



# NAS Whidbey Island Emergency Management (N37)



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# Introduction



**Emergency management** is the organization and management policy, guidance, operational structure, and assignment of the resources and responsibilities for dealing with all-hazard  
Emergency Management Plans here at NASWI



# NASWI Emergency Operations Center





# The NASWI EOC



- The EOC activates whenever an incident occurs (or could occur) that will negatively impact operations, personnel or the Navy family.
- Consists of a trained team of SME's who are able 24/7 during response & recovery ops.
  - Liaisons from affected units are always needed and welcome.
- The EOC's goal is to “manage” the incident not “fight the fire” and move to recovery of mission ASAP.



# NASWI Incident Response



1. Within the NIMS frame work is the Incident Command System (ICS).
2. ICS is used to maximize Organic Capabilities, Regional Assistance, and Mutual Aid to support the Incident Commander (IC) and the Incident Command Post (ICP).
3. DOD uses ICS for planning incident responses, management, recovery.
  - **BLUF:** All DOD installations (via EM Program) will organize the same way, conduct operations the same way no matter the type of incident (A/C accident or bldg fire).

(DODI 2000.18 & 6055.6; SECNAVINST 3400.4; OPNAVINST 3440.17; CNICINST 3440.17)



# What the EOC does...



1. Support Incident Command Post (ICP) in the field- resources
2. Gain & Maintain SA and Develop a Common Operating Picture (COP) for all users
3. Develop Objectives and execute the CO's Intent
4. Communicate and coordinate with ICP, Regional Dispatch, Regional Operations Center (ROC), Tenant Commands, Local & State agencies, and the Public
5. Develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP) for each Operational Period
6. Document Incident actions
7. Develop recovery plans for return to Full Mission Capability



# How We Interact



## Incident Command Post



- On- Scene Command
- Tactical details
- Requests/ provides resources

## Emergency Operations Center



- Area Commander
- Develops Common Operating Picture (COP)
- Request/ provide resources & **liaisons**

## Regional Operations Center



- ROC monitors response
- Provides resources/ support

## Tenant Command



- Squadron Liaisons / **Site OIC**



# Emergency Management Cycle



Disasters do not just appear one day — they exist throughout time and have a life cycle of occurrence. This cycle is matched by a series of management phases: establish strategies to mitigate hazards; prepare for and respond to emergencies; and recover from effects (FEMA)





# Earthquakes



Earthquakes are the most prevalent natural disaster in the Puget Sound area and to NAS Whidbey Island.

The principal Puget Sound faults (approximate location of known extents) and other selected peripheral and minor faults.

Faults of concern are Devils Mountain Fault, Strawberry Point Fault, Utsalady Point Fault, South Whidbey Island Fault, Mount Vernon / Granite Falls Fault Zone, and the Seattle Fault Line

