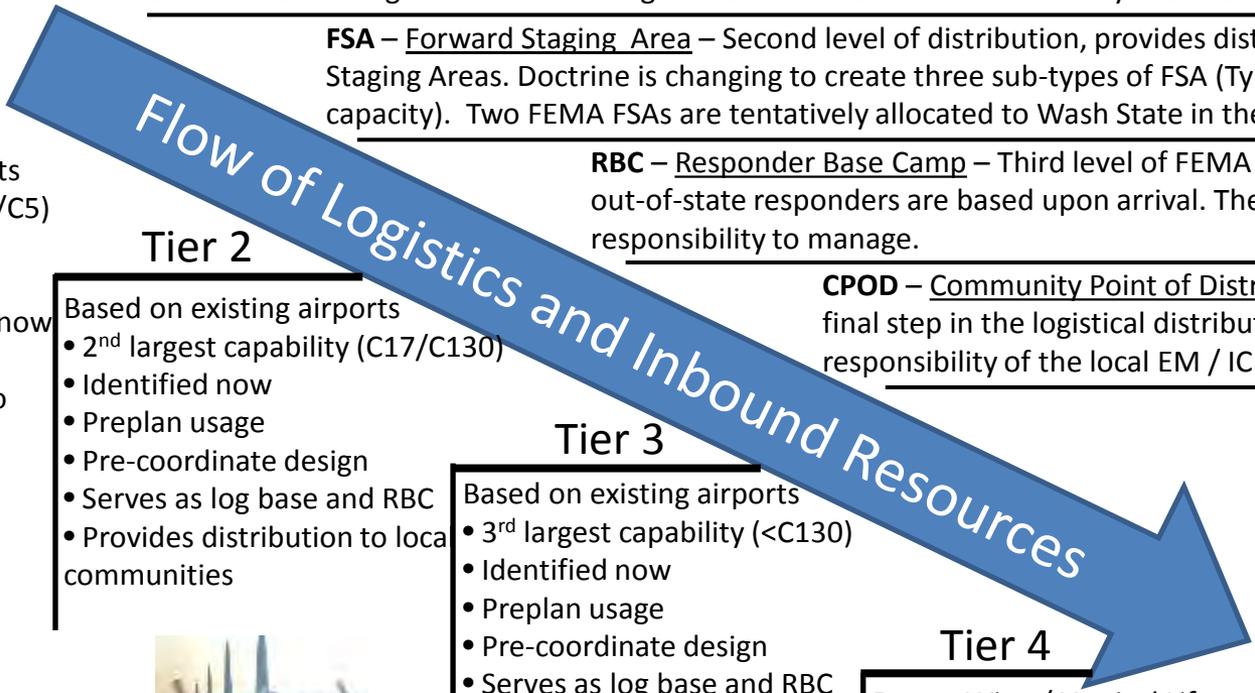
## FEMA Basing Terms:

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

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

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

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



### Tier 1

- Based on existing airports
- Largest capability (747/C5)
- Identified now
- Preplan usage now
- Pre-coordinate design now
- Acts as all Tiers
- Provides distribution to local communities



### Tier 2

- Based on existing airports
- 2<sup>nd</sup> largest capability (C17/C130)
- Identified now
- Preplan usage
- Pre-coordinate design
- Serves as log base and RBC
- Provides distribution to local communities



### Tier 3

- Based on existing airports
- 3<sup>rd</sup> largest capability (<C130)
- Identified now
- Preplan usage
- Pre-coordinate design
- Serves as log base and RBC
- Provides distribution to local communities



### Tier 4

- Rotary Wing / Vertical Lift
- Same capabilities, less capacity
- Location selected ICW local EM
- Template now, confirm later



### Tier 5

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

# Tiered Base Concept



- **Tier 1** (BSI/ISB/SSA)
  - JRSOI/RIP
  - Equipment staging & bed down
  - Resource transfer (H2O, CL I-IX)
  - Refuel (Ground & Rotary Wing)
  - Medical triage / treatment / transfer (Level III)
  - Limited human & pet sheltering
  - Responder sustainment
  - Distribution LOD for local area
  - 747/C5 capable
  - Possible Railhead / Trucking depot
- **Tier 2** (BSI/FSA/SSA)
  - JRSOI/RIP
  - Equipment staging & bed down
  - Resource transfer (H2O, CL I-IX)
  - Refuel (Ground & Rotary Wing)
  - Medical triage / treatment / transfer (Level II)
  - Limited human & pet sheltering
  - Distribution LOD for local area
  - Responder sustainment
  - C17 / C130 capable
  - Possible railhead / truck depot
- **Tier 3** (FSA/SSA)
  - JRSOI/RIP (Limited)
  - Equipment staging & bed down
  - Resource transfer (H2O, CL I-IX)
  - Refuel (Ground & Rotary Wing)
  - Medical triage / treatment / transfer (Level II)
  - Limited human & pet sheltering
  - Distribution LOD for local area
  - Responder sustainment
  - Less than C130 capable (C23)
  - NOT rail or truck capable (Isolated)
- **Tier 4** (SSA/RBC)
  - Equipment staging & bed down
  - Resource transfer (H2O, CL I-IX)
  - Refuel (Ground & Rotary Wing)
  - Medical triage / treatment / transfer (Level I)
  - Limited human & pet sheltering
  - Responder sustainment
  - Distribution LOD for local area
  - Rotary Wing / vertical lift capable
- **Tier 5** (CPOD)
  - Community Points of Distribution
  - Medical CCPs (Basic First Aid)
  - Hasty Collection Points (SAR)



# Concept of Operations

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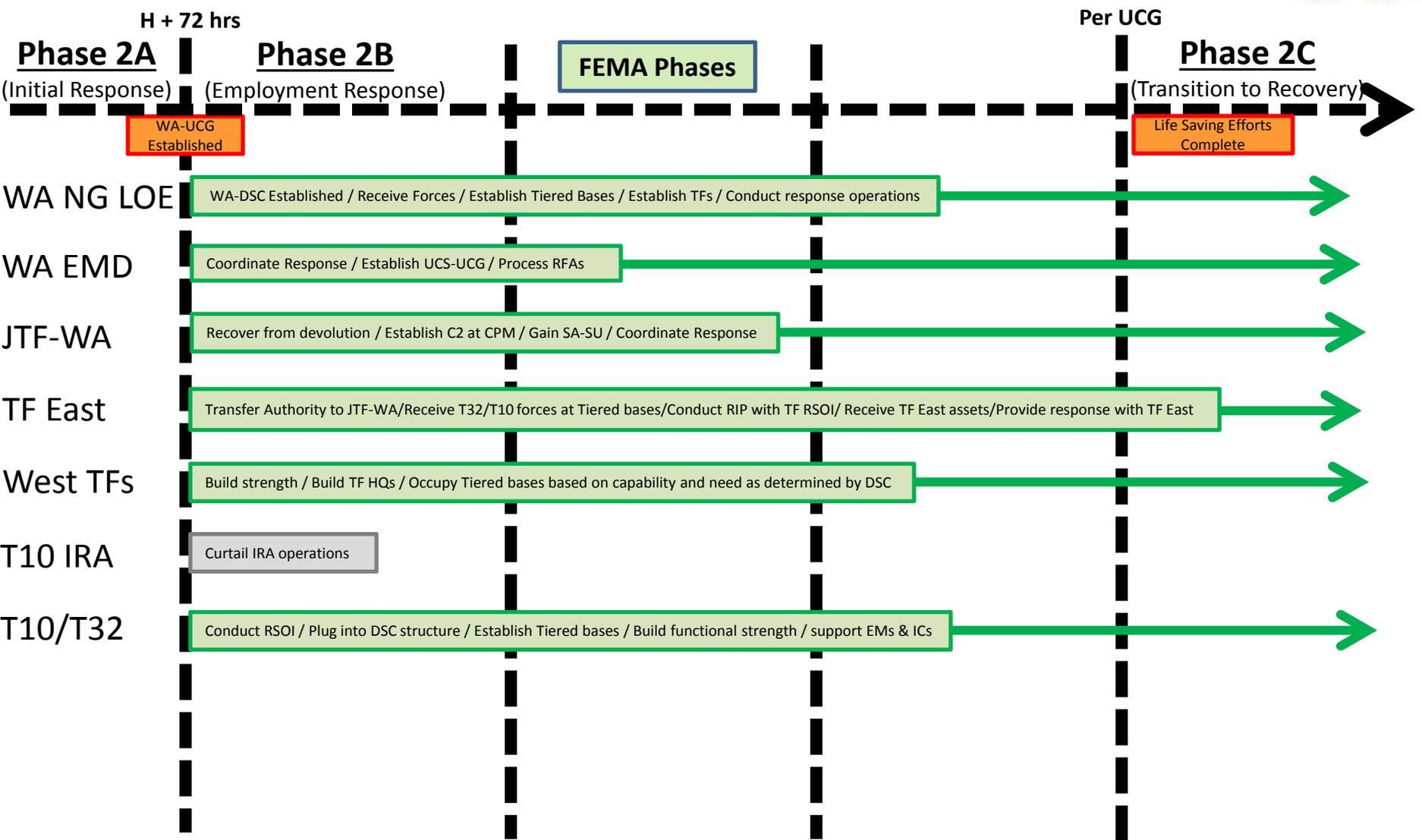
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Phase 2B begins with the establishment of the DSC (FEMA UCG) and is characterized by the transition from chaos to an organized response. The duration of this phase is unknown but may last between 10 days to a few weeks. Military organizations continue to conduct immediate lifesaving operations and continue to respond under Immediate Response Authority IAW pre-planned priorities while building strength. As available, military organizations conducting IRA missions transition to Mission Assignments and begin to report to the Dual Status Commander. The Washington National Guard continues to build strength toward a 100% mobilization, continues to build the Dual Status Commanders Staff and continues tasks initiated in PH2A. The Decisive Operations (**DO**) in this sub-phase include the conduct of immediate Search and Rescue and the employment of forces ISO Emergency Managers/Incident Commanders. The Shaping Operations (**SO**) include establishing a MEDEVAC/CASEVAC network and flow (ICW WA-DOH and HHS), establishing liaisons with Incident Commands, Emergency Operation Centers (EOC) and the State EOC, and the collection and distribution of IAA. Sustaining Operations (**SU**) include receiving forces, establishing Geographic Task Forces, establishing a distribution network, increasing the capabilities at all tiered bases and transitioning IRA assets to Mission Assignment or demobilization. This sub-phase ends when the UCG determines that lifesaving efforts are complete.

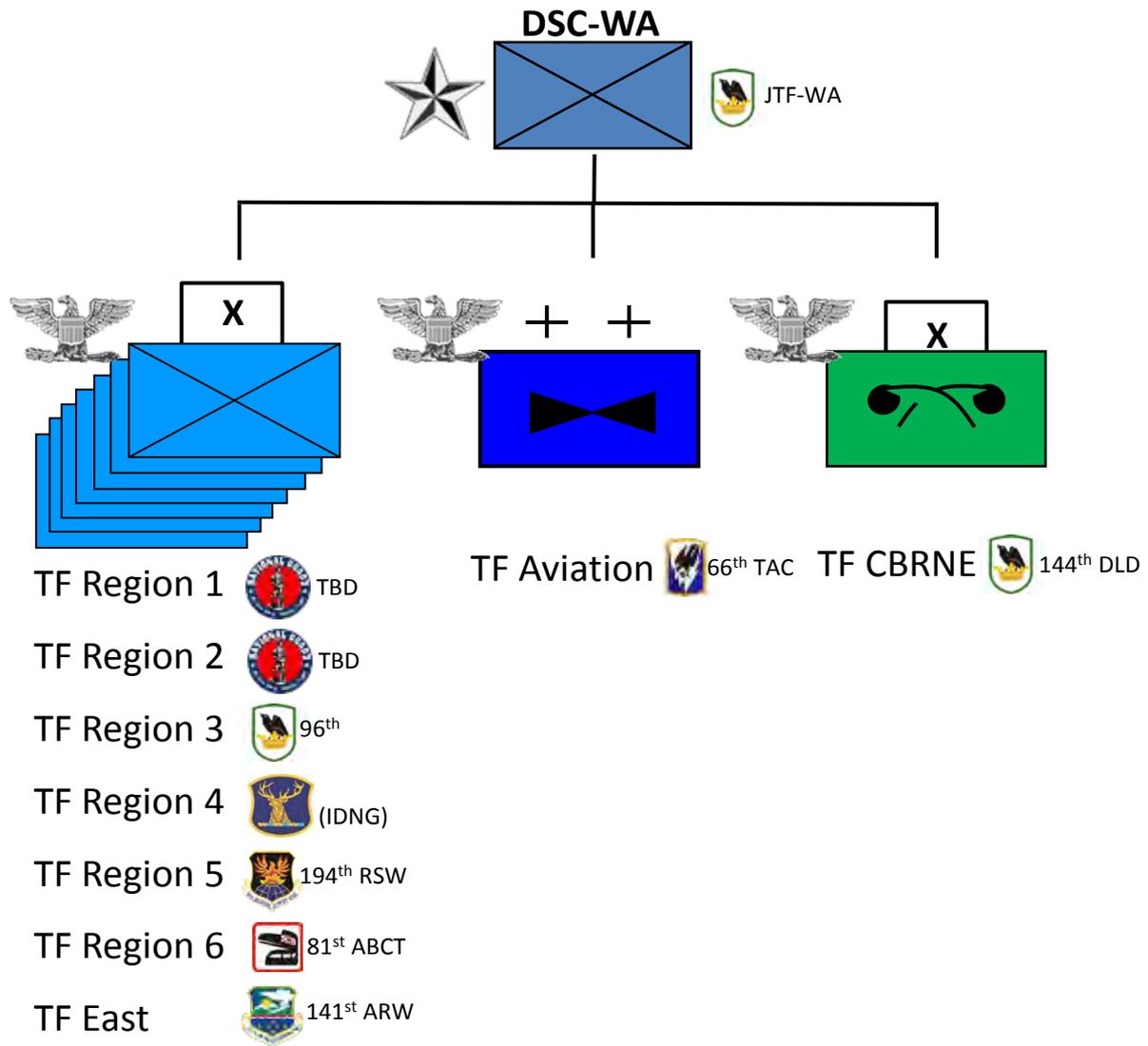


# Timeline (Phase 2B)



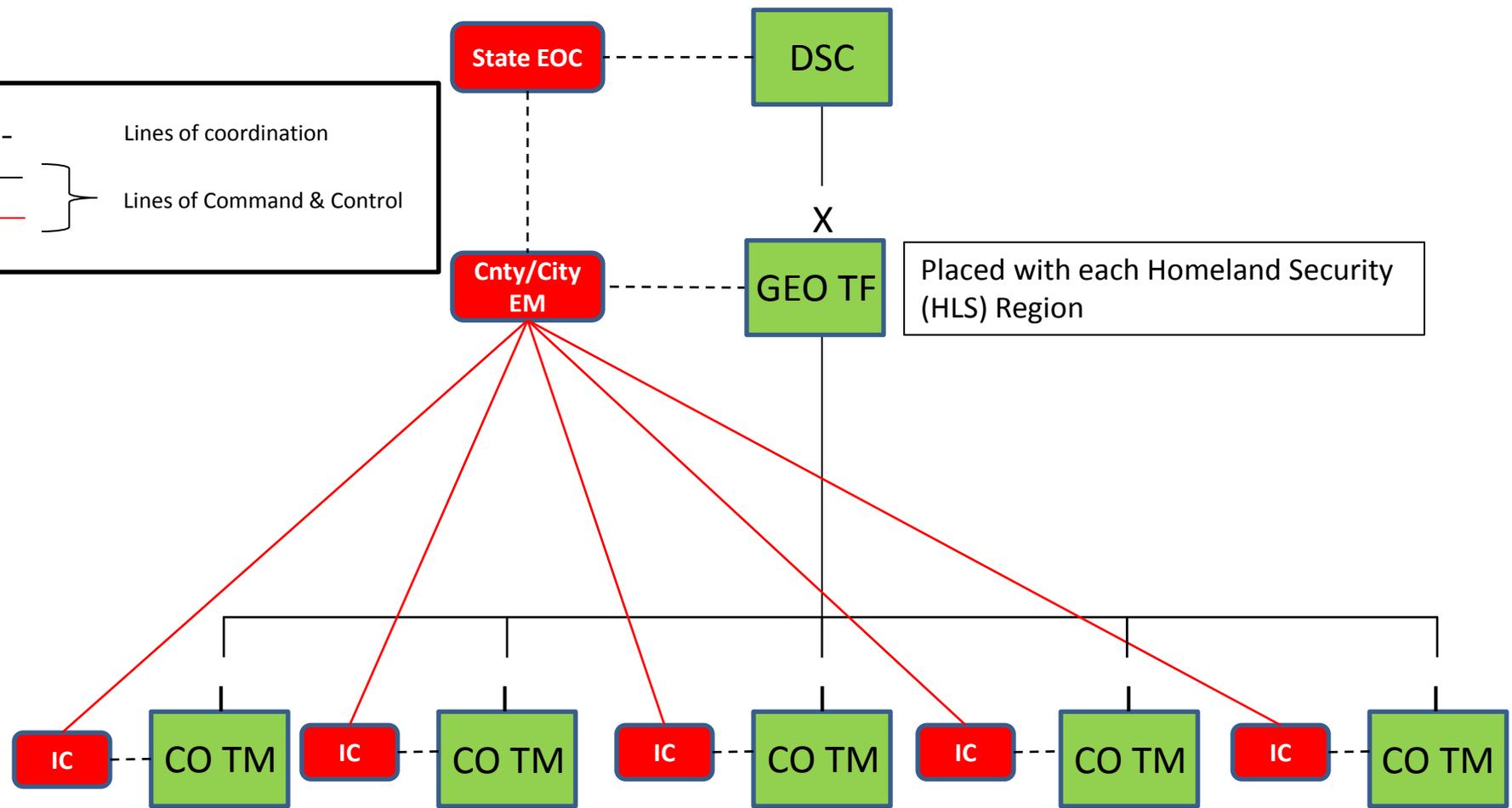
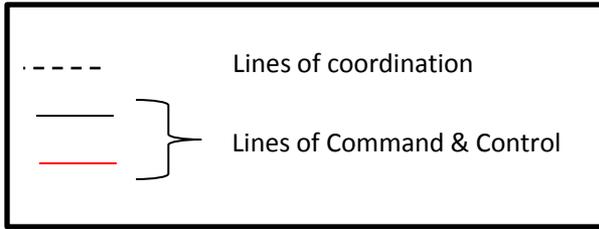


# Task Organization





# Support Intent / Concept



Military units retain command and control over military units. Commanders at all levels provide support to local civilian authority via established supporting relationships.



