Impact of PHEP and HPP on ESF 8 Response

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1. Invest in your people
Washington SNOTEL Current Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) % of Normal

Apr 01, 2015

Current Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) Basin-wide Percent of 1981-2010 Median

- unavailable *
- <=50%
- 50 - 69%
- 70 - 89%
- 90 - 109%
- 110 - 129%
- 130 - 149%
- >=150%

* Data unavailable at time of posting or measurement is not representative at this time of year.

Provisional Data Subject to Revision

The snow water equivalent percent of normal represents the current snow water equivalent found at selected SNOTEL sites in or near the basin compared to the average value for those sites on this day. Data based on the first reading of the day (typically 00:00).

Prepared by:
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http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov
FIRE EVACUATES ENTIRE TOWN OF ROOSEVELT
WOLVERINE FIRE
#WILDFIREWATCH
WIND DYING DOWN
Most Likely Resource Needs

1. Staff
2. N-95
3. Medical Beds
4. HEPA filters
Impact of PHEP and HPP

1. Deployed response teams across the state

**Critical Need:** trained, experienced personnel capable of responding as teams; a sense of ownership among staff in the PHEP program

**Consequences:** disorganized response; inefficient use of resources; inability to collect, analyze and act on incident information; no positive impact on the incident
2. Incorporated partners into the ESF 8 response

**Critical Need:** Strong, diverse partnerships (trust), and expanded responsibilities among partners to access intel, gain situational awareness, and address resource needs.

**Consequences:** lack of trust and understanding between PH and community partners; inability to efficiently leverage the community’s resources to meet community needs.
3. Implemented business continuity plans to sustain response and essential functions.

**Critical Need:** Integration of business continuity (critical functions / services) with decision making, emergency response, and human resources protocols.

**Consequences:** limited access to trained and experienced staff, limitations on decision making
Impact of PHEP and HPP

4. Deployed medicine, air filters, PPE, beds, and staff to address immediate health needs

**Critical Need:** logistical capability to locate, store, move, and track resources across the state

**Consequences:** resources not reaching those in need during disasters
5. Implemented a decision making model addressing incident priorities and resource rationing

**Critical Need:** proficiency and skills in crisis decision making, sustained through ongoing training and exercises

**Consequences:** policy decisions would be delayed, poorly informed, and have limited impact on the disaster
Benefits of PHEP / HPP in WA:

- Developed and deployed response teams
- Incorporated a whole community response
- Activated business continuity plans
- Demonstrated advanced logistical capability
- Executed policy decisions in a crisis
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ALWAYS WORKING FOR A SAFER AND
HEALTHIER WASHINGTON