# Faults for Puget Sound

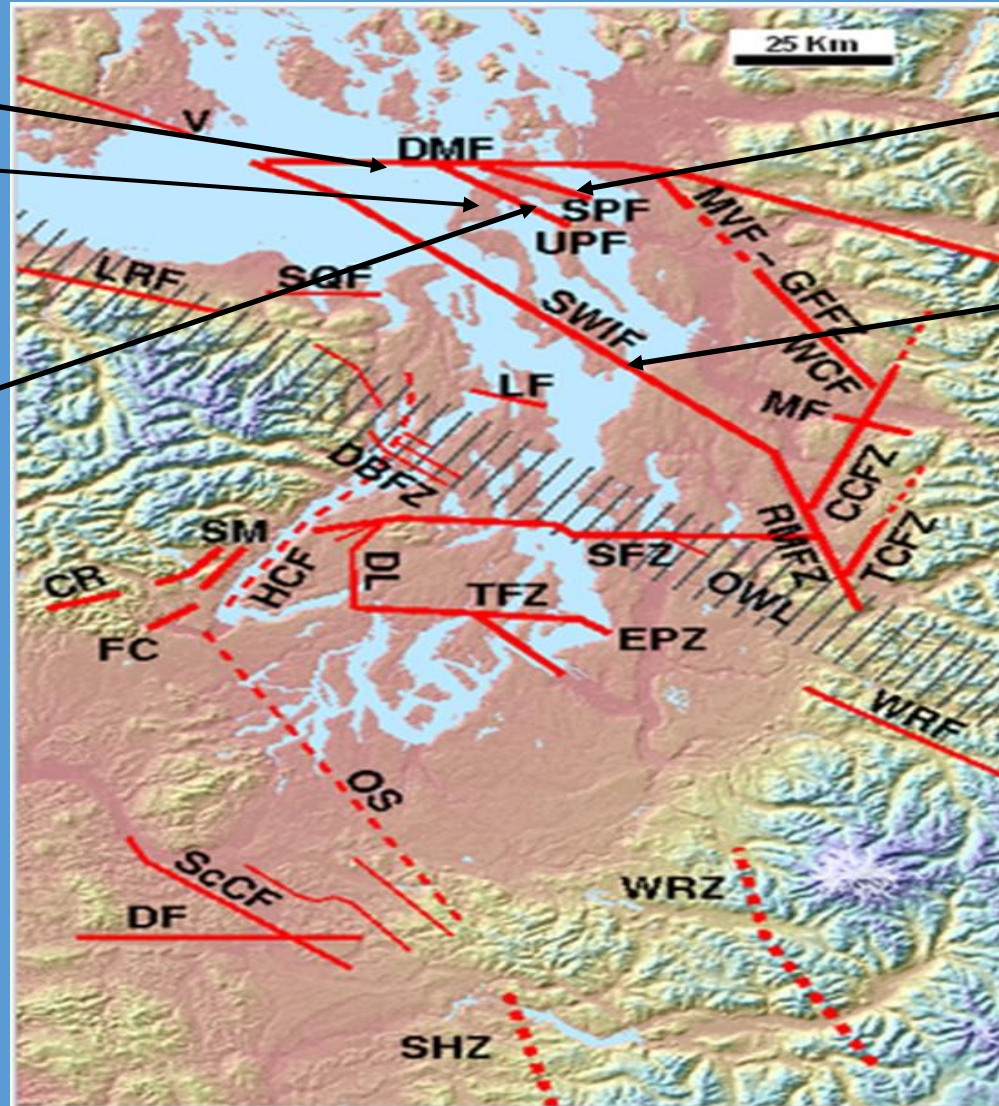
Devil's Mountain Fault

Oak Harbor, WA

Utsalady Point Fault

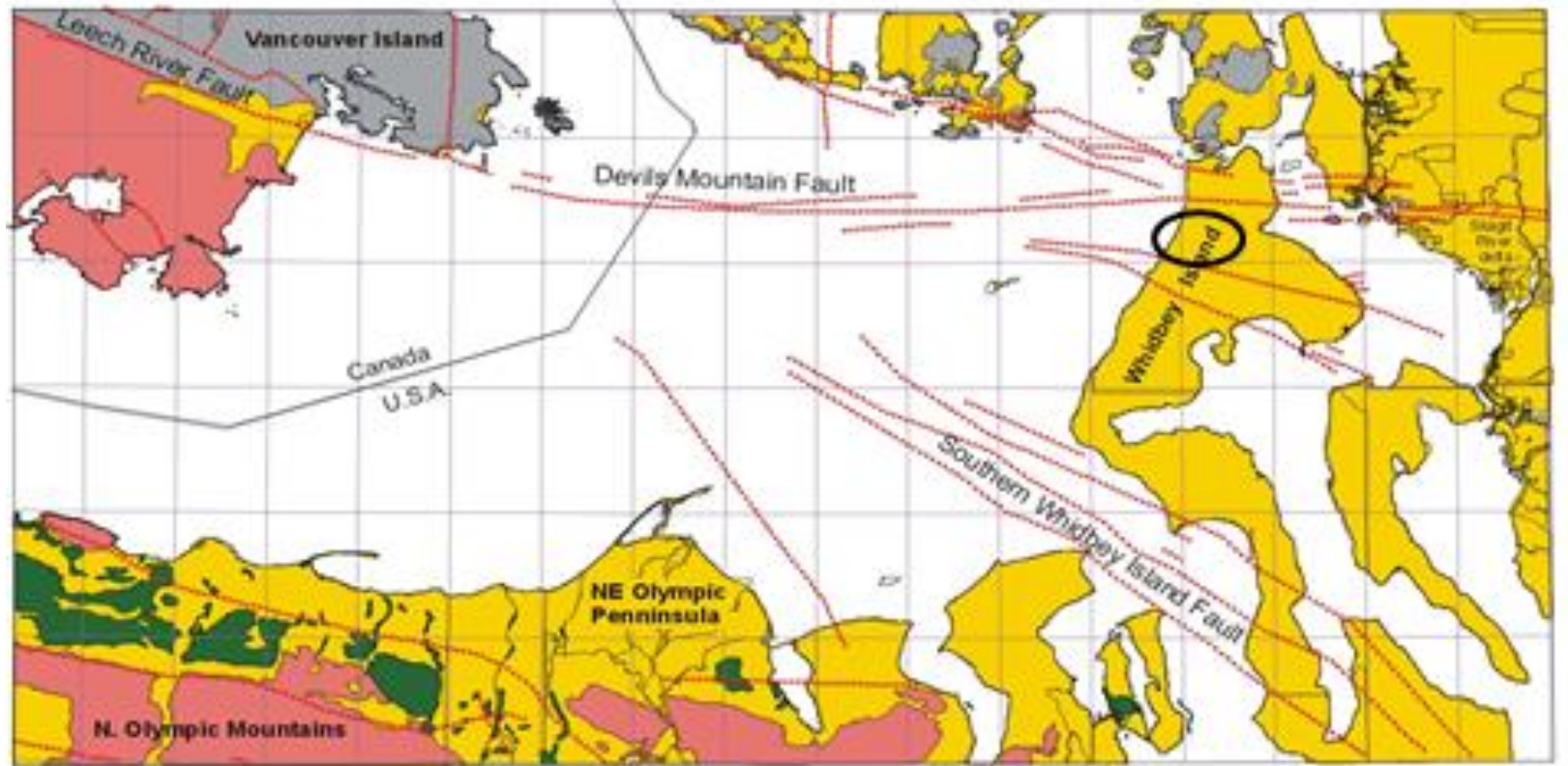
Strawberry Point Fault

South Whidbey Island Fault





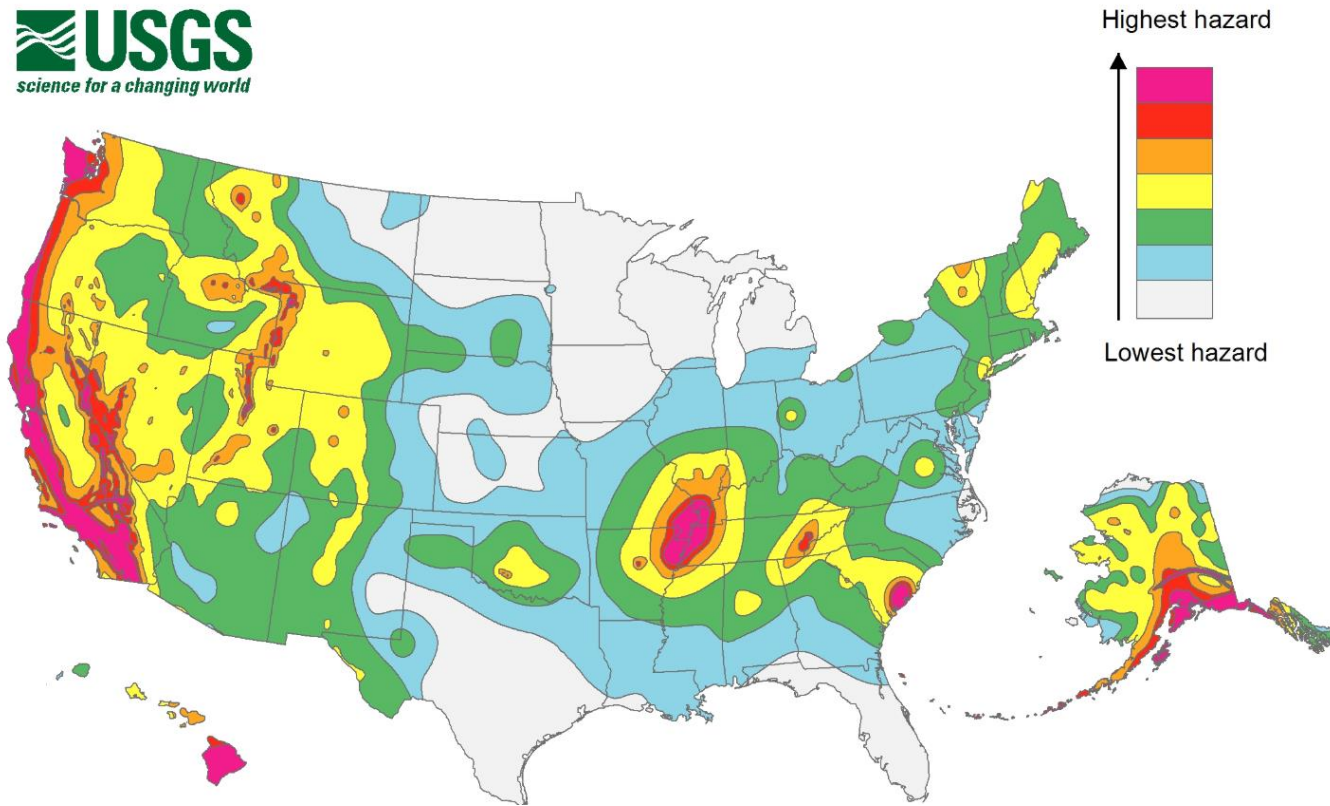
# Local Faults



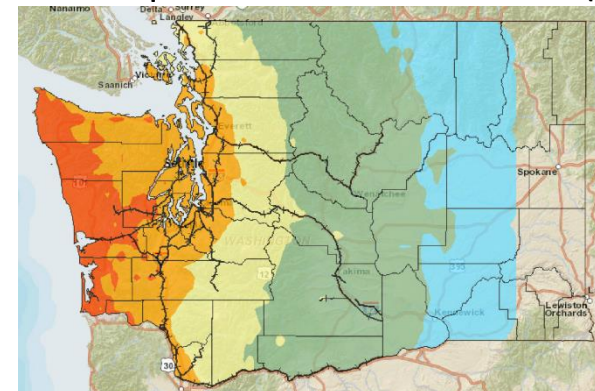
Legend:  
Pre-Tertiary Bedrock (Grey)  
Eocene Metchosis and Crescent Formations (Red)  
Tertiary Sedimentary rocks (Green)  
Quaternary Surficial Sediments (Yellow)  
Mapped or projected fault trace (Red dashed line)