# Concept of Operations

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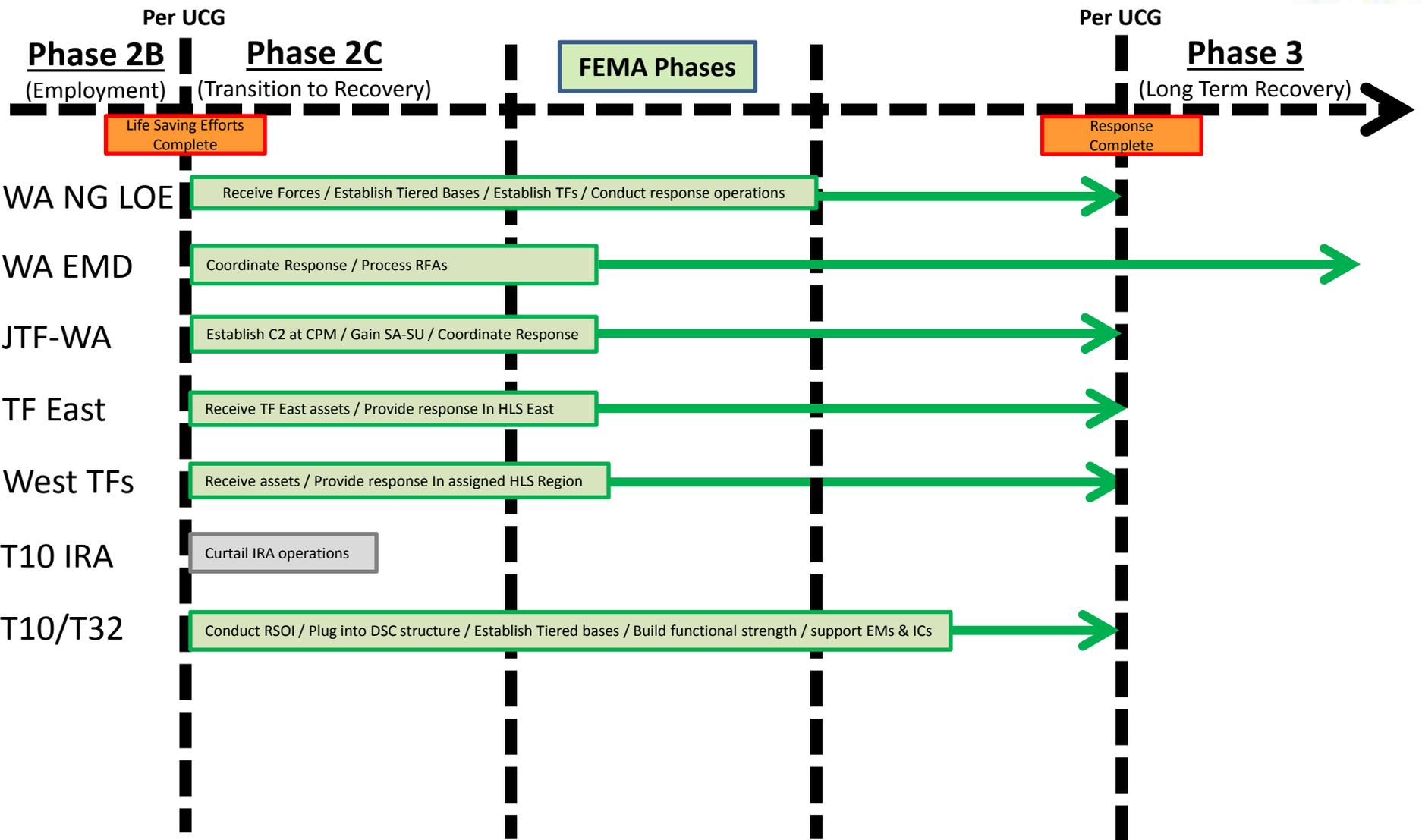
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Phase 2C is the transition to recovery sub-phase and begins upon notification from the UCG that lifesaving efforts are complete. This sub-phase is characterized by transition from lifesaving operations to life sustaining operations. The duration of this phase is unknown but may last up to a year or more. Immediate Response Authority may be reinstated due to aftershocks and other secondary effects that may thrust entire regions back into lifesaving operations for short periods of time. The Decisive Operations (**DO**) in this sub-phase are the transition of operations to civilian agencies, and the management of force requirements as Mission Assignments and support requests diminish based on real time needs of EM/ICs. The Shaping Operations (**SO**) include Geographic Task Forces continuing to provide Mission Command to assigned units while providing Direct Support (DS) and General Support (GS) to EM/ICs. The Sustaining Operations (**SU**) are the demobilization of units as they are released from the Incident Commanders and are no longer needed, and the preparation for reconciliation of reimbursable costs. This sub-phase ends upon notification from the UCG, and transitions into Phase 3, Recovery.



# Timeline (Phase 2C)





# Concept of Operations

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**PHASE 3:** This is the recovery phase and begins upon notification from the UCG. It includes all actions taken to implement a complete recovery of the infrastructure in the affected area. The length of this phase in the FEMA plan is unknown but is assumed to last for several years to perhaps decades. This phase is characterized by private, state and federal (non-DOD) agencies assuming all remaining recovery operations. The Decisive Operations (**DO**) include the demobilization of all DOD assets and management of additional and continuing mobilization requests. The Shaping Operation (**SO**) is the complete reconciliation and reimbursement of costs for DOD assets used in State Active Duty status. The Sustaining Operation (**SU**) is the complete RESET of personnel and equipment in preparation for the next domestic response requirement.



# Response Base Locations

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- Airports
  - Tier 1, 2 and 3 response bases are **fixed locations** based on availability (Airports). Their availability must be pre-coordinated in Phase 1 through MOA/MOU. Their status must be confirmed via IAA priorities immediately following the CSZ event.
- Heliports
  - Tier 4 response bases are **templated** and should be tentatively confirmed with local EMs in Phase 1. EMs will have authority to adjust Tier 4 base locations after the event as the situation requires.
- Distribution Points
  - Tier 5 response bases are **established at the direction of the local EM** in the response and are not templated.

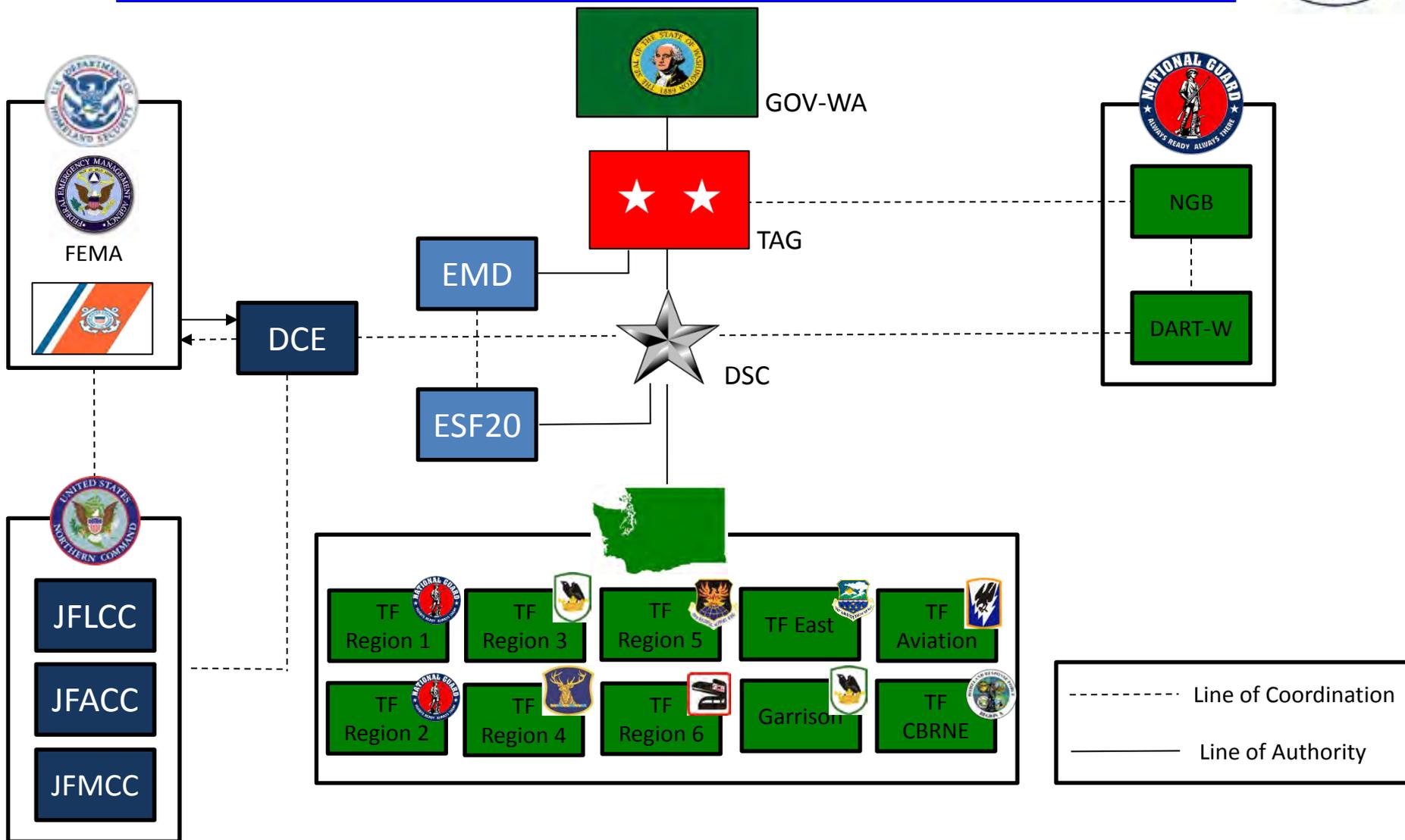
# Tiered Base Locations



Tier	Airport Code	City	County	Region
1	KPAE	Paine Field (Everett)	Snohomish	1
1	KTCM	McChord AFB (Tacoma)	Pierce	5
1	KSEA	SEATAC Airport	King	6
1	KSKA	Fairchild AFB (Spokane)	Spokane	East
1	KMWH	Moses Lake	Grant	East
1	KPSC	Pasco	Franklin	East
1	KYKM	Yakima	Yakima	East
1	KGEG	Spokane	Spokane	East
2	KBLI	Bellingham	Whatcom	1
2	KEAT	Wenatchee	Chelan	East
2	None (I-5)	Clark County Fairgrounds	Clark	4
2	KALW	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	East
2	KHQM	Hoquiam	Grays Harbor	3
2	KAWO	Arlington	Snohomish	1
2	KPWT	Bremerton	Kitsap	2
2	KCLM	Port Angeles	Clallam	2
2	KOLM	Olympia	Thurston	3
2	KSHN	Shelton	Mason	3
2	KRNT	Renton	King	6
3	KBVS	Mount Vernon	Skagit	1
3	KUIL	Quillayute	Clallam	2
3	KCLS	Chehalis	Lewis	3
3	KTDO	Toledo	Lewis	3
3	KELN	Ellensburg	Kittitas	East
3	KTIW	Tacoma	Pierce	5
3	KKLS	Kelso	Cowlitz	4
3	KPLU	Puyallup	Pierce	5
3	KVUO	Vancouver	Clark	4



# Interagency Coordination

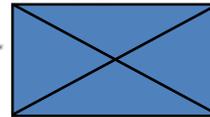




# Headquarters Alignment



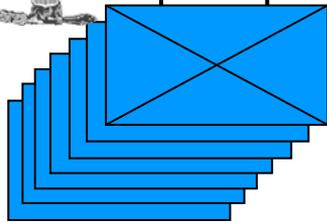
DSC-WA



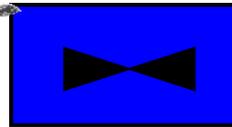
JTF-WA



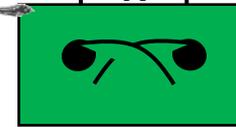
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Geographic Task Forces

TF Region 1  TBD

TF Region 2  TBD

TF Region 3  96<sup>th</sup>

TF Region 4  (IDNG)

TF Region 5  194<sup>th</sup> RSW

TF Region 6  81<sup>st</sup> ABCT

TF East  141<sup>st</sup> ARW

TF Aviation  66<sup>th</sup> TAC

TF CBRNE  144<sup>th</sup> DLD

 WSG

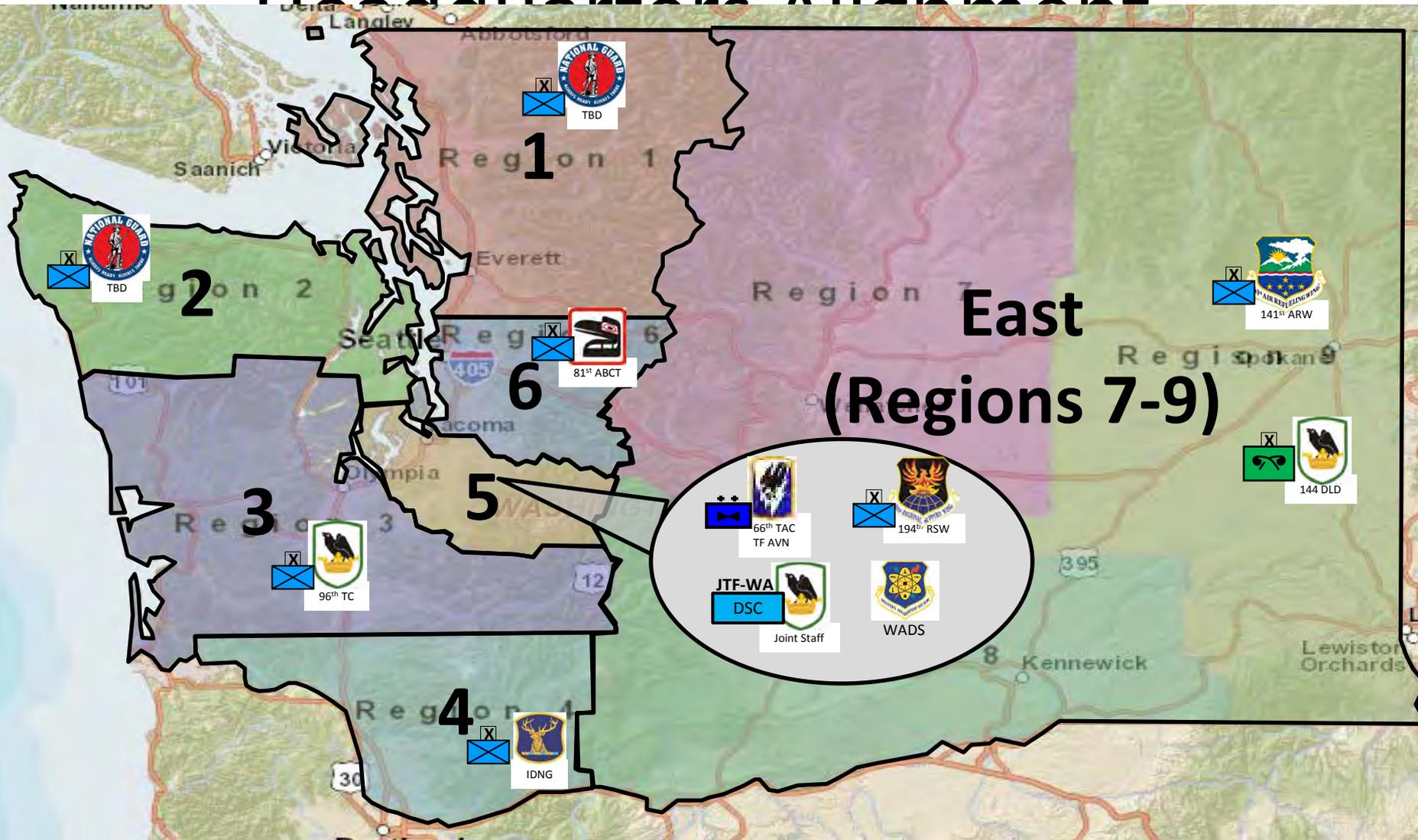
Functional Task Forces

CDR, CPM Garrison

CDR, WSG



# Headquarters Alignment





# DOD Forces Required



The icons below are not necessarily Service Component specific. In some cases these resources are only available in one Service Component. A typical configuration was used to perform calculations. In most cases Army organizational structure was used as the default.

 EN BN PAX: 432  1 X HORIZ CO PAX: 162 VHCL: 112  1 X VERTICAL CO PAX: 162 VHCL: 22	 1 X MANEUVER BN PAX: 650 VHCL: 86	 TRANS/DISTRO BN PAX: 526 VHCL: 160  1 X DIST CO PAX: 142 VHCL: 57	 1 X QM CO WATER PUR & DIST PAX: 130 VHCL: 57   1 X MORTUARY AFFAIRS CO PAX: 155 VHCL: 64	 1 X JISCC PAX: 5 VHCL: 2   1 X CIVIL AFFAIRS CO PAX: 31 VHCL: 7 (Five 4-man teams)	 CBT SPT HOSPITAL PAX: 244 VHCL: 35   ASMC PAX: 75 VHCL: 26   MED PLT PAX: 32 VHCL: 8	 BDE TF HQ PAX: 61 (Includes 16 AF Weather Det PAX)	 MANCHESTER FUEL FARM PAX: 30   TIER 1 FUEL FARM PAX: 30    TIER 2/3 FUEL FARM PAX: 20   TIER 4 FUEL FARM PAX: 10
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# Geographic Task Forces

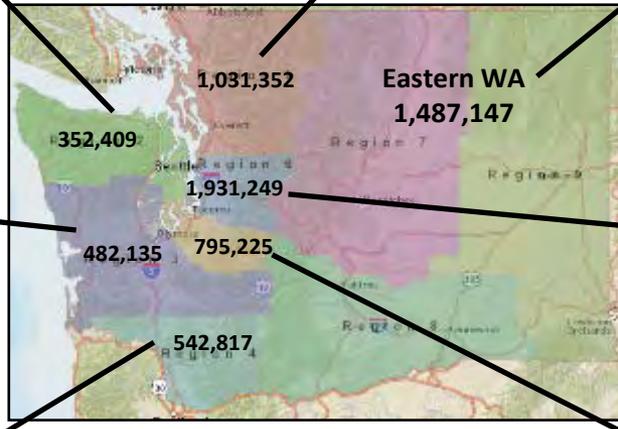


**Region 2**  
DOD Forces

**Region 1**  
DOD Forces

**East**  
DOD Forces

**Region 3**  
DOD Forces



**Region 6**  
DOD Forces

**Region 4**  
DOD Forces

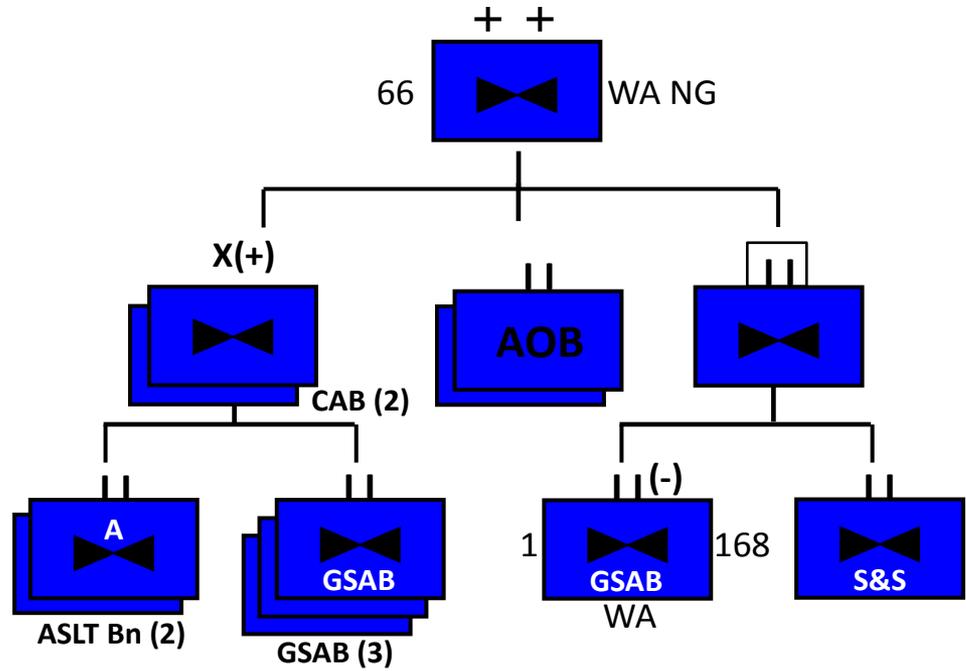
**DOD Personnel Requirement**

Region 1: 5,637	Region 6: 6,260
Region 2: 2,881	East: 2,896
Region 3: 6,891	TF Aviation: 2,689
Region 4: 3,610	TF CBRNE: 4,398
Region 5: 5,059	<b>Total: 40,321</b>