# Earthquakes in the PNW



The spectacular scenery of the Pacific Northwest results directly from the active geological processes associated with being part of a subduction zone. The Pacific Northwest includes Washington, Oregon, northern California. Earthquakes as large as magnitude 7 originate have occurred mainly beneath the Puget Sound region. Moderate and large earthquakes occur also on faults within the overriding North America plate, on both sides of the Cascades. Great earthquakes, as large as magnitude 9, happen on the boundary between these plates. Earthquakes from any of these sources may set off landslides, liquefaction, and tsunamis (USGS)





# IF AN EARTHQUAKE HAPPENS, PROTECT YOURSELF RIGHT AWAY



If in a vehicle,  
pull over and stop.



If in bed,  
stay there.



If outdoors,  
stay outdoors.



Do not get in  
a doorway.



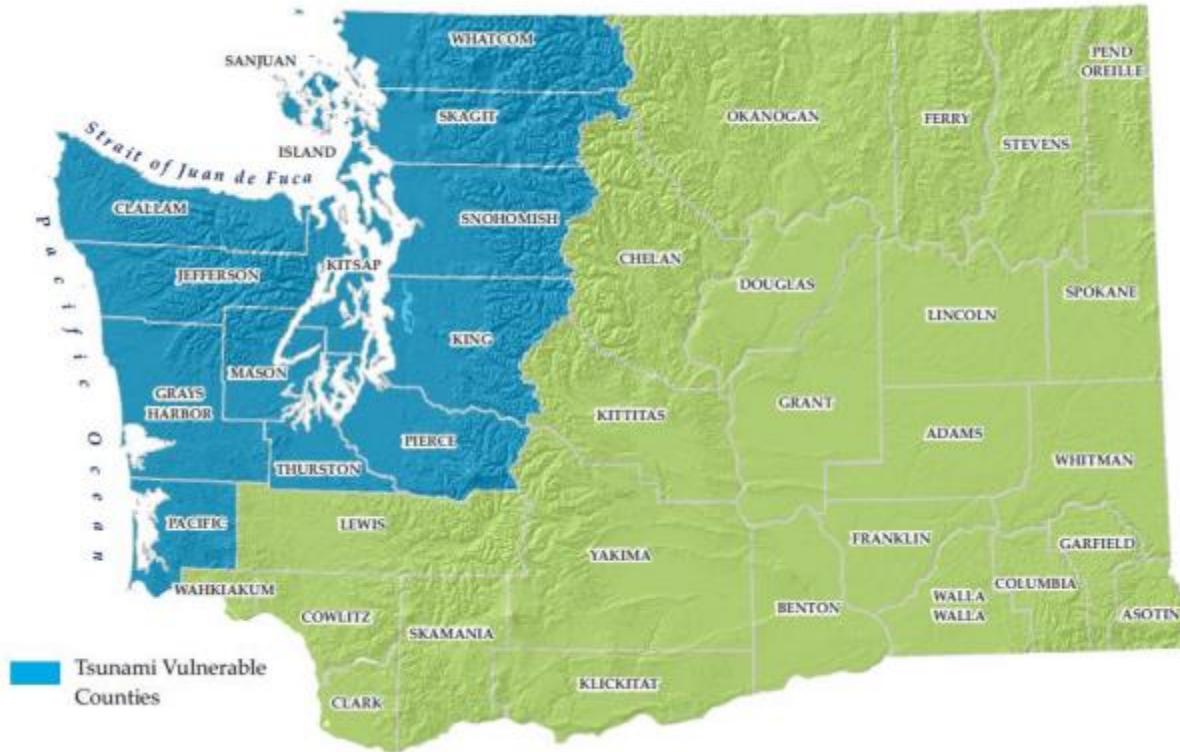
Do not run  
outside.