**Region 5**  
DOD Forces



# TF Aviation (66<sup>th</sup> TAC)



- 1x Theater Aviation Command Headquarters
- 2x Combat Aviation Brigade Headquarters
- 1x Battalion Task Force Headquarters
- 7x General Support Battalions
- 4x Assault Battalions
- 1x Security and Support Battalion
- 2x Airfield Operations Battalions

327 Aircraft

3419 Personnel

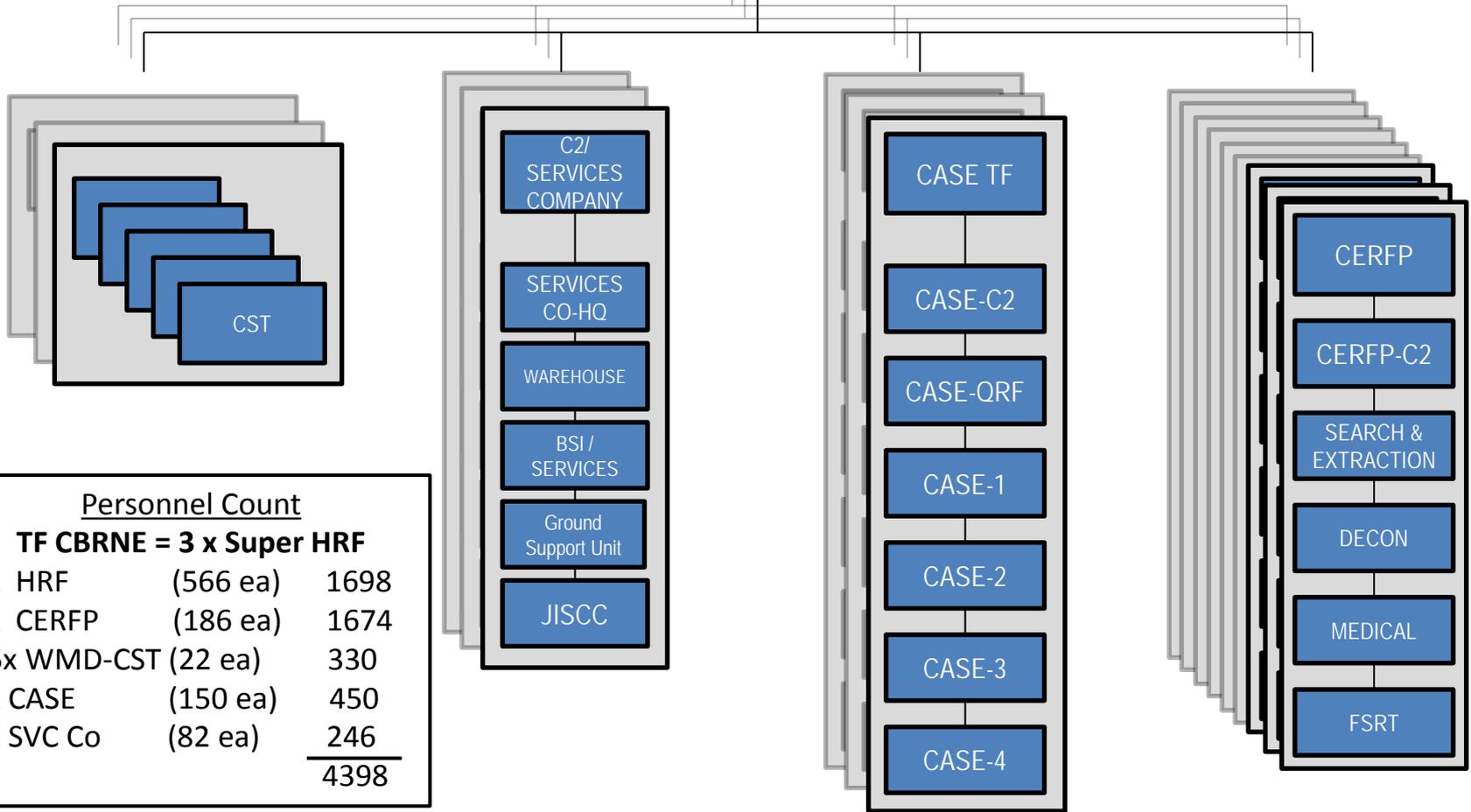
UH-60A/L/M	- 63 (126)
UH-60A MEDEVAC	- 36 (72)
CH-47F	- 36 (72)
	<u>135 (270)</u>

UH60A/L	9
HH60A/L/M	3
CH47D	7
UH72A (WA)	6
UH72A (S&S)	32
	<u>57</u>

2 Combat Aviation Brigades (*or CAB equivalents*) with Armed Reconnaissance Battalions (ARB) removed and replaced by General Support Aviation Battalions (GSAB).



# TF CBRNE (144<sup>th</sup> DLD)



**Personnel Count**

**TF CBRNE = 3 x Super HRF**

3x HRF	(566 ea)	1698
9x CERFP	(186 ea)	1674
15x WMD-CST	(22 ea)	330
3x CASE	(150 ea)	450
3x SVC Co	(82 ea)	246
		<hr/> 4398

# Concept of Deployment



Deployment and establishment of the DSC and response bases will build continually until fully established in Phase 2B and 2C. RSOI will begin immediately on availability and will be a continuous mission.

## PHASE 1:

**Pre-plan and coordinate the Tiered Bases:** Priority is to coordinate the pre-occupation plans for all Tier 1 through 4 response bases. This effort will include MOA/MOU and initial quartering plans for each base. Tier 4 bases may be templated via input from the local Emergency Manager (EM), although the desire is for local Emergency Managers to identify the locations and enter into MOA/MOU with landowners to solidify the agreements.

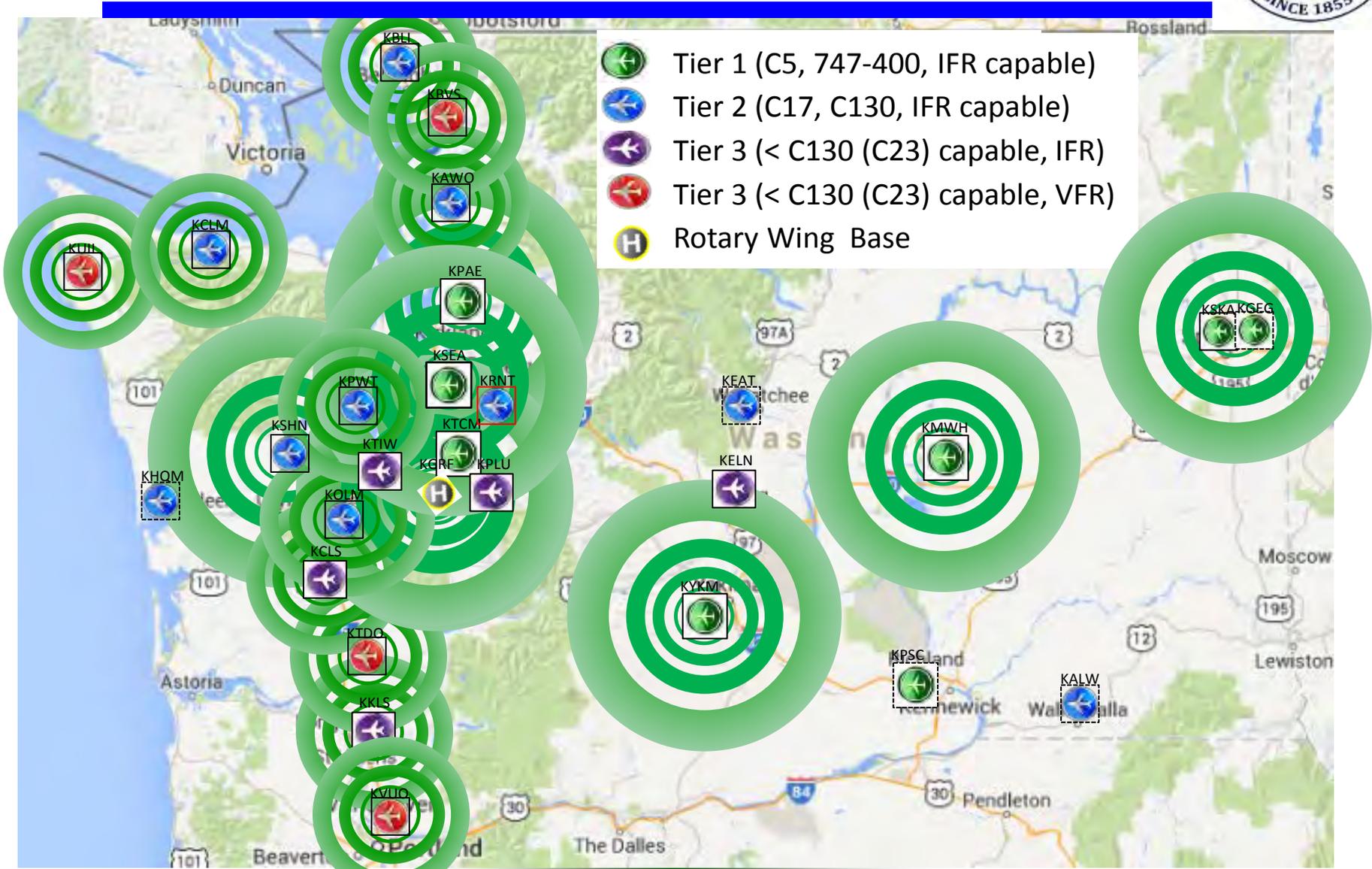
**Prepare Our Soldiers/Airmen for Mobilization:** We must educate our Soldiers and Airmen on their requirement / responsibility to mobilize in the event of a large scale emergency, and fully develop and rehearse our ability to do so with the following reporting priorities:

- 1) First report to your assigned unit/armory, or per your unit's SOP
- 2) If you cannot get to your unit/armory report to the nearest Guard facility
- 3) If you cannot get to a Guard facility report to the nearest Emergency Operations Center or Incident Command.
- 4) Upon arrival to any location announce your status and availability. Ensure this data is transmitted to the WA-JOC (JTF-WA).

**Prepare Our Soldiers / Airmen, their families, and the general population for Resiliency:** We must educate our Soldiers and Airmen, their families, and the general population of the State of Washington of the need to prepare for this disaster in order to increase their ability to survive and respond to the crisis. Our families must be resilient so that service members may provide response. The population must be resilient so that the response can be most effective. Hazard preparedness guidelines must be set, disseminated, and evaluated.



# Basing Concept



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# Concept of Deployment

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**PHASE 2A:** Priority is to establish and deploy the DSC while simultaneously emplacing multiple quartering parties from TF RSOI.

**Establish the Dual Status Command:** Immediate assumption is that devolution of authority is required and the 141<sup>st</sup> ARW (TF East) receives devolved authority of the WA-JOC. In this capacity the TF East initiates the response. As the Designated Dual Status Commander is located he/she must be located with the Emergency Relocation Group (ERG) and transported to the nearest alternate facility that is viable. (assumption is that the Spokane Readiness Center (SRC) is viable). Once established at an alternate facility with adequate Situational Awareness and staff the Dual Status Commander will be declared “established” and will receive the authorities of the WA-JOC from TF East, thereby establishing JTF-WA. JTF-WA will announce it’s establishment to the SEOC, the DCE, the National Guard Bureau, and USNORTHCOM in order to begin to receive forces to assist in the response. As situation allows the DSC and JTF-WA will relocate to Camp Murray.

**Establish the Tiered Bases:** Upon completion of the initial earthquake that is identifiable as a rupture of the CSZ, TF East conducts recall of TM RSOI elements and directs establishment of the Tiered base structure. Pre identified and trained teams of Army and Air Guardsmen that reside East of the Cascades load onto WA ARNG helicopters stationed at Fairchild Air Force Base (FAFB) and deploy to pre-designated airfields to initiate the establishment of the Tiered Bases. Upon arrival at the pre-designated airfields the TM RSOI personnel conduct linkup with the assigned airport managers, conduct assessments, and transmit airport status to TF East to allow dissemination of the ability to receive the Pre Scripted Mission Assignment Bundles at designated airports. TM RSOI serves as the initial RSOI capability at each Tiered Base until relieved by arriving elements. As the Geographic Task Forces are able to muster they will move to their assigned Geographic Regions and assume responsibility for the RSOI mission with assets provided by Mission Assignment Bundle.



# Concept of Deployment

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**PHASE 2B/C:** Priority is to fully establish the Geographic Task Forces and JTF-WA.

**Establish the Geographic Task Forces:** The RSOI mission is fully assumed by the Geographic Task Forces within each HLS Region. This effort includes receiving DOD (T10, T32 and SAD) forces at forward bases in addition to receiving assets provided by State and Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF). **Establishment of forward Geographic Task Force Command capability in priority order is; HLS 3, HLS 2, HLS 5, HLS 6, HLS 1, HLS 4.** Each Geographic Command will work closely with assigned Emergency Managers and Incident Commanders to **Receive, Stage, conduct Onward movement, and Integrate** all required forces for the response. To the maximum extent possible forces are received and employed as identified in the Time Phased Force Deployment Timeline identified in planning conducted in Phase 1, although by Phase 2B updated requirements will be received and forces will be re-directed as required. Priorities in Phase 2B and 2C will be established by the UCG. Critical capabilities will be given the highest priority for movement forward. These are likely to be lifesaving medical capability, water purification and production, shelter, security forces and sustenance.

**Establish Joint Task Force – Washington (JTF-WA):** JTF-WA will continue to build staff and communication requirements to fully coordinate the response support missions. Early in Phase 2B JTF-WA will receive and integrate the T10 deputy and staff, and will augment staff shortcomings with staff from the Domestic All hazards Response Team (DART) assigned by National Guard Bureau.

**PHASE 3:** As forces are no longer required, and through coordination with local ICs, EMs, the SEOC, and JTF-WA, units will conduct movement back to Tier 1 and 2 bases for outprocessing and transit to HS.



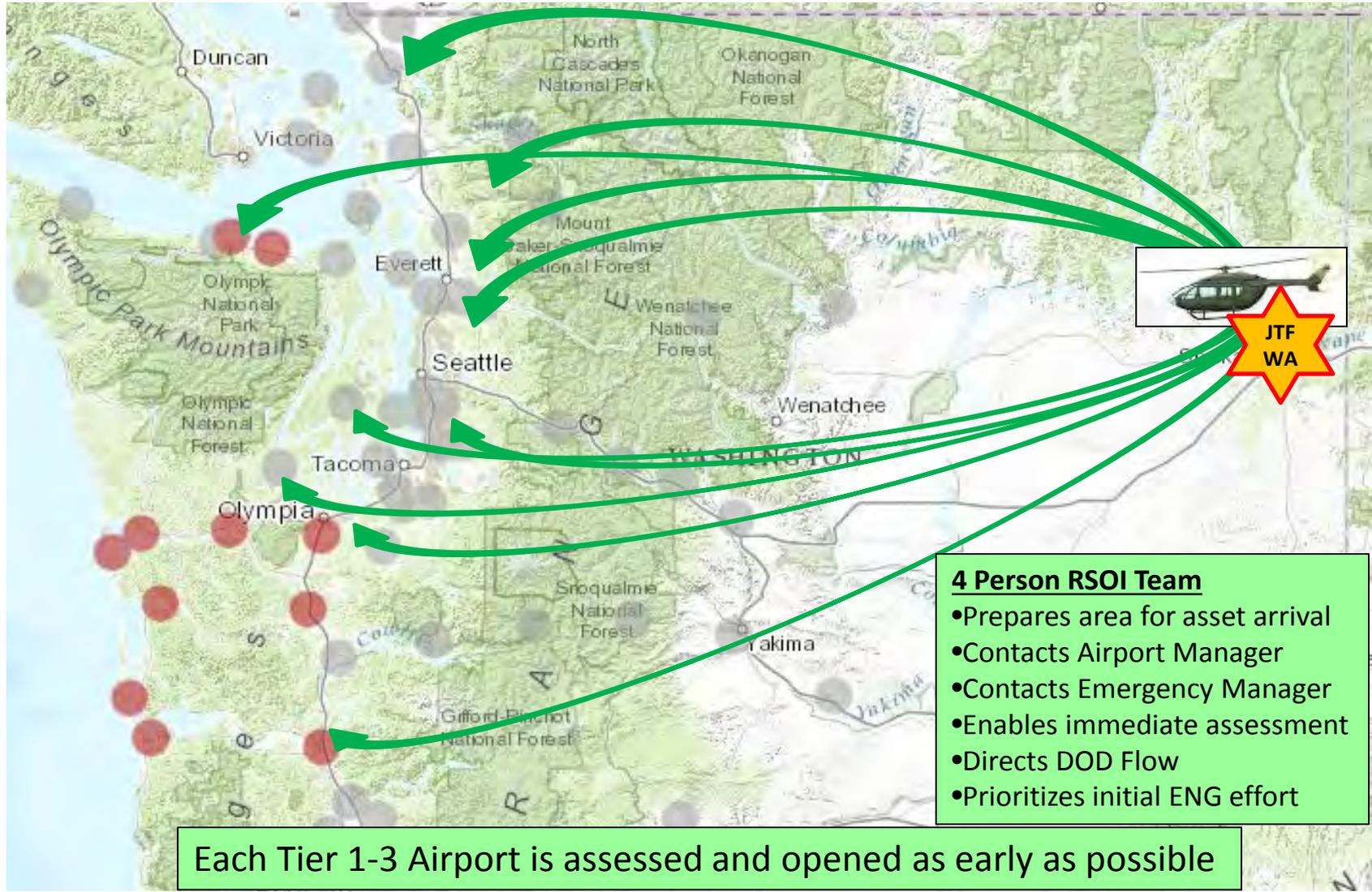
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# Scheme of Maneuver



# Rapid Assessment / Early Opening

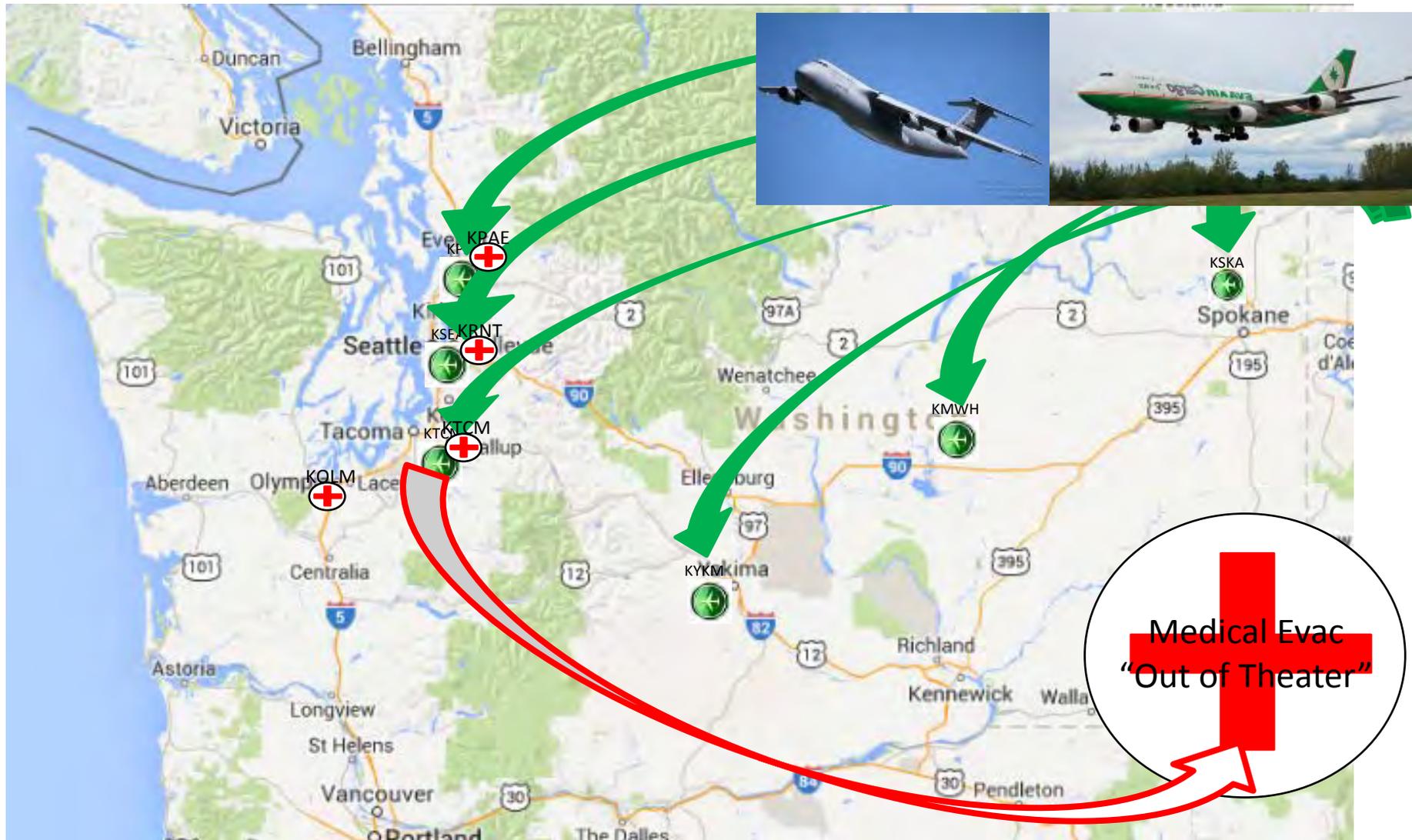


- 4 Person RSOI Team**
- Prepares area for asset arrival
  - Contacts Airport Manager
  - Contacts Emergency Manager
  - Enables immediate assessment
  - Directs DOD Flow
  - Prioritizes initial ENG effort

Each Tier 1-3 Airport is assessed and opened as early as possible



# Establish Tier 1 Bases



**Medical Evac**  
**"Out of Theater"**

747/C5 Capable

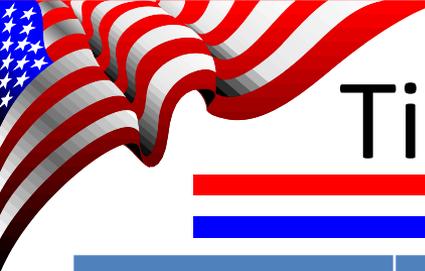
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DASF / Level III Med

# Tier 1 usage



- Forward Tier 1 (KTCM, KSEA, KPAE)
  - May also be referred to as Incident Staging Bases (ISB) or Base Support Installation (BSI)
  - These are 747/C5 capable airfields that function as main APOE/D for the response and are simultaneously used as Tier 4 resupply points, and immediate area Tier 4s. They should be **capable of the full spectrum of response operations**.
  - Each Tier 1 also serves as a Disaster Aeromedical Staging Facility (DASF) and is a key processing point for out-of-theater medical evacuation processing. (Additional DASF at KOLM)
  - Alternate sites – KBFI, KRNT
- East of the Cascades Tier 1s (KMWH, KYKM, KSKA)
  - These are 747/C5 capable airfields that function as main APOE/D for the response, carry the primary responsibility of programming the resupply of the Tier 2s by transfer of materials to Tier 2 capable aircraft, simultaneously used as Tier 4 resupply points, and immediate area Tier 4s. They should be capable of the full spectrum of response operations.
  - Alternate sites – KPSC, KGEG



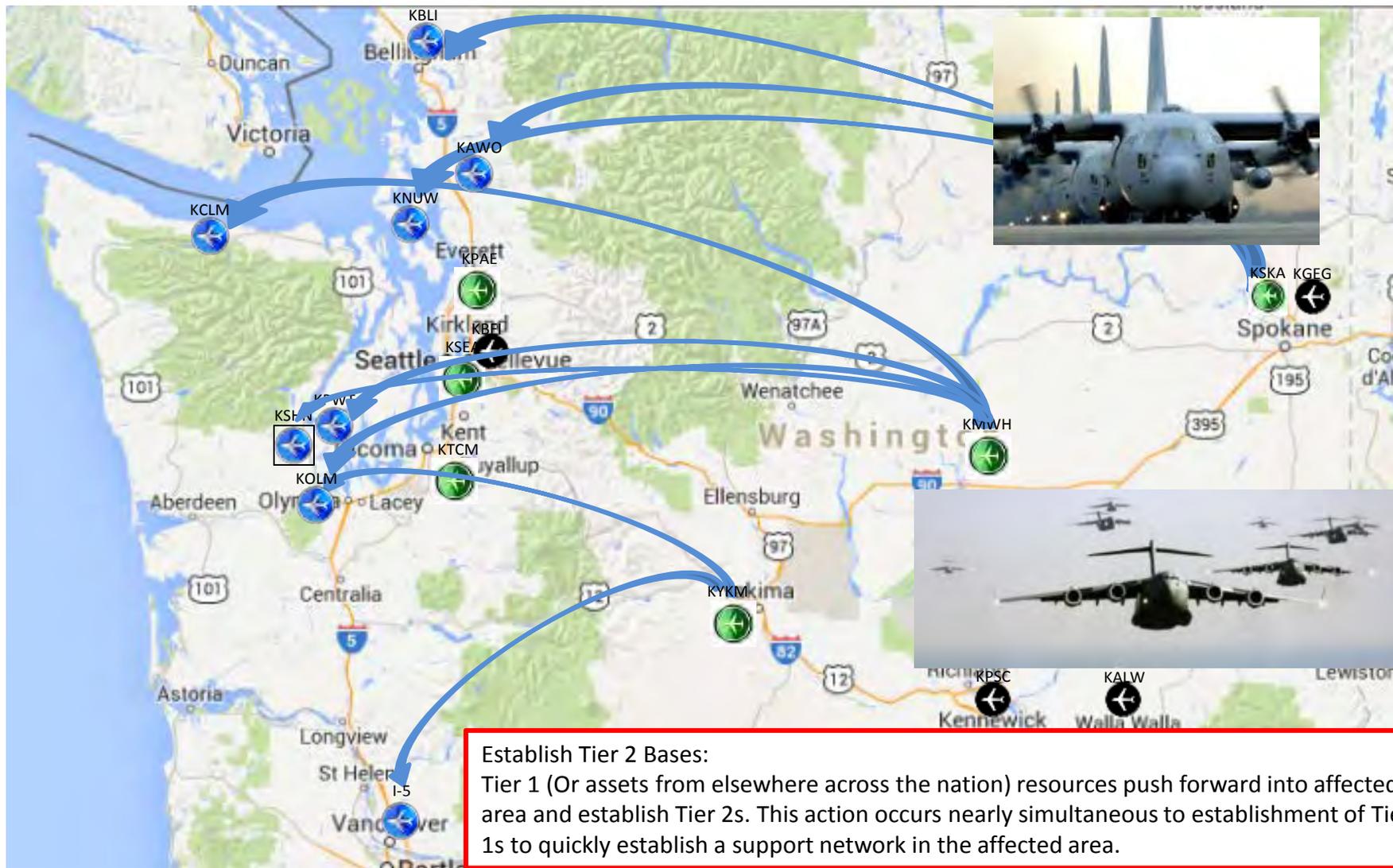
# Tier 1/Tier 2 Relationships



Tier 1	Supported Tier 2	Method	Supported HLS Regions
Moses Lake KMWH	Port Angeles (KCLM) Bremerton (KPWT) Olympia (KOLM) Moses Lake (KMWH) Shelton (KSHN)	C130	1, 2, 3, East
Yakima KYKM	Clark Co. Fairgrnds (I-5)	C130	4, East
Everett KPAE	Everett (KPAE) (Internal)	Ground	1
Seattle KSEA	Seattle (KSEA) (Internal)	Ground	6
JBLM	JBLM (Internal)	Ground	5
Fairchild AFB KSKA	Bellingham (KBLI) Arlington (KAWO) Whidbey Island (KNUW) Fairchild AFB (KSKA)	C130	1, East



# Establish Tier 2 Bases



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

C17/C130 Capable

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# Tier 2 usage



- Tier 2 Bases (Forward)
  - May also be referred to as Federal Staging Areas (FSA) or State Staging Areas (SSA)
  - KBLI, KCLM, KAWO, KNUW, KUIL, KPWT, KSHN, KCLS, KOLM, KKLS, I-5
  - These are C17/C130 capable airfields that function as secondary APOE/D for the response and are simultaneously used as Tier 2 or 3 resupply points, and immediate area Tier 4s. **They should be capable of the full spectrum of response operations.**
- Alternate Sites
  - There are no alternate sites for the Tier 2 or 3 bases. They may or may not all be used , dependant upon IAA and infrastructure damage limiting ground transportation.



# Establish Tier 3 and 4 Bases



Establish Tier 1-4 Logistic Support Bases:  
 Initiate distribution networks from tiered bases.  
 Ground distribution networks service accessible areas. Rotary wing expand the network to areas that are isolated or non-reachable by ground.  
 USN/USMC assets integrate in coastal areas when available, and are coordinated through the JFO/UCG and DCO.

<C130 Capable, IFR <C130 Capable, VFR

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Rotary Wing / Vertical Lift Only



# Tier 3 Relationships



Supporting Tier 1, 2 or 3	Supported Tier 3	Method	Supported HLS Regions
Moses Lake (KMWH)	Port Angeles (KCLM)	C130	2
Port Angeles (KCLM)	Quillayute (KUIL)	Ground MV-22 Rotary Wing	2
Moses Lake (KMWH)	Bremerton (KPWT)	C130	East
McChord (KTCM) Olympia (KOLM)	Chehalis (KCLS) Toledo (KTDO) Kelso (KKLS) (Vancouver)	Ground MV-22 Rotary Wing	3, 4
Yakima (KTKM)	I-5	C130	4
Yakima (KTKM)	Vancouver (KVUO)	C130	4



# Tier 3 & 4



- Establishing Tier 3 & 4s
  - Tier 3 Bases are established on Airfields that are less than C17/C130 capable. They are selected based on proximity to population centers that require response.
  - Tier 4 bases are rotary wing capable, and **are templated based upon forecast needs** of the population for response. Their **final location must be designated by the owning Emergency Manager.**
  - Tier 4s are capable of large scale helicopter operations and ground operations.
  - Tier 4s support distribution points, and are the “**Bed Down**” locations for response efforts.
  - They are NOT the final distribution points by default, but may also serve that purpose.
- Tier 3 & 4 Structure
  - For the purposes of planning a Tier 4 contains a minimum quantity of certain types of units based on forecast need, but this make up should be modified based upon actual needs once they are identified.



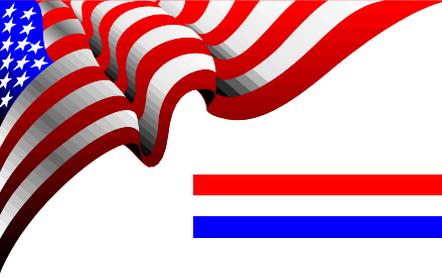
# Tier 5

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- Establishing Tier 5 bases (Distribution Point)
  - Are established based upon needs of the population for response from the ESFs.
  - Are the end of the line (**The last mile**) for logistics distribution.
  - Are **established in conjunction with the owning Emergency Manager.**
  - Are sometimes referred to as Community Point of Distribution (CPOD).
- Structure
  - For the purposes of planning, is simply a distribution point for food, water, medical aid, etc...
  - Not (usually) a bed down location
  - Potentially an evacuation point, Casualty Collection Point (CCP), or Hast Collection Point (HCP) in remote locations

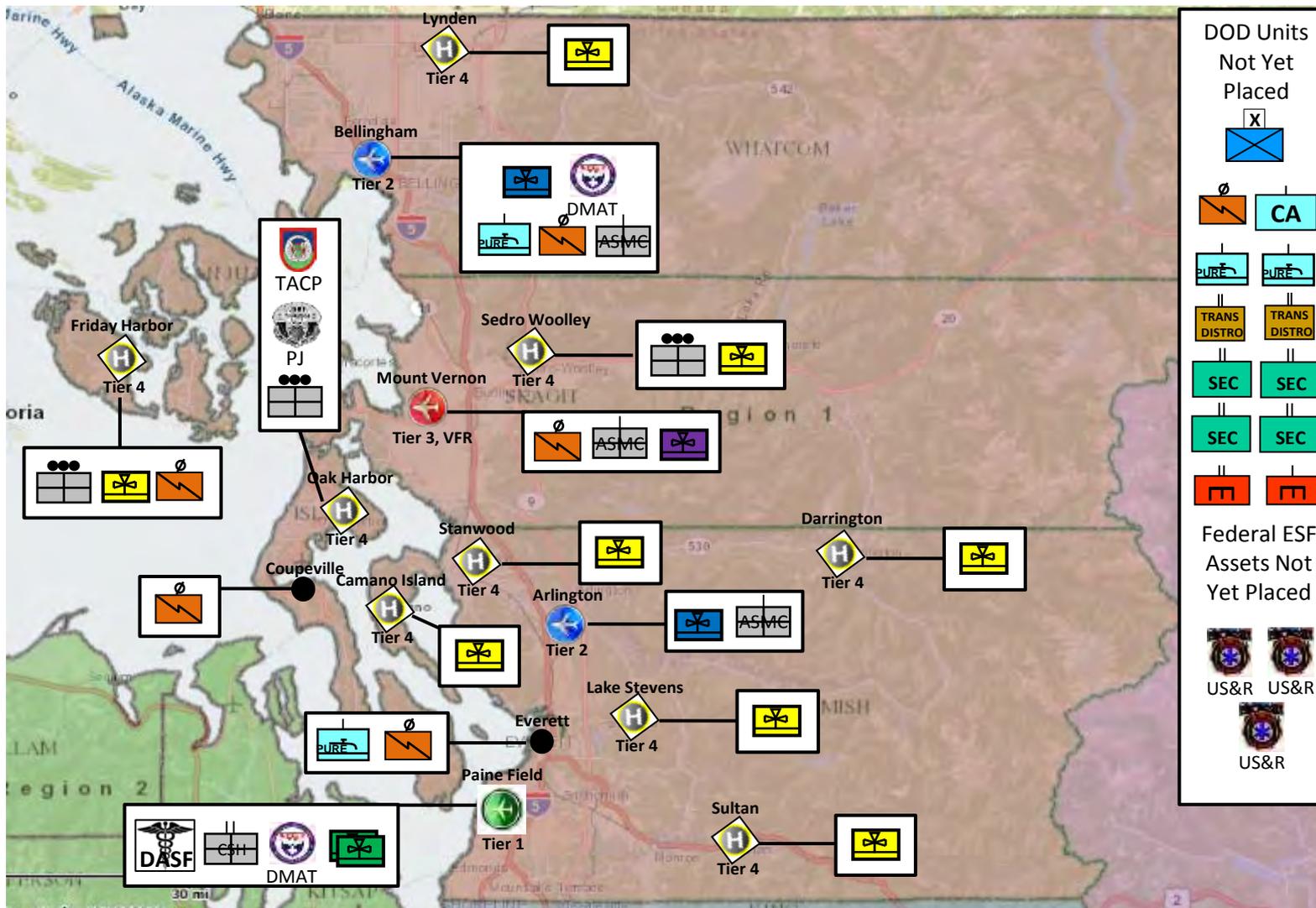


# Establish Geographic Task Forces

Decisive Operation



# HLS Region 1 (NG HQ - TBD)



**DOD Units Not Yet Placed**

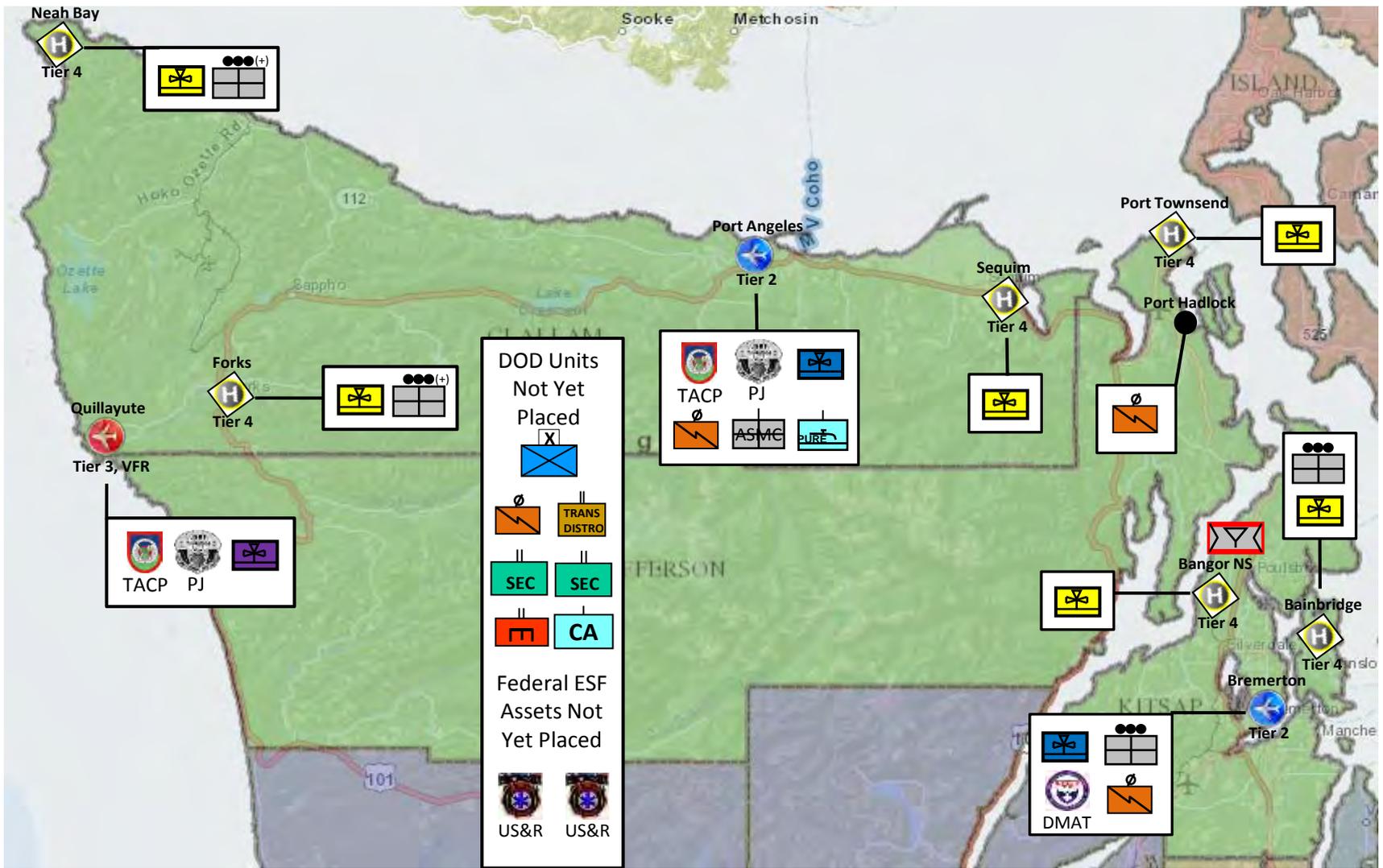
- Blue box with 'X'
- Orange lightning bolt icon
- Light blue box with 'CA'
- Light blue box with 'PURE'
- Yellow box with 'TRANS DISTRO'
- Green box with 'SEC'
- Red box with 'M'

**Federal ESF Assets Not Yet Placed**

- US&R (two icons)
- US&R (one icon)