# Other Hazards in the PNW



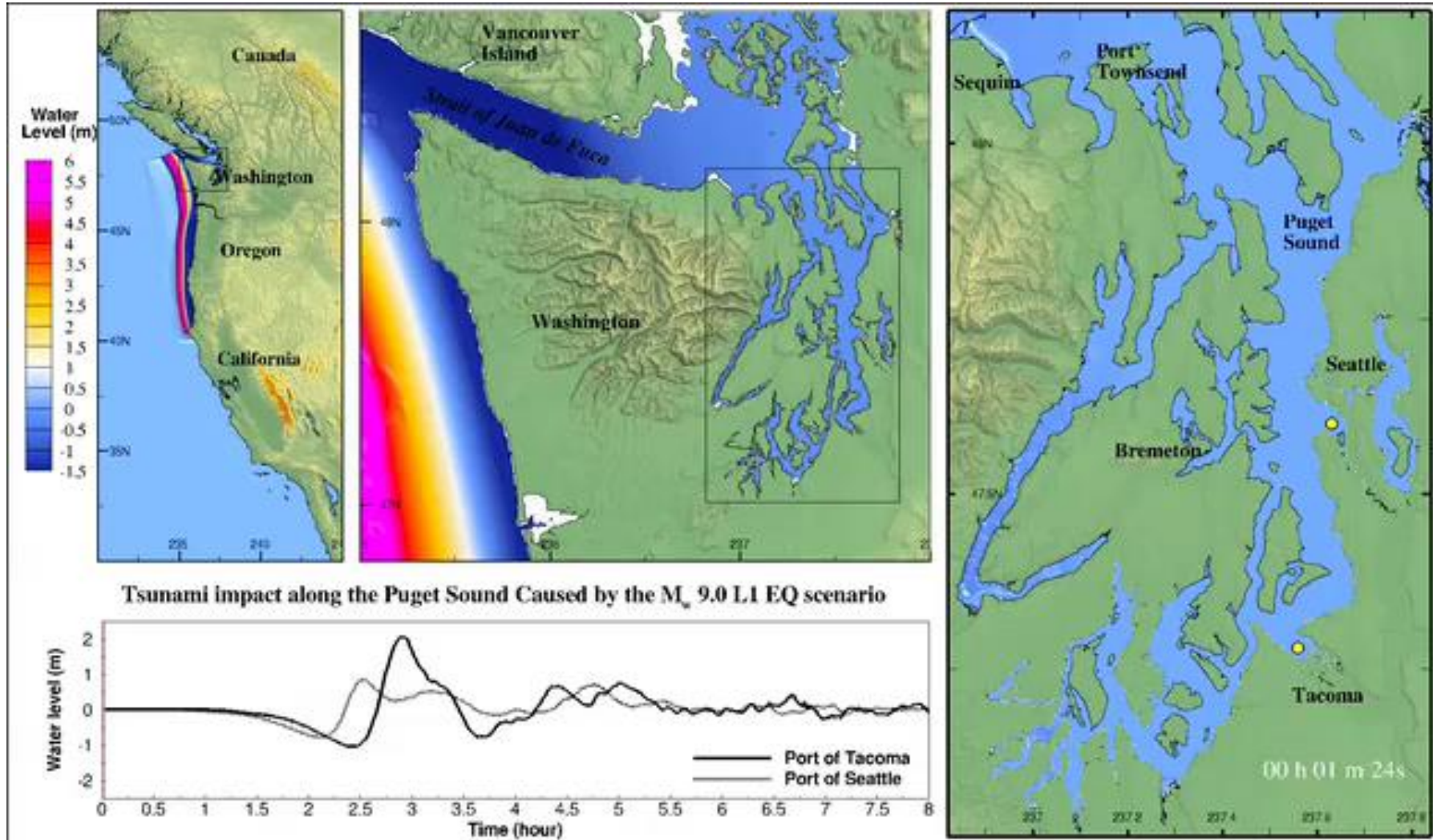
Counties Most At-Risk and Vulnerable to Tsunamis



Tsunamis, occur from earthquakes, volcanoes or landslides. The Puget Sound area is vulnerable to Tsunamis due to the geographical location and the presence of faults and volcanoes in the area.