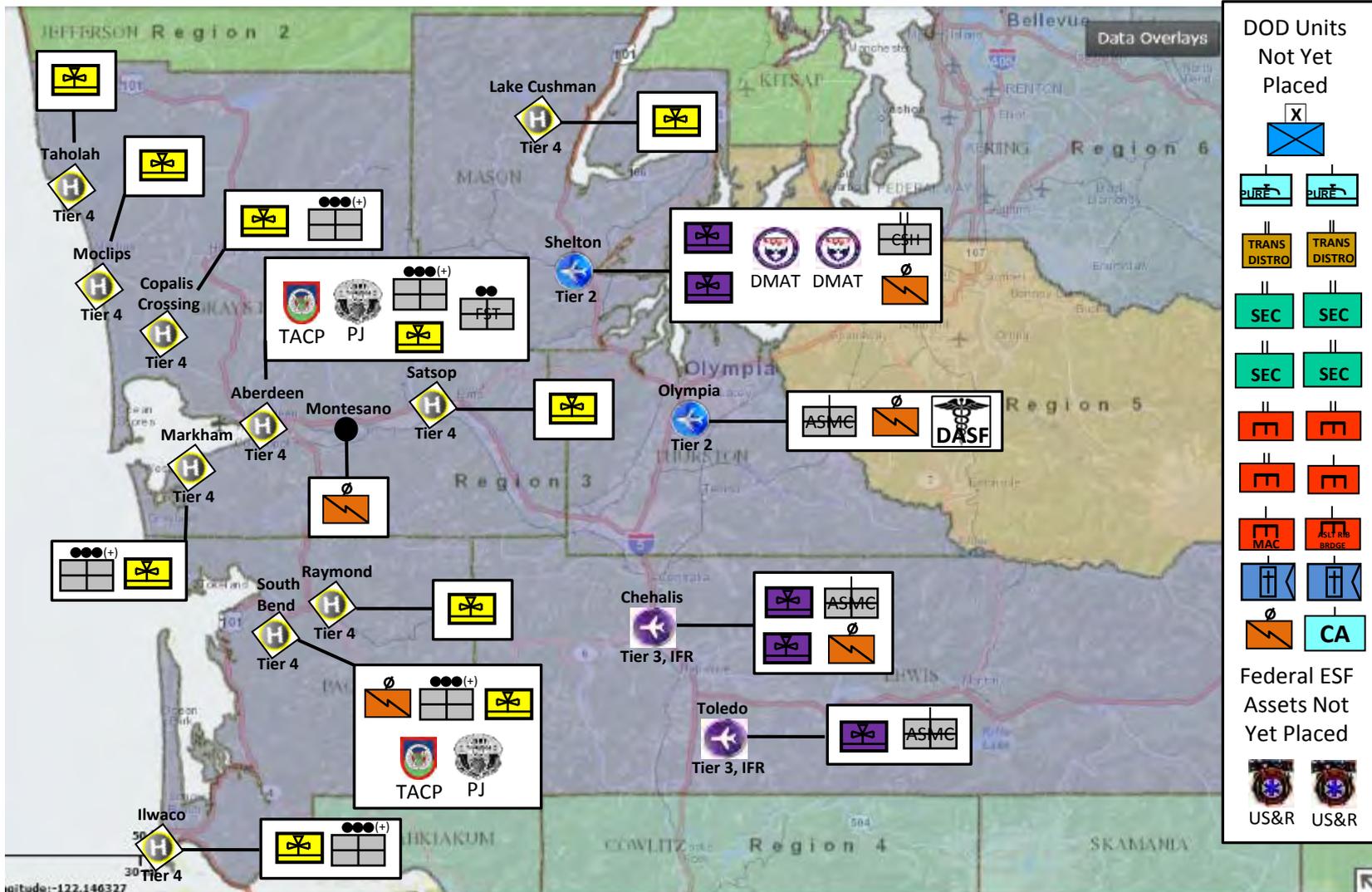
# HLS Region 2 (NG HQ - TBD)



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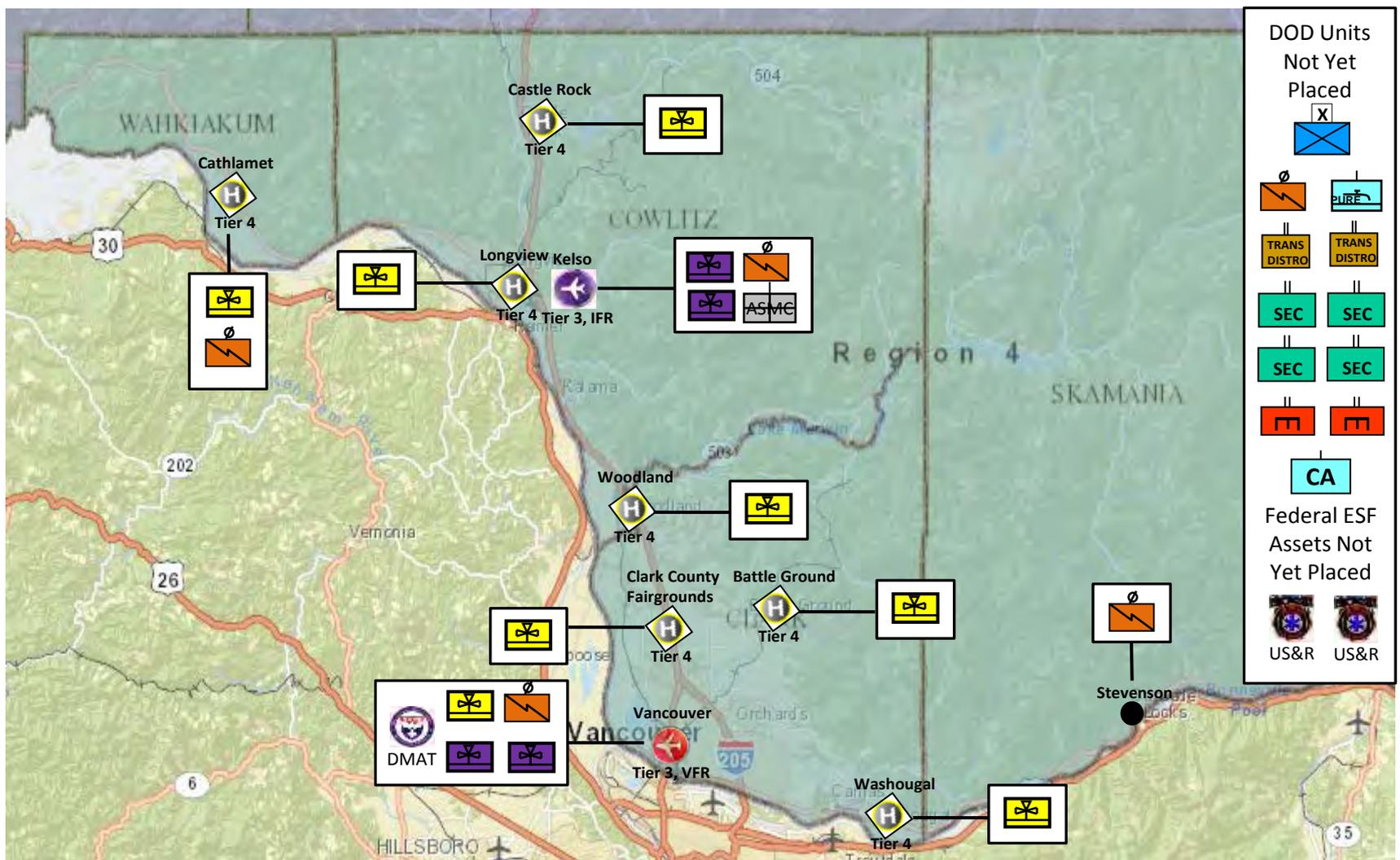


# HLS Region 3 (96<sup>th</sup> TC)





# HLS Region 4 (ID NG)



**DOD Units Not Yet Placed**

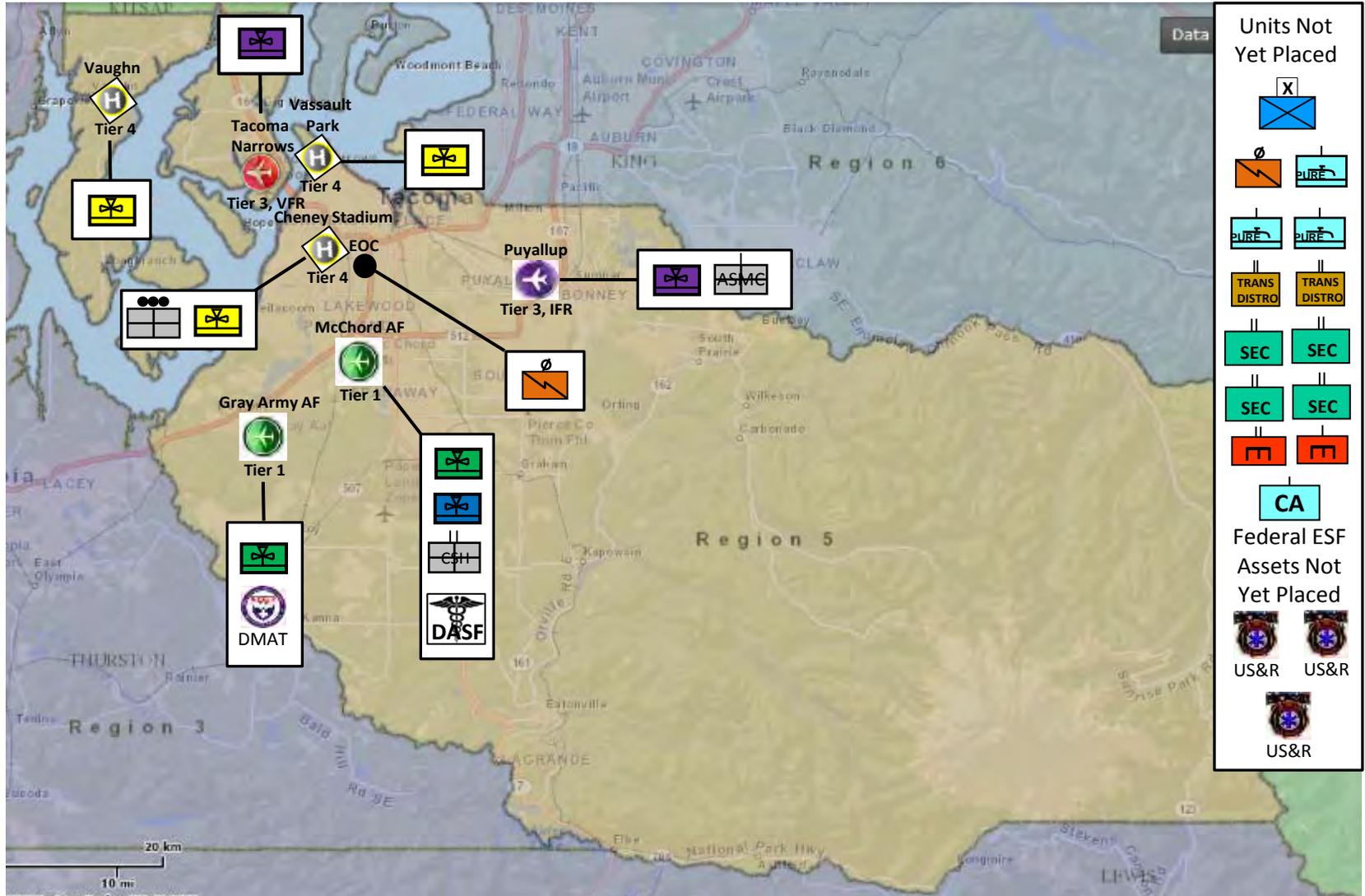
- X (in a blue box)
- ⚡ (in a blue box)
- ⚡ (in a blue box)
- TRANS DISTRO (in a blue box)
- TRANS DISTRO (in a blue box)
- SEC (in a blue box)
- ⚡ (in a blue box)
- ⚡ (in a blue box)
- CA (in a blue box)

**Federal ESF Assets Not Yet Placed**

- US&R (in a blue box)
- US&R (in a blue box)



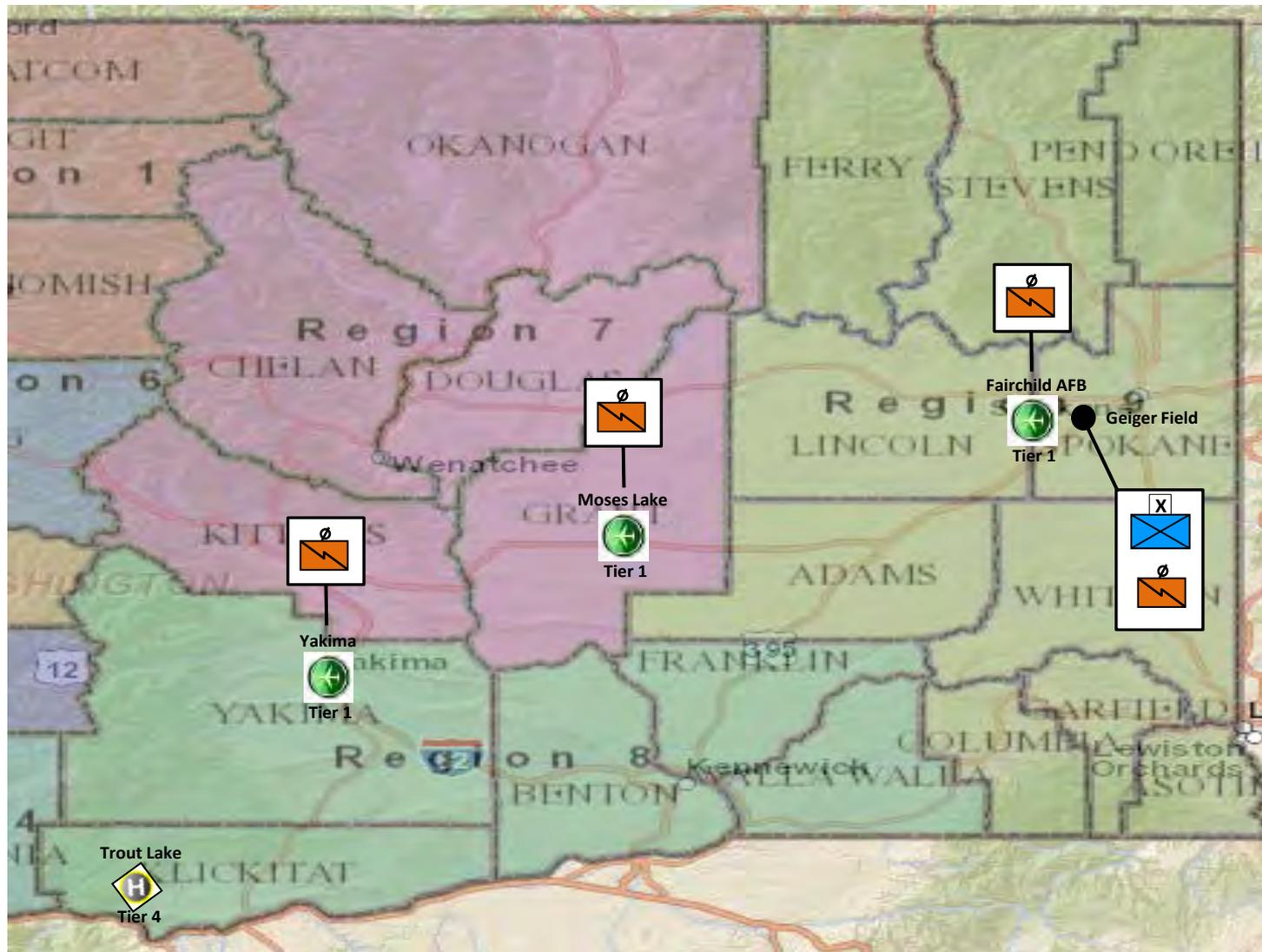
# HLS Region 5 (194<sup>th</sup> RSW)







# HLS Region 7-9 (TF East- 141<sup>st</sup> ARW)



DOD Units Not Yet Placed

TRANS DISTRO	TRANS DISTRO
SEC	SEC
M	CA



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# Increase Capability at all Tiered Bases

Shaping and Sustaining Operations



# Immediate Response - Ground



## Ground Search & Rescue

Following a CSZ rupture, Title 10 Forces conduct immediate Search & Rescue operations from the following installations:

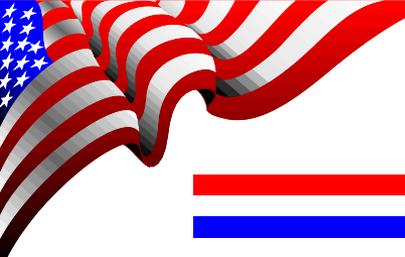
- Naval Station Everett
- Naval Base Kitsap – Bangor
- Naval Base Kitsap - Bremerton
- Naval Air Station Whidbey
- USCG Port Angeles
- Manchester Fuel Depot
- JBLM

Meanwhile, Pararescue Jumpers arrive to coordinate wide area search efforts along side local Emergency Managers.

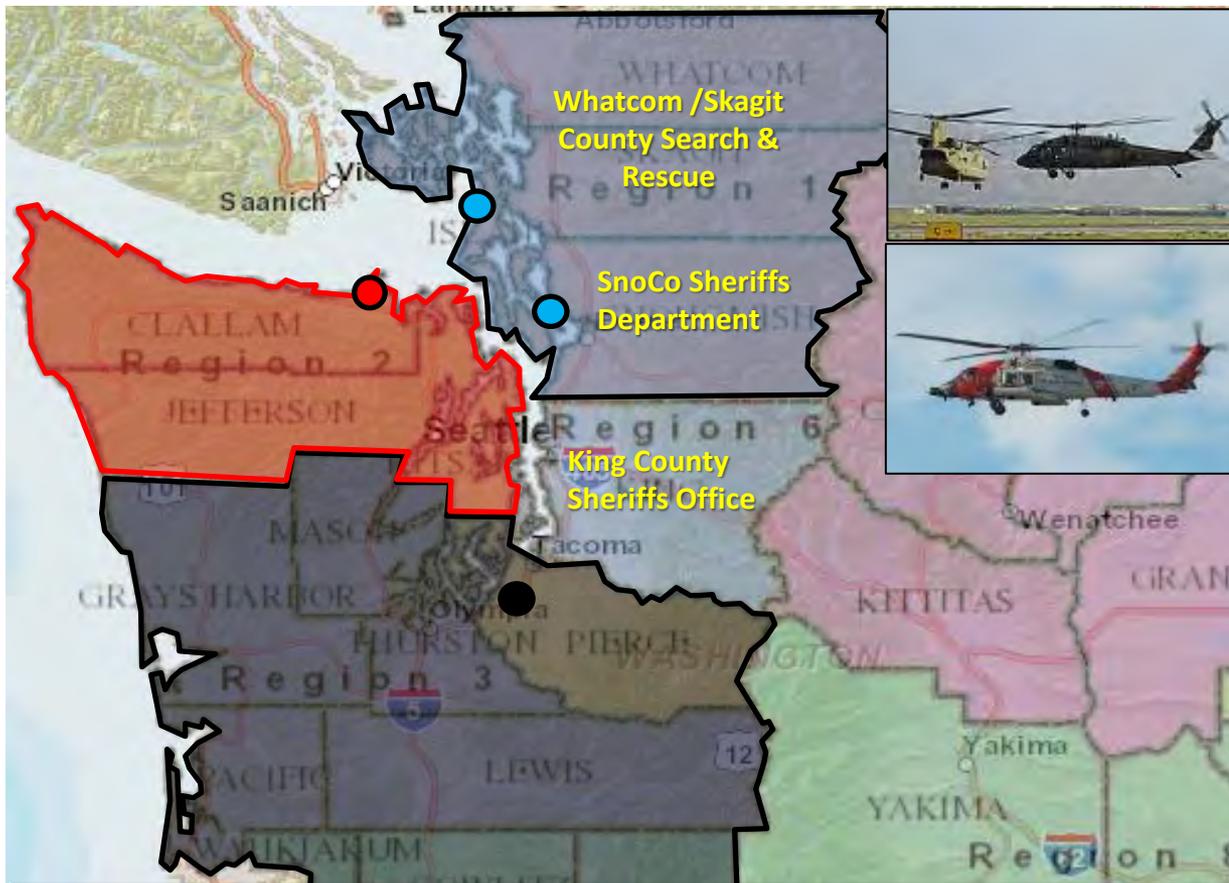
Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) personnel begin to establish helipads to enable deliberate SAR efforts.

Under Immediate Response Authority, Search & Rescue operations emanate from T10 installations into local communities in order to conduct immediate life saving operations and to gather IAA.

As the response becomes organized over time, T10 forces transition to deliberate Search & Rescue via ground and air.



# Immediate Response - Air



## Hasty SAR (0-24 hours)

Available rotary wing assets self deploy and provide Hasty SAR under Immediate Response Authority. Contact is made with local (County, City, Tribal) Emergency Managers and priorities of local SAR are established.

- Rescued individuals are transported to hasty Survivor Collection Points (SCPs)
- Survivors requiring medical treatment are positively handed off to medical personnel at hasty medical facilities

## Jurisdictional Assignments\*

- Region 1: Navy & SnoCo Sheriff's Dept.
  - Region 2: Coast Guard
  - Region 3: Army
  - Region 4: Army
  - Region 5: Army
  - Region 6: King County Sheriffs Office
- \*All Military aircraft are intended to augment civil capabilities

National level assets launch immediately, but may not arrive for several days.

US Army aircraft provide response to all HLS Regions as capability increases.

## PJ and TACP Employment

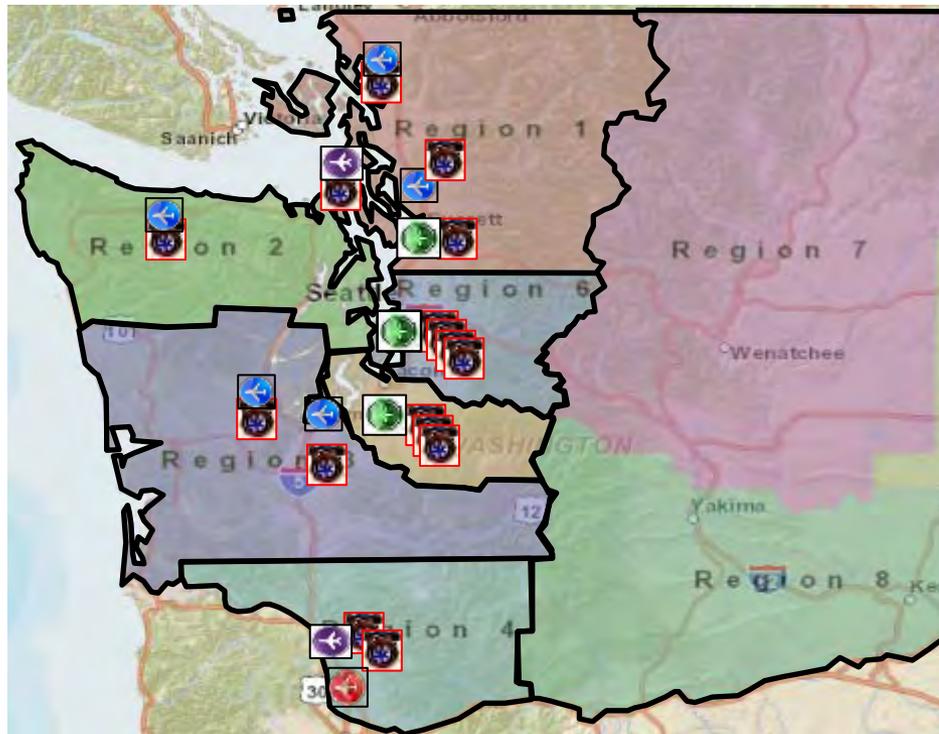
Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) members deploy to select locations on the coast to coordinate Hasty Survival Collection Points and to establish HLZs. Pararescue Jumpers (PJ) engage local Emergency Managers to coordinate Wide Area Search operations. Together, PJs and TACPs establish the initial aerial Search and Rescue capability along the coast.

● Army ● Navy ● Coast Guard

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# Deliberate SAR - Ground



1-US&R Team: ~71 PAX total footprint (-OIC, ~6 logistics personnel)  
 -Capable of dividing into two ~31 PAX teams  
 -NOTE: below reflects support package for 1 full ~71 PAX team

- Rolling Stock:**
- 4 DS to OIC & rapid response element with personal gear immediate access
  - 4 Immediate access gear transport & limited PAX movement
  - 2 OR 1 Bulk/ palletized gear movement
  - 5 US&R PAX movement

//////////OR//////////

- In the event that the ground mobility corridors are impassable and Rotary Wing is required to insert and support the US&R Team*
- Aerial Support:**
- 2 Ch47s & UH60s to insert, resupply, and extract the US&R team with gear by multiple turns. Bulk/ palletized gear will be re-configured to be compatible with aerial platforms (requiring additional time)
  - 2

### USAR Team Placement by Phase / Priority

1st Wave Priorities	2nd Wave Priorities	3rd Wave Priorities	4th Wave Priorities
Region 3	Region 2	Region 5 (2)	Region 2 (2)
Region 6	Region 1	Region 4 (2)	Region 6 (4)
Region 5	Region 3 (2)	Region 1 (2)	Region 5 (3)
Region 4	Region 6 (2)	Region 6 (3)	Region 1 (3)

Tier 1  
 Tier 2  
 Tier 3 (IFR)  
 Tier 3 (VFR)

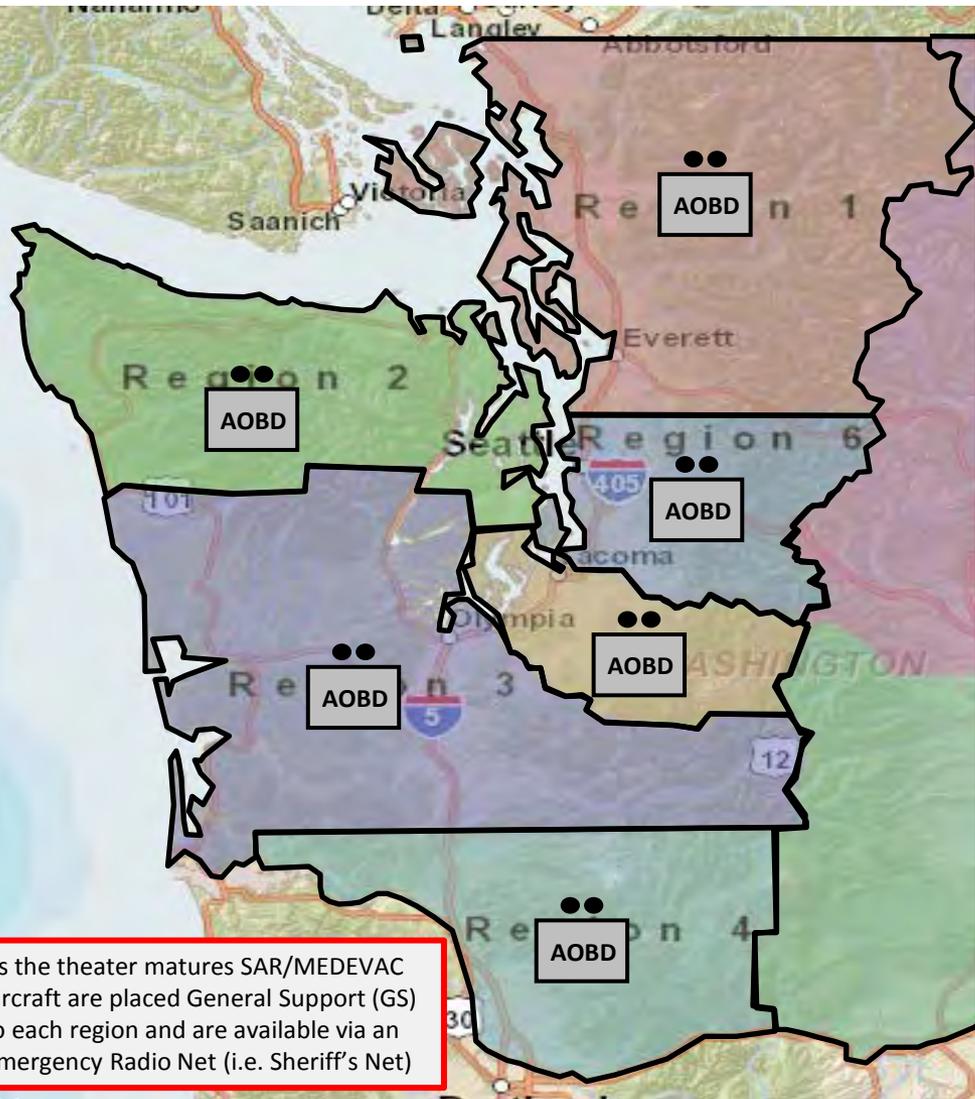
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Urban Search & Rescue Team



# Deliberate SAR - Air



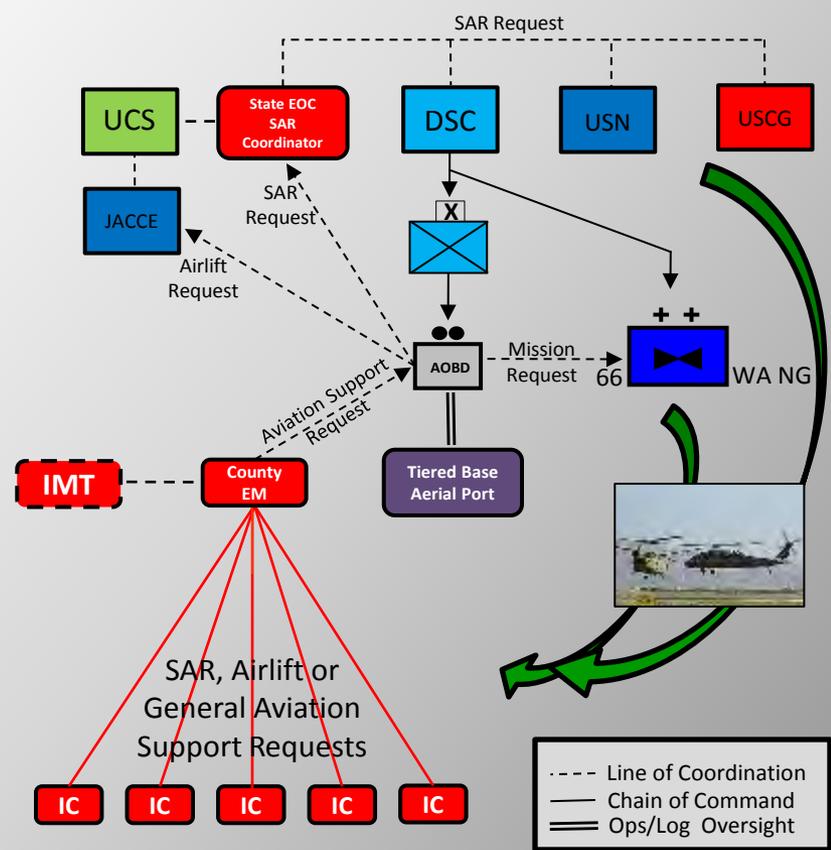
As the theater matures SAR/MEDEVAC aircraft are placed General Support (GS) to each region and are available via an Emergency Radio Net (i.e. Sheriff's Net)

 Air Operations Branch Director

UNCLASSIFIED

## Deliberate SAR – Air

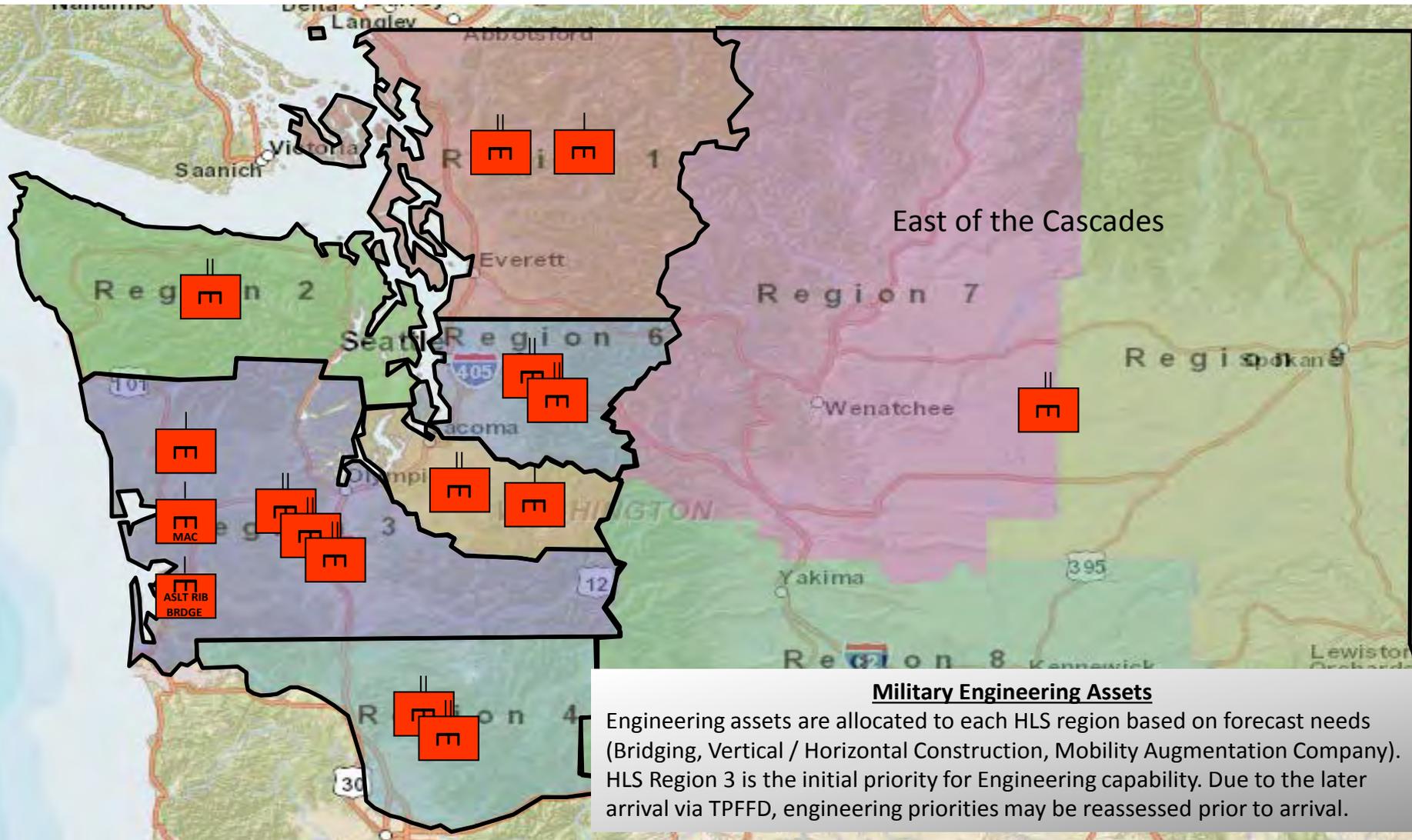
While TF Aviation is being established, Regional TF Staff (including Air Ops Branch Director's (AOBD's)) are deployed to each TF Region. Upon arrival, AOBDs work with Local Emergency Managers in support of regional Search & Rescue efforts and process requests for aviation assets.



--- Line of Coordination  
 — Chain of Command  
 == Ops/Log Oversight



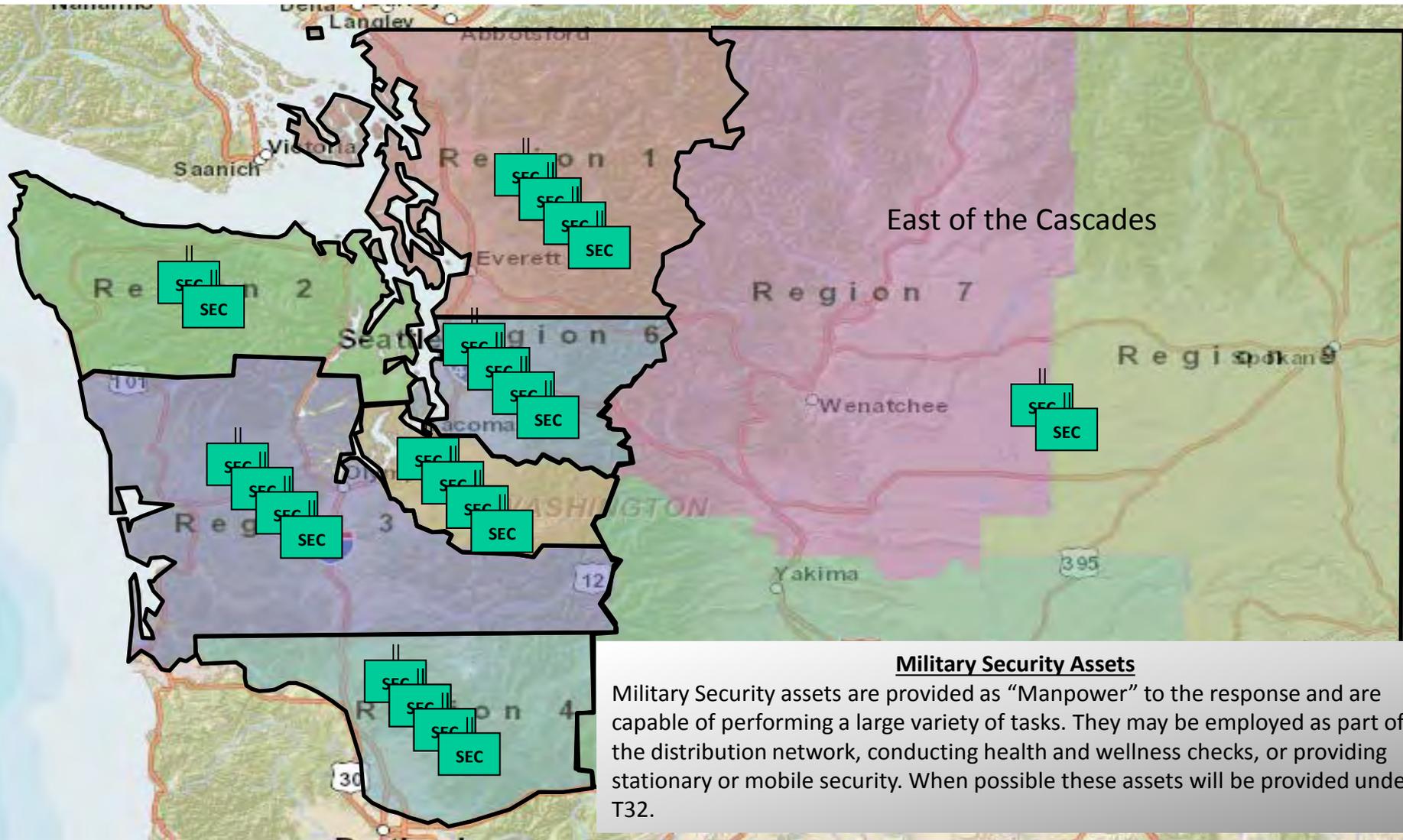
# Engineering Assets



**Military Engineering Assets**  
 Engineering assets are allocated to each HLS region based on forecast needs (Bridging, Vertical / Horizontal Construction, Mobility Augmentation Company). HLS Region 3 is the initial priority for Engineering capability. Due to the later arrival via TPFDD, engineering priorities may be reassessed prior to arrival.