# Tide and Seiche from Tsunami

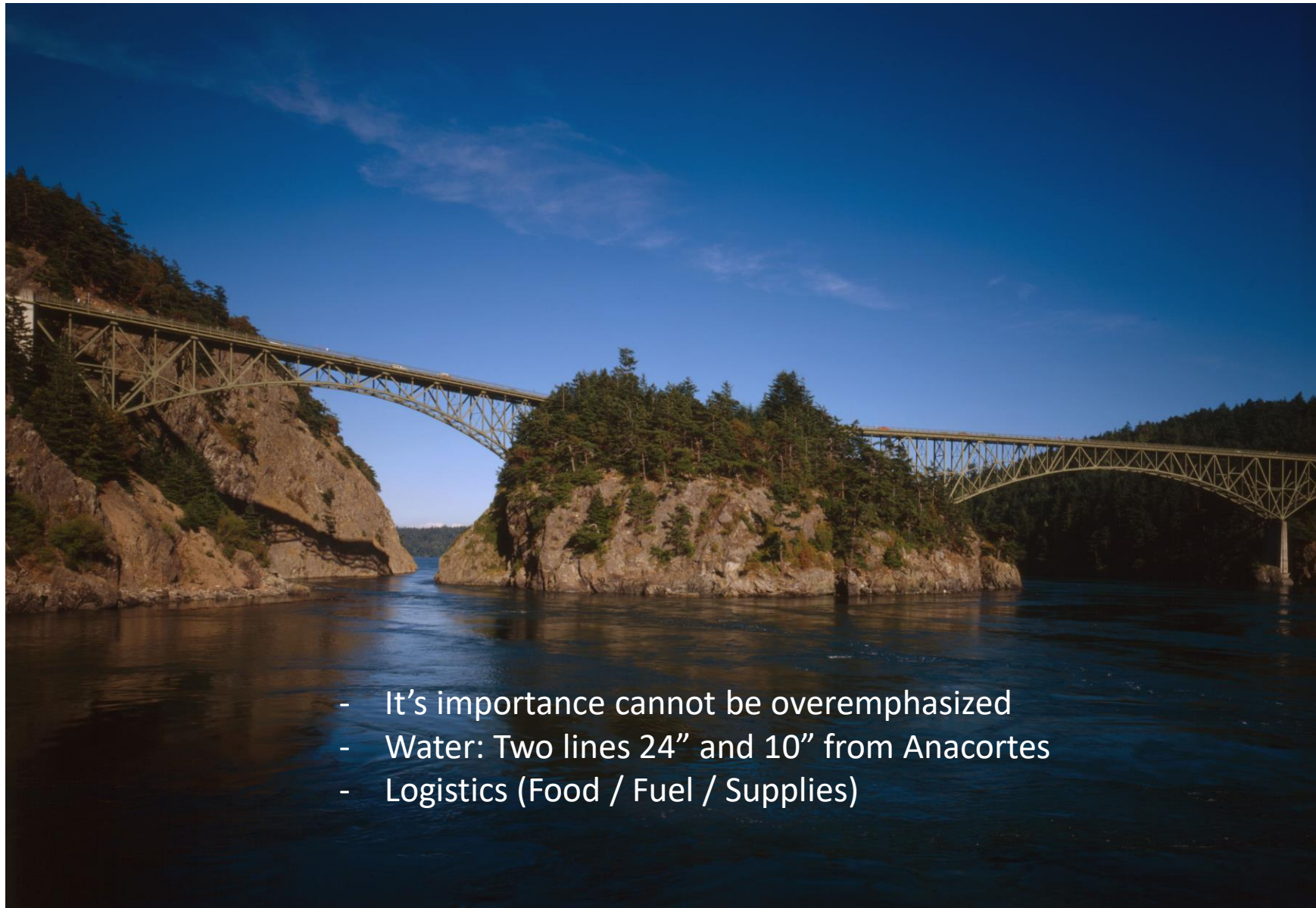


# NASWI TSUNAMI EFFECTS; 7.5 FROM CASCADIA SUBDUCTION FALULT





## Deception Pass Bridge



- It's importance cannot be overemphasized
- Water: Two lines 24" and 10" from Anacortes
- Logistics (Food / Fuel / Supplies)



# Other Hazards in the PNW (Volcanos)



Volcanoes, are prevalent in Washington State. The chance of a Volcano eruption is relatively low, but there is a direct connection with seismic activity and the eruption of a volcano. However, volcanic eruptions are carefully monitored and can typically be predicted with ample amount of time to evacuate.

Pictured are the major Volcanoes in the state, which may be a concern in the future.



# Other Hazards in the PNW



A landslide is defined as the movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope. Landslides are a type of "mass wasting," which denotes any down-slope movement of soil and rock under the direct influence of gravity. Debris flows (commonly referred to as mudflows or mudslides) and rock falls are examples of common landslide types.

Pictured is the Oso Landslide (SR 530 Landslide) which occurred March 22, 2014 near Oso, WA in Snohomish County.