# Security Assets



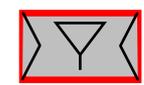
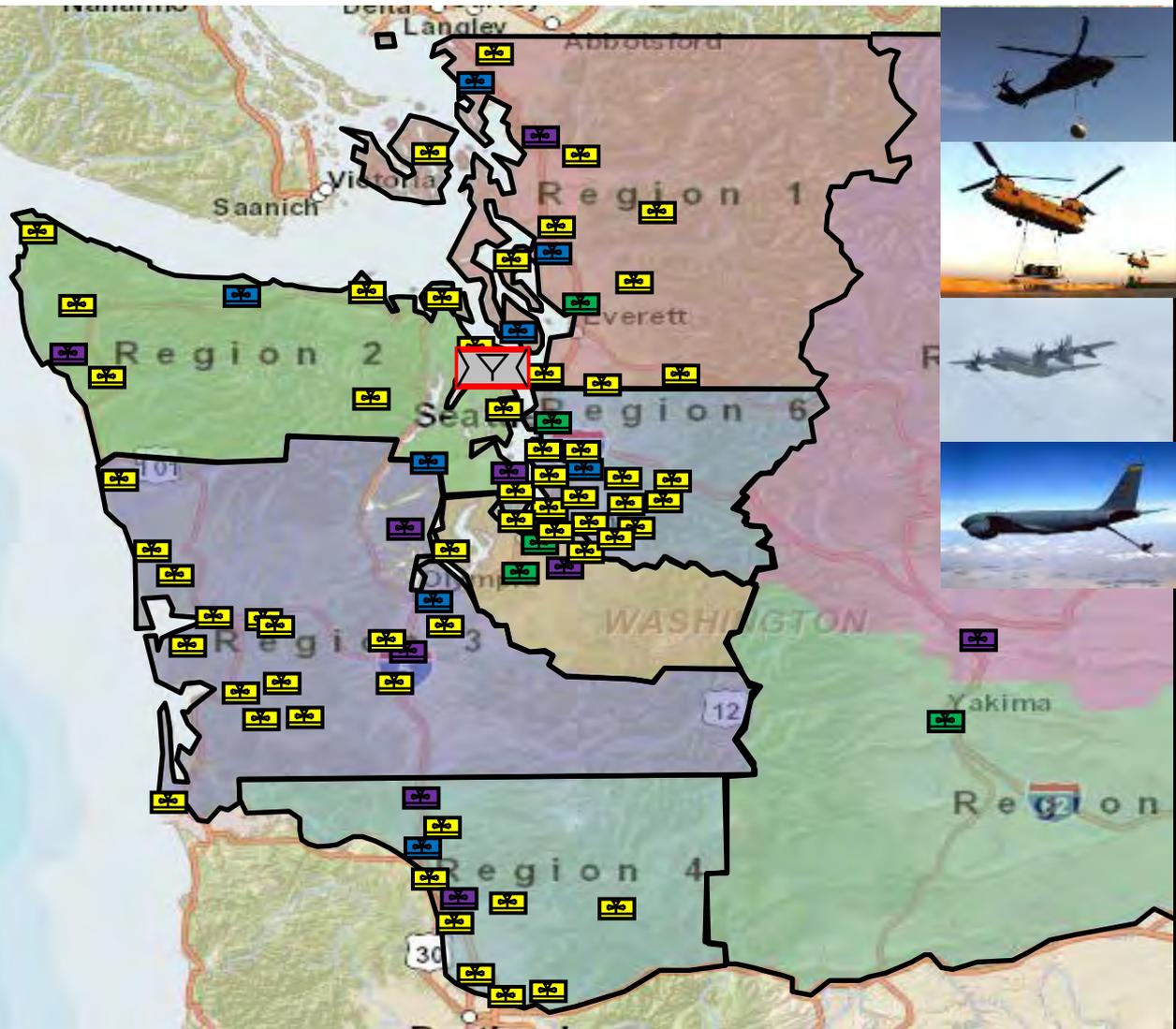
**Military Security Assets**  
 Military Security assets are provided as “Manpower” to the response and are capable of performing a large variety of tasks. They may be employed as part of the distribution network, conducting health and wellness checks, or providing stationary or mobile security. When possible these assets will be provided under T32.

**SEC** Security Battalion

**UNCLASSIFIED**



# Fuel Distribution



**DLA Fuel Farm at Manchester**  
 ~25 Million gallons of Diesel  
 ~50 Million Gallons of Jet Fuel

This fuel is used early in PH2A/B to sustain the response as infrastructure is emplaced that will enable long term sustainment. Distribution is via fuel barge on waterways, and heavy lift helicopter and fuel bladders to response critical need.



**40K gallon fuel farm (minimum)** established via above ground fuel bladders (2x 20K bladders minimum), fueled from fixed wing download.



**20K Gallon fuel farm (minimum)** established via above ground fuel bladders (1x 20K bladders minimum), fueled from fixed wing download.



**20K Gallon fuel farm (minimum)** established via above ground fuel bladders (1x 20K bladders minimum), fueled from fixed wing download.

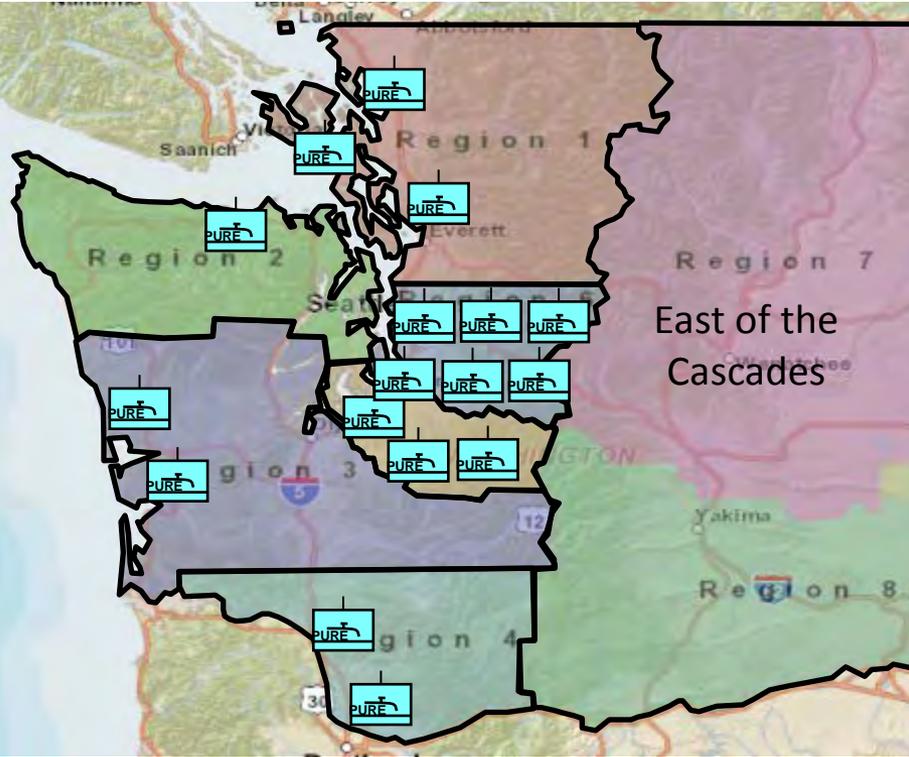


**10K Gallon Fuel farm, based on need,** established via above ground fuel bladders, fueled by rotary wing or over-the-ground when available.

**NOTE:** There is virtually no DOD capacity for storage, transfer, or distribution of bulk MOGAS or LPG.



# Water Purification



Region	Population (2010 census)	# QM COs	Water Produced per Day from QM COs	% Population Served Daily
1	1,031,352	3	567,000	56%
2	352,409	1	378,000	53%
3	482,135	2	378,000	78%
4	542,817	2	378,000	69%
5	795,225	3	567,000	71%
6	1,931,249	6	945,000	58%

1 Quartermaster Company (Water Purification and Distribution) has 3 LWPS and 3 ROWPU. 1 ROWPU produces 60,000 GPD and 1 LWPS produces 3,000 GPD. Therefore, each Quartermaster Company produces 189,000 GPD.

Priority of military water purification (production) assets will be in urban areas due to a lack of fresh water resources, while rural areas near fresh water sources receive individual filtration devices to augment water production services. Distribution of purified water will be rudimentary initially, as bottling capacity arrives later in TPFDD.

### LWPS & ROWPU Placement by Phase / Priority

1 <sup>st</sup> Wave Priorities	2 <sup>nd</sup> Wave Priorities	3 <sup>rd</sup> Wave Priorities	4 <sup>th</sup> Wave Priorities
Regions 3 (Coastal Communities)	Region 1 (Everett)	Region 1 (Bellingham)	Region 5 (Pierce County)
Region 2 (Coastal Communities)	Region 4 (Vancouver)	Region 3 (Bremerton)	Region 6 (King County)
Region 6 (Seattle)	Region 6 (Bellevue, Kirkland)	Region 6 (Renton)	Region 1 (San Juan, Island County)
Region 5 (Tacoma)	Region 5 (Pierce County)	Region 6 (King County)	Region 4 & 6

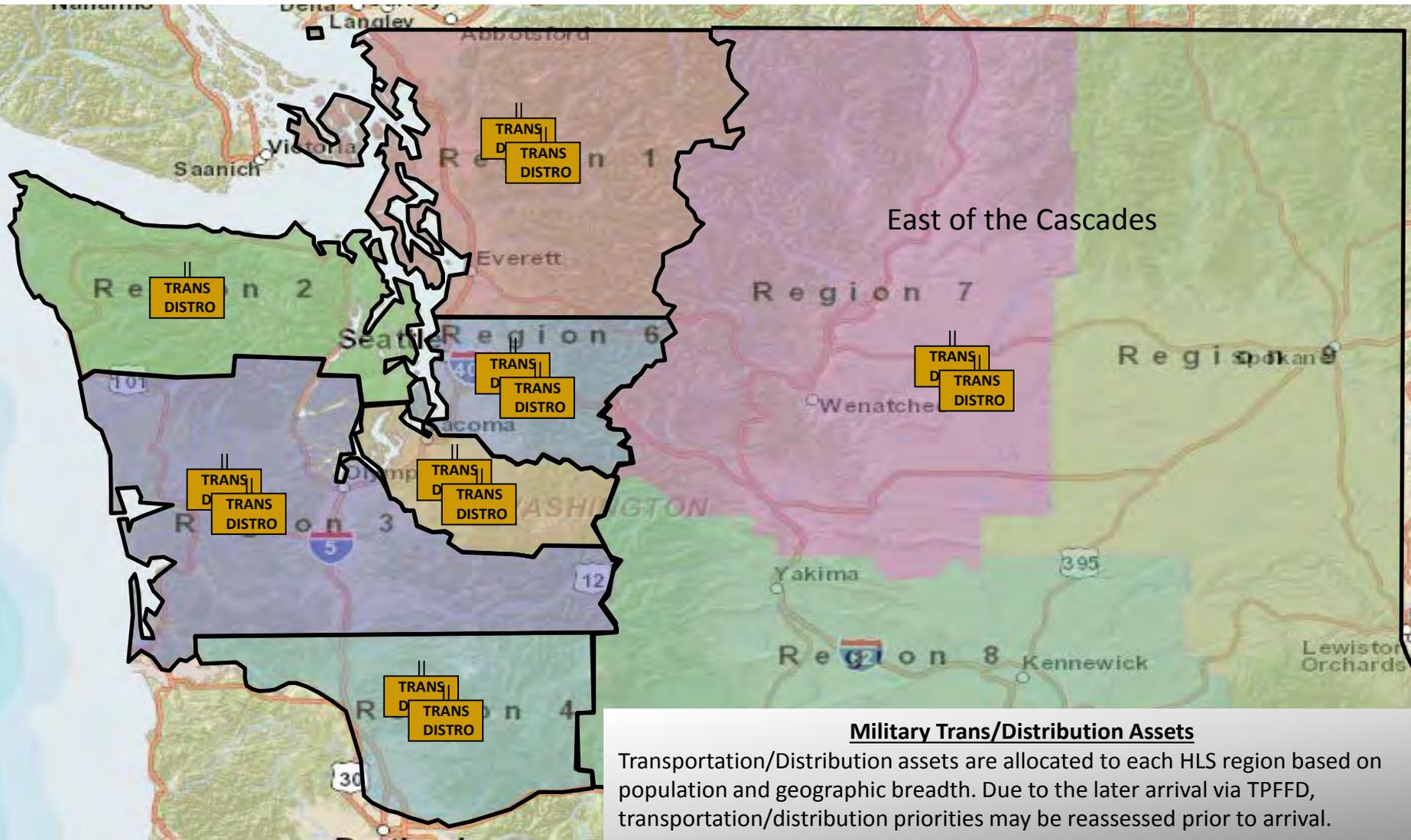


Quartermaster Company Water PUR & DIST

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# Trans/Distribution



### Military Trans/Distribution Assets

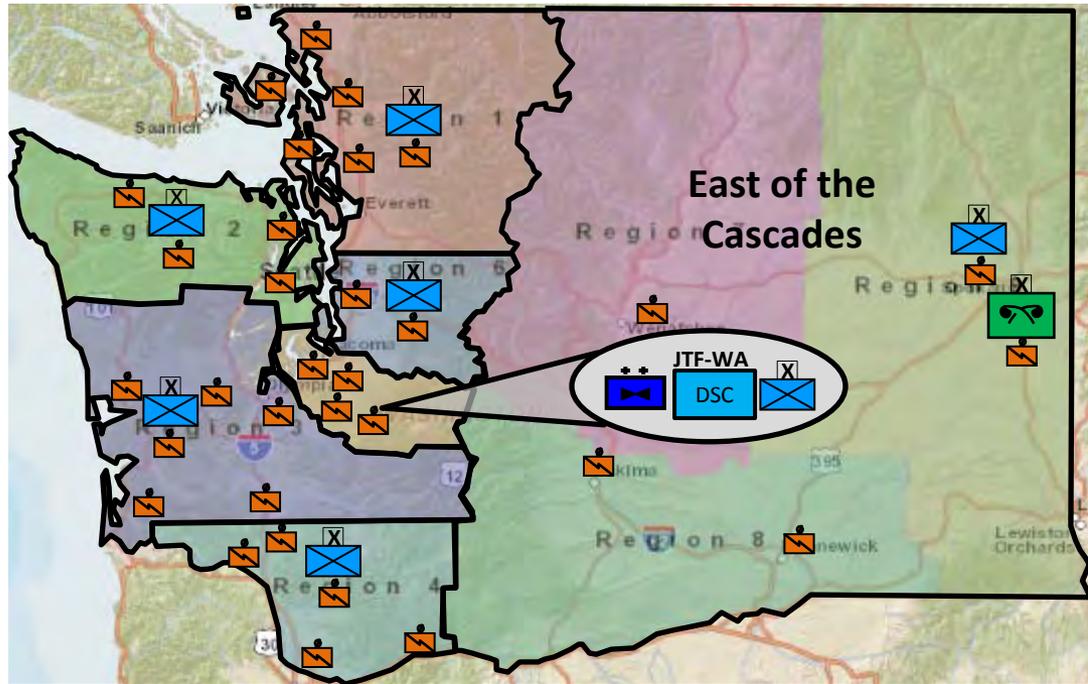
Transportation/Distribution assets are allocated to each HLS region based on population and geographic breadth. Due to the later arrival via TPFFD, transportation/distribution priorities may be reassessed prior to arrival.

 Transportation / Distribution Unit

**UNCLASSIFIED**



# C3 – Command, Control, & Communications



### Military Task Force Headquarters

A military Task Force Headquarters is assigned to each Homeland Security Region (1x HQ to East of the Cascades, Regions 7-9) to provide Command and Control of military assets, and to provide priority allocation of resources to ICs within that HLS Region. There will be 7x Brigade level headquarters.

### Joint Incident Site Communications Capability

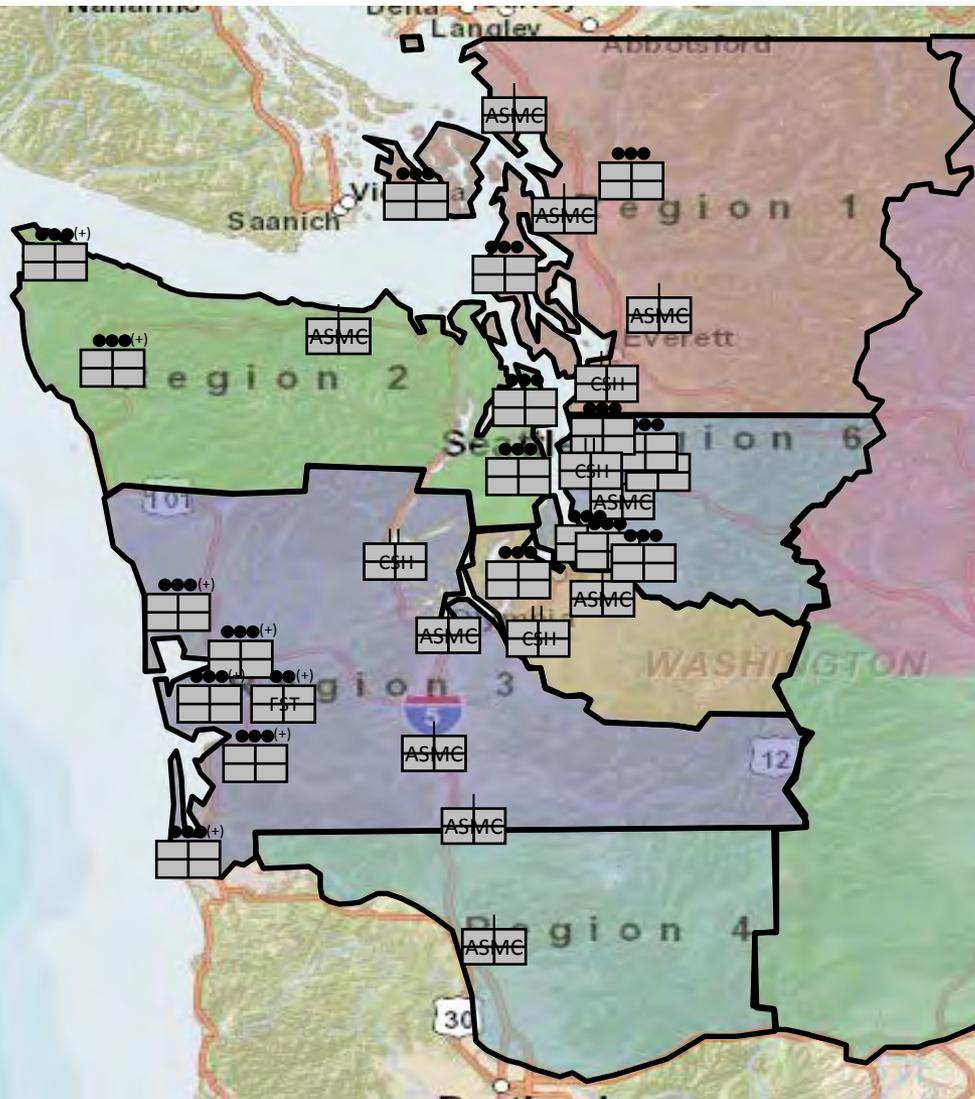
Initial distribution is to each County EOC and to each TF Command Post, including the DSC. Total request is for 40 JISCC, to provide 9 spares to be placed as mission requires (31 employed and 9 spare).

### JISCC Emplacement Priority

1 <sup>st</sup> Wave Priorities	2 <sup>nd</sup> Wave Priorities	3 <sup>rd</sup> Wave Priorities
Dual Status Command	TF HQ Region 6	EOCs Region 2
TF Aviation	TF HQ Region 5	EOCs Region 4
TF HQ Region 3	TF HQ Region 1	EOCs Region 6
TF HQ Region 2	TF CBRNE	EOCs Region 5
TF HQ Region 4	EOCs Region 3	EOCs Region 1



# Expeditionary Medical



### Mission

Establish Level I, II, and III aid stations throughout the State in order to provide emergent life saving services for any injured persons and to evacuate to higher echelons of care.

### Treatment

Triage, treat, return to duty, or coordinate evacuation of injured survivors through necessary echelons of care.

### Evacuation

Air evacuation is preferred but ground evacuation will be utilized where feasible. Level I facilities will evacuate patients to level II or III facilities. Level II will evacuate patients to level III facilities, and Level III will evacuate patients out of theater.

### Aid Station Locations



Level I: Co-located with Tier 4 Bases



Level I augmented with Civilian Doctors & Nurses



Level II: Co-located with Tier 2 & 3 Bases



Level III: Co-located with Tier 1 Bases

### Acronyms

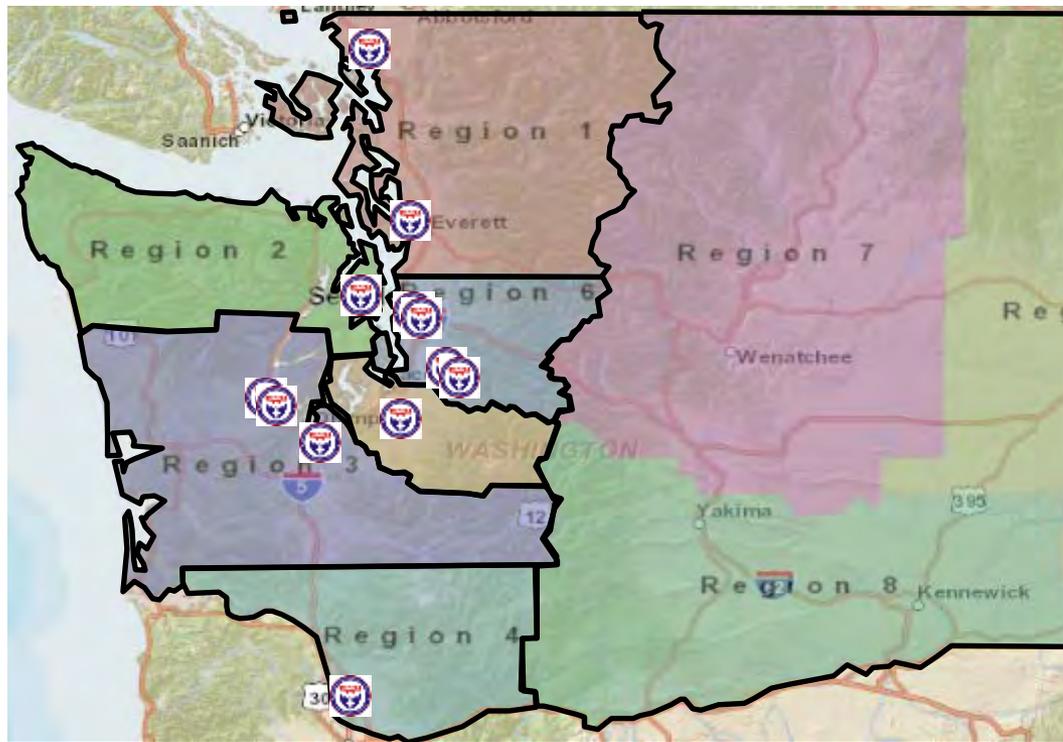
ASMC: Area Support Medical Company

CSH: Combat Support Hospital

FST: Field Surgical Team



# Proposed DMAT Locations



Disaster Medical Assistance Teams are established at Tier 1, 2 & 3 Airports and can support up to 250 patients per day.

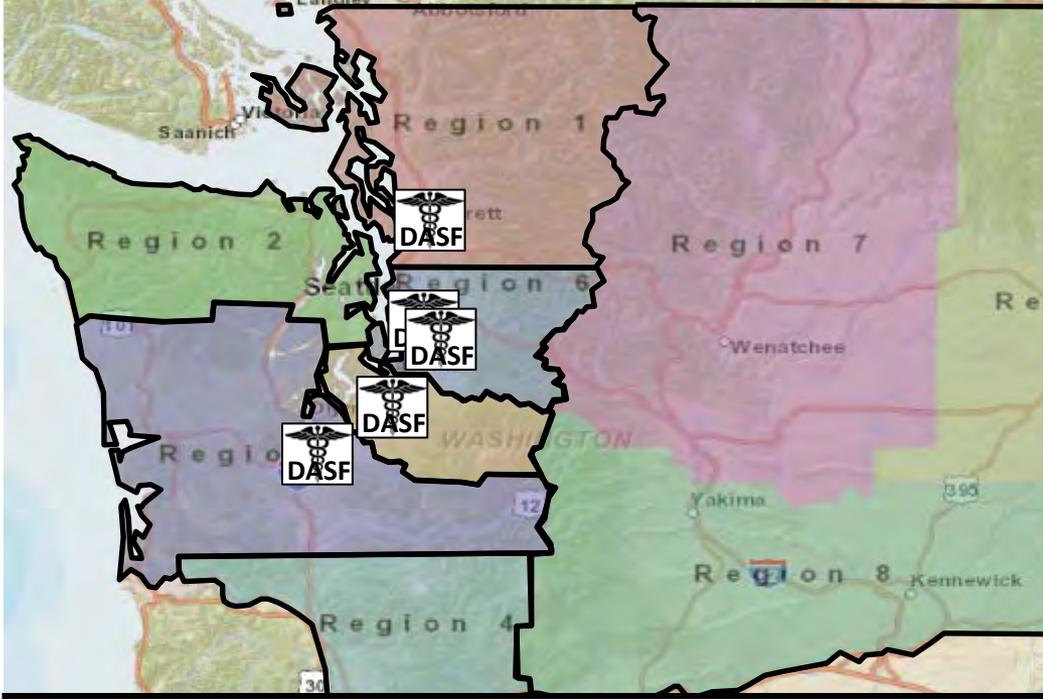
- | <u>Tier</u> | <u>Airport Location</u>    |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Tier 2      | KBLI: Bellingham           |
| Tier 1      | KPAE: Everett              |
| Tier 1      | KSEA: SEATAC               |
| Tier 2      | KPWT: Bremerton            |
| Tier 2      | KRNT: Renton               |
| Tier 1      | KGRF: JBLM                 |
| Tier 2      | KOLM: Olympia              |
| Tier 3: IFR | KSHN: Shelton              |
|             | None: I-5 (Near Vancouver) |

### DMAT Placement by Phase / Priority

1 <sup>st</sup> Wave Priorities	2 <sup>nd</sup> Wave Priorities	3 <sup>rd</sup> Wave Priorities
Shelton	Vancouver	Bellingham
Seattle	Renton	Shelton (Additional DMAT)
JBLM	Olympia	Seattle (Additional DMAT)
Everett	Bremerton	Renton (Additional DMAT)



# Proposed DASF Locations



Disaster Air Staging Facilities (DASF) are USTRANSCOM assets which provide medical triage, patient holding and movement. The following are proposed locations for DASFs:

- | Tier   | Airport Location |
|--------|------------------|
| Tier 1 | KSEA: Seattle    |
| Tier 1 | KTCM: Tacoma     |
| Tier 1 | KPAE: Everett    |
| Tier 2 | KOLM: Olympia    |

### DASF Placement by Priority

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Wave Priorities

Seattle
Olympia
Everett
Tacoma (McChord)
Seattle

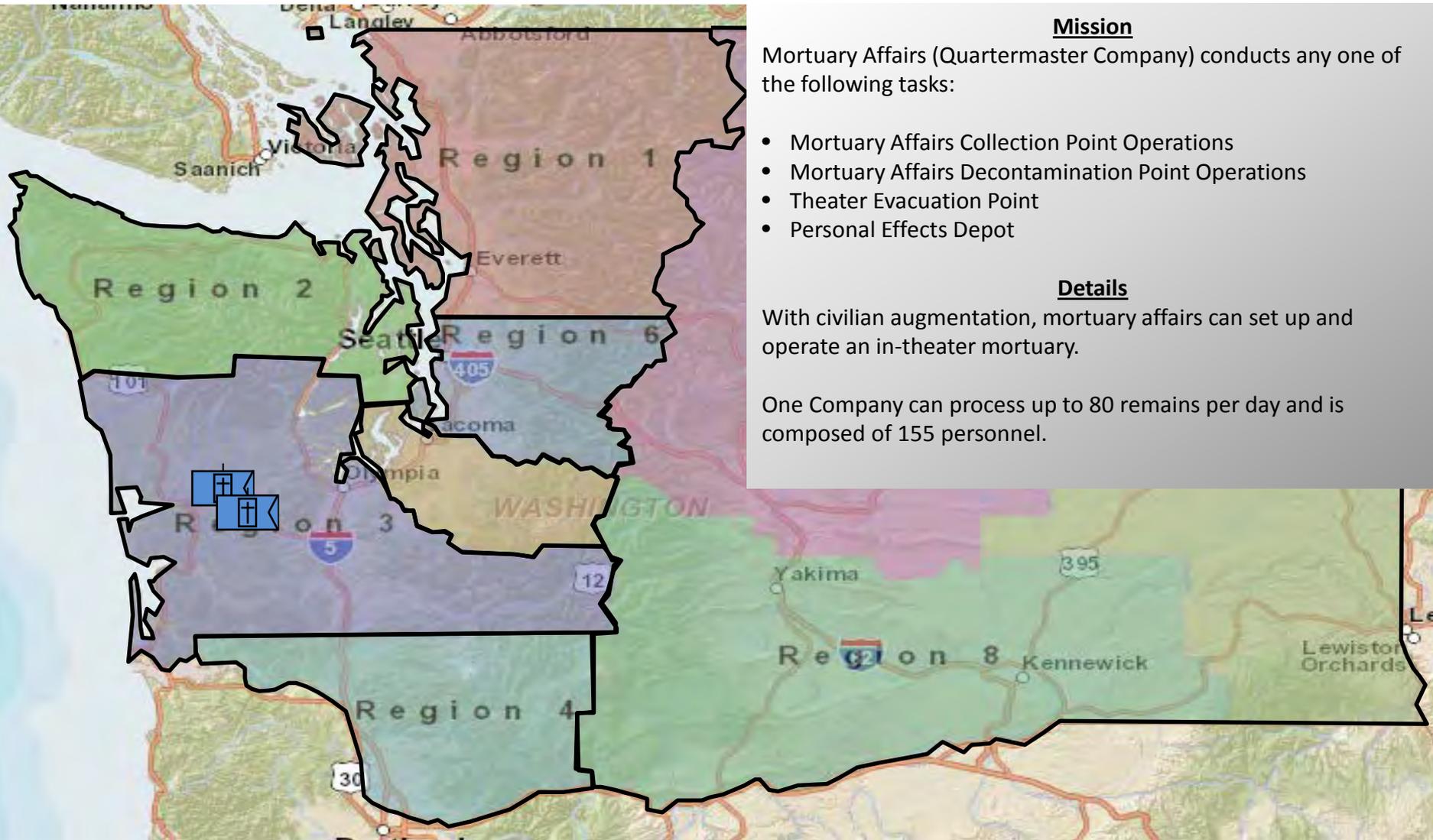


Disaster Air Staging Facility

**UNCLASSIFIED**



# Mortuary Affairs



### Mission

Mortuary Affairs (Quartermaster Company) conducts any one of the following tasks:

- Mortuary Affairs Collection Point Operations
- Mortuary Affairs Decontamination Point Operations
- Theater Evacuation Point
- Personal Effects Depot

### Details

With civilian augmentation, mortuary affairs can set up and operate an in-theater mortuary.

One Company can process up to 80 remains per day and is composed of 155 personnel.



# Tasks to Subordinate Units

# NG HQ – SOD-P (HLS 2) Tasks



1. Coordinate with WA-JOC for all Phase 1 tasks that you are not able to complete.
2. Establish Task Force Headquarters in Region 2 IOT conduct Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) and to coordinate the regional DOD response.
3. Provide life saving support in Clallam County, Jefferson County and Kitsap County and Tribal jurisdictions IOT provide relief to the citizens of Region 2.
4. Provide Direct Support to Tribes and Emergency Managers in Clallam County, Jefferson County and Kitsap County.
5. Deploy Liaisons Officers to Tribal jurisdictions within Region 2, Clallam County, Jefferson County and Kitsap County and cities as needed IOT coordinate the response with civil and Tribal authorities.
6. Coordinate and rehearse deployment procedures for movement from Home Station to Region 2.
7. Develop and rehearse alert procedures IOT enable timely response.
8. Send advanced/quartering party to tiered bases within Region 2 IOT receive forces following CSZ rupture.
9. Coordinate/conduct air movement for ADVON to tiered bases in Region 2 IOT begin coordination with Incident Commands and to prepare bases with JRSOI TF.
10. Conduct air movement for follow-on personnel and equipment.
11. Determine material handling capabilities at Tiered Bases in Region 2 and report shortfalls to Dual Status Commander.
12. Move follow-on personnel and equipment to airfields within JOA IAW pre-planned movement tables.
13. Open Ground Line of Communication to CIKR sites within AO.
14. Identify quarry/source sites for CL IV to be utilized in road redirection and repair (gravel, crushed rock, etc) in AO.



# Coordinating Instructions



# Coordinating Instructions

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## Phase 1

1. Establish contact with Emergency Management community within assigned Homeland Security Region or functional area as assigned IOT build relationships critical in the response.
2. In coordination with civil authorities in assigned HLS region or functional area finalize regional plan for the CSZ response.
3. Train service members in ATC 20-21 structural assessment, and assign responsibilities for assessment of armories following earthquakes.
4. Train Soldiers, Airmen and their families in Earthquake preparedness methods and TTPs IOT create a resilient force capable of providing response in a post CSZ environment.
5. Emphasize FEMA National Incident Management System (NIMS), National Response Framework (NRF), and Incident Command System (ICS) familiarity (ICS courses 100, 200, 300, 400, 700 and 800) to all leaders and provide opportunity to conduct training when possible.
6. Maintain unit alert rosters and ensure "Communicator !NXT" functionality IOT enable mobilization.
7. Develop and rehearse alert procedures in degraded communications environment.



# Coordinating Instructions

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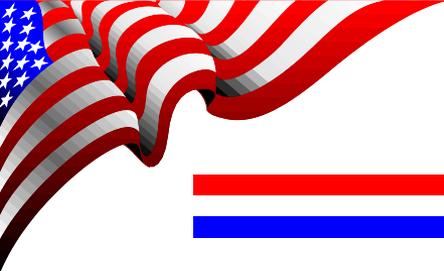


## Phase 2 A & B

1. Immediately following CSZ rupture (approximately 5 minutes of ground shaking) all National Guard Service Members are mobilized.
2. Upon mobilization stabilize family members and report per unit SOP or as follows:
  - Report to assigned unit / armory, if unable
  - Report to nearest Guard unit / armory, if unable
  - Report to nearest Emergency Operations Center or Incident Command site.
  - Upon arrival report individual status and availability to the military Command or, if unavailable, via ICS channels to the State Emergency Operations Center.
3. Secure Guard facilities and equipment (particularly AA&E).
4. Conduct Immediate Lifesaving within your capabilities.
5. Gather and report Information Awareness and Assessment (IAA) as capable.
6. Maintain and mobilize with VSAT and BCS3 capability.
7. Deploy with human sheltering capability.
10. Provide LNOs to Incident Commands, DSC, etc, as required.
11. B/P to receive and stage volunteer force.
12. Conduct BHO with JRSOI teams and assume JRSOI responsibility of forces assigned to respective TF's at each Tiered Base
13. Coordinate with TF Aviation for Air Traffic Service Support.



# Sustainment



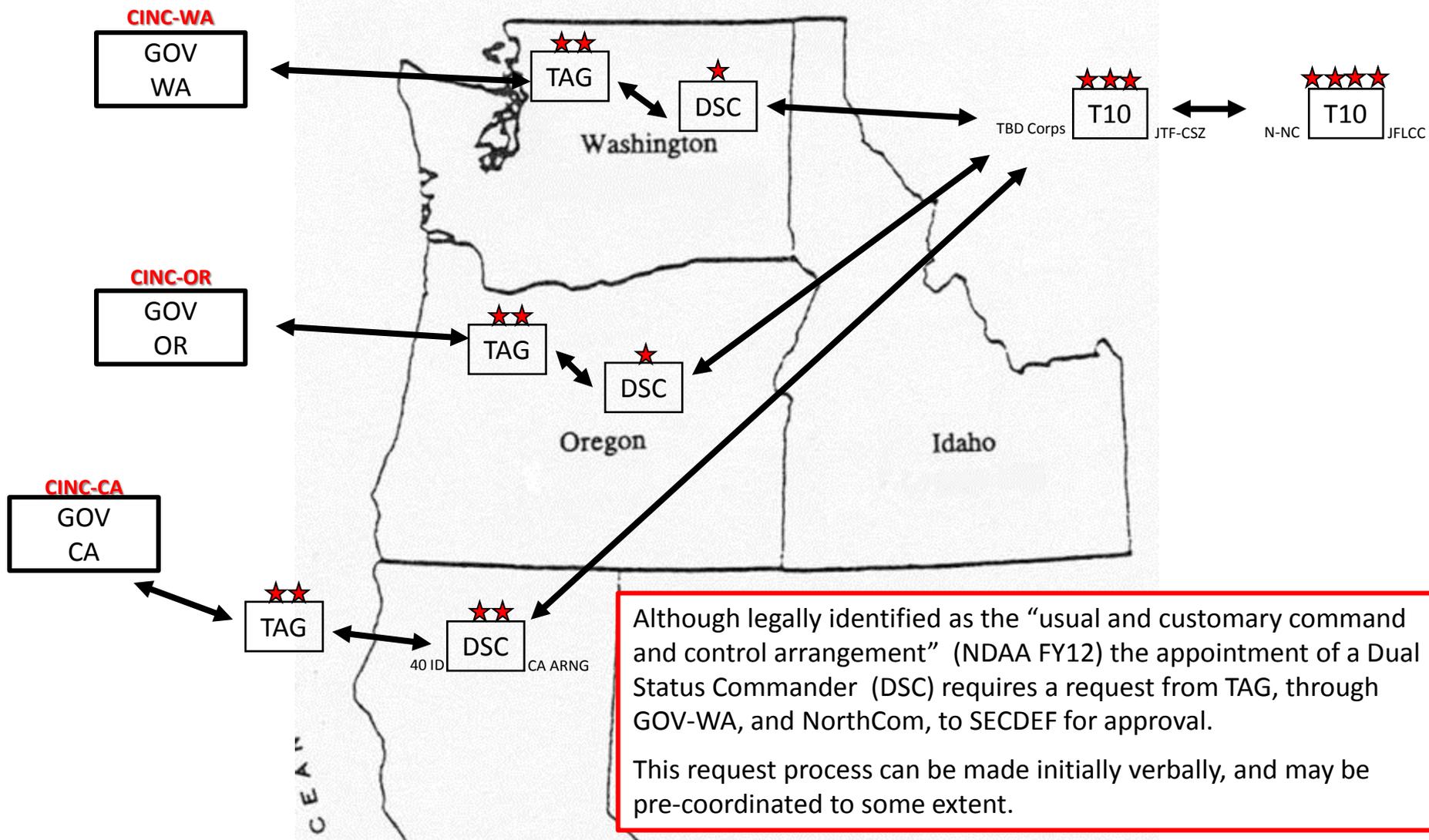
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# Command and Signal



# DOD C2 Construct





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# Questions / Comments / Discussion

Please provide any written feedback to LTC Braun or CSM Saunders as soon as you possibly can.