**Death toll in Oso landslide at 41; two still missing**



# 2014 Oso Landslide





# 2013 Coupeville Landslide



Before landslide occurred



After landslide occurred



# 2013 Coupeville Landslide





# 1980 Mt. St. Helens Eruption



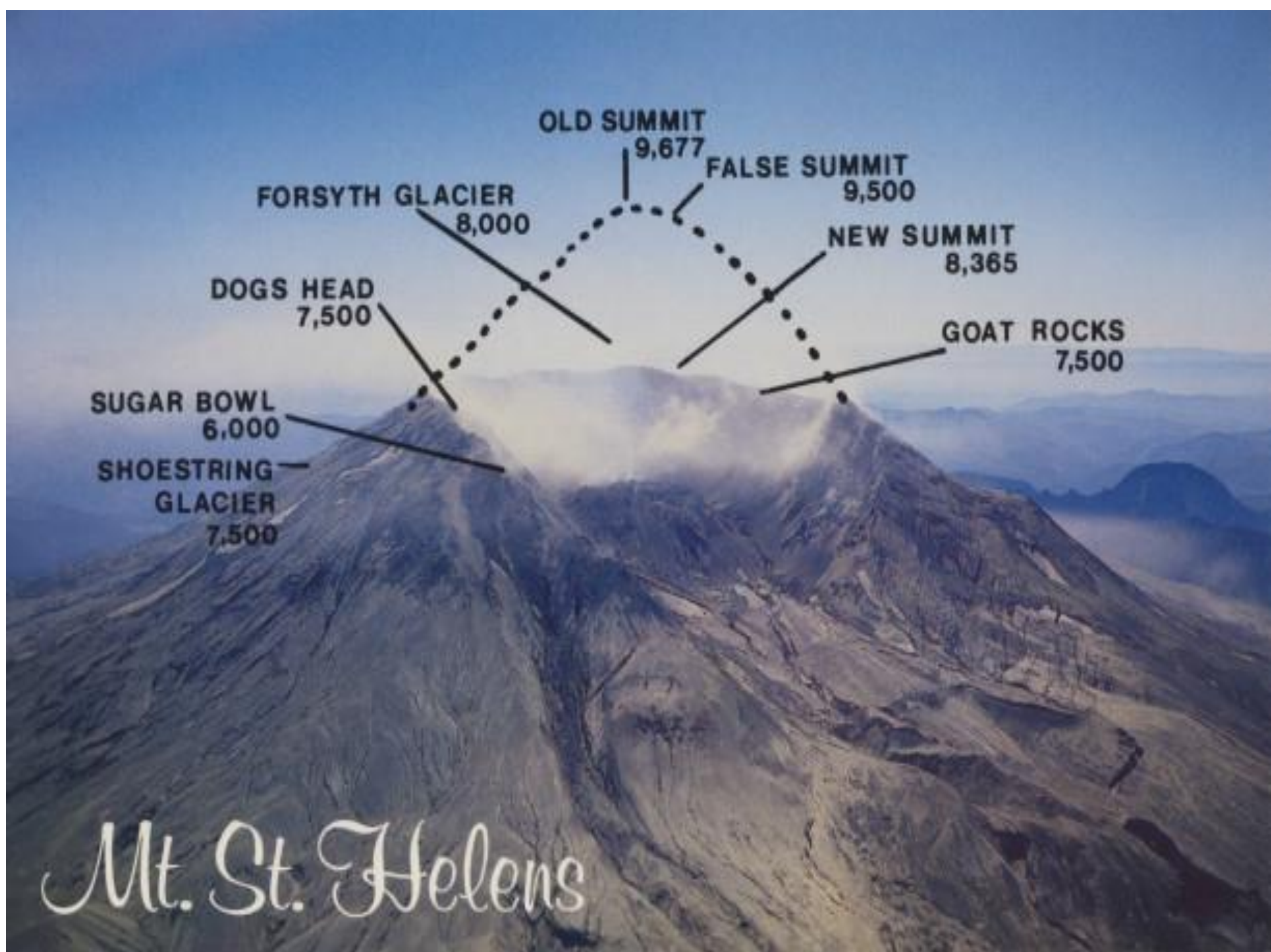
- On the morning of the now-historic eruption, a 5.2-magnitude earthquake triggered the sequence of events that would be life altering to many in the area. A massive slab of the northern slope of Mount St. Helens collapsed and roared over the landscape in an enormous debris avalanche—the largest in recorded history. With a gigantic hole ripped down the volcano's side, superheated gases and rock fragments exploded laterally instead of vertically—something that had not been witnessed and recorded before in modern times.
- The blast raged with wind speeds reaching 200 to 250 miles per hour (320 to 400 kilometers per hour) at temperatures of 680°F (360°C), flattening and scorching trees. For more than nine hours after the lateral blast, Mount St. Helens gushed an ash plume that reached 15 miles high into the atmosphere, and in 15 days, circled the globe. Deadly pyroclastic flows, at least 1,300°F (704°C), spewed from the crater and covered 6 square miles (15 square kilometers) under feet of choking pumice.



# Pre-1980 Mt. St. Helens and Spirit Lake









# Mt. St. Helens Ash Cloud





# IT DOES SNOW ON WHIDBEY ISLAND





# May 2014 Camp Pendleton Wildfire



**ARE YOU PREPARED? NO REALLY, ARE YOU PREPARED FOR AN EMERGENCY?  
PROTECT YOURSELF AND THE ONES YOU LOVE**



**AtHoc**



**AlertSense**  
Simplifying Critical Communications  
[islandcountywa.gov](http://islandcountywa.gov)



**[Skagitcounty.net/Emergency](http://Skagitcounty.net/Emergency)  
Management**

## **Island Ready App**

**Get Prepared.  
Free. Easy to Use.**

**Download the new  
Island Ready App**

- A Library Of Resources On Your Phone
- Your Routes, Shelters & Services - Mapped
- Make Your Own Preparedness Plan

Download on the **App Store** | GET IT ON **Google Play**



## Recommended Items to Include in a Basic Emergency Supply Kit:



**Water, one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation**



**Food, at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food**



**Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both**



**Flashlight and extra batteries**



**First aid kit**



**Whistle to signal for help**



**Dust mask, to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place**



**Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation**



**Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities**



**Can opener for food (if kit contains canned food)**



**Local maps**

## Emergency Preparedness Kit for your Home





## Additional Items to Consider Adding to an Emergency Supply Kit:

- Prescription medications and glasses
- Infant formula and diapers
- Pet food and extra water for your pet
- Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, identification and bank account records in a waterproof, portable container
- Cash or traveler's checks and change
- Emergency reference material such as a first aid book or information from [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov)
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person. Consider additional bedding if you live in a cold-weather climate.
- Complete change of clothing including a long sleeved shirt, long pants and sturdy shoes. Consider additional clothing if you live in a cold-weather climate.
- Household chlorine bleach and medicine dropper** – When diluted nine parts water to one part bleach, bleach can be used as a disinfectant. Or in an emergency, you can use it to treat water by using 16 drops of regular household liquid bleach per gallon of water. Do not use scented, color safe or bleaches with added cleaners.
- Fire Extinguisher**
- Matches in a waterproof container**
- Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items**
- Mess kits, paper cups, plates and plastic utensils, paper towels**
- Paper and pencil**
- Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children**

## Emergency Preparedness Kit for your Home







# Communications



In an Emergency of significant proportion here is what you can't count on:

- Phone Service
- Cable Access for Internet Service
- Cellular Service
- Text Service

What can you count on?

# RADIOS



# Communications



## Basic Communications

- Purchase a Family Radio Service (FRS) radio.
- FRS radios are very low power radios
- No license required and Simple to use.
- Should cover your neighborhood.

These two are on Amazon for under \$30 for the pair!





# Communications



## Better Communications

- Purchase a General Radio Mobile Service (FRS/GRMS) radio for your home.
- Higher Power will get out into the community.
- Typical includes NOAA Weather Channels
- Requires a GRMS license.
  - Only \$70 for 10 years and covers the entire household.



These two are on Amazon for under \$69 for the pair!



# Communications



## Best Option for General Households

- Purchase a Programmable GRMS Radio
- Will allow connection to one or more of the GRMS repeaters with same license.
- GRMS Repeaters will allow communications throughout Puget Sound.
- Can program other frequencies in VHF or UHF
- Dual Band Scanning
- Flexible Communications

**This radio on Amazon \$60!**





# Communications



## Advanced – Requires some Communications Skills

- Advanced higher power radios available in handheld mobile radios for your vehicle or home.
- Can program other frequencies in VHF or UHF range
- Dual Band Scanning, NOAA Channels, FM Radio built in.
- Most Flexible Communications tool
  - GRMS, FRS, Amateur Repeaters, Marine VHF, etc.



# Communications



## Preparation

- Purchase a radio(s) for your home.
- Encourage your neighbors to do the same.
- Practice with the radio with neighbors or family members.
- Keep the radio on in the charger.
  
- If you Need Help: Contact the NAS Whidbey HF Station.
  - Terry at 360-544-2817



# N37 - Emergency Management



**Your Emergency Planning Should Include All Family Members**





# N37 - Emergency Management



## Know a Safe Place to Take Your Pets

**Local and state health and safety regulations do not permit the Red Cross to allow pets in disaster shelters.** (Service animals are allowed in Red Cross shelters.)

Contact hotels and motels outside your local area to check their policies on accepting pets and restrictions on number, size and species. Ask if "no pet" policies can be waived in an emergency. Keep a list of "pet friendly" places, including phone numbers, with your disaster supplies.

Ask friends, relatives or others outside the affected area whether they could shelter your animals.

Make a list of boarding facilities and veterinarians who could shelter animals in an emergency; include 24-hour phone numbers.

Ask local animal shelters if they provide emergency shelter or foster care for pets during a disaster.





# N37 - Emergency Management



## Assemble a Pet Emergency Preparedness Kit

Keep your pet's essential supplies in sturdy containers that can be easily accessed and carried (a duffle bag or covered trash containers, for example). Your pet emergency preparedness kit should include:

Medications and medical records (stored in a waterproof container) and a First Aid kit.

Sturdy leashes, harnesses, and/or carriers to transport pets safely and ensure that your animals can't escape.

Current photos of your pets in case they get lost.

Food, drinkable water, bowls, cat litter/pan, and manual can opener.

Information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems, and the name and number of your veterinarian in case you have to foster or board your pets.

Pet bed or toys if easily transportable.



**Any Questions?**