Be the Difference, Master Emergency Response

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Be the Difference, Master Emergency Response

Agenda

- Introductions
- What is FlaWARN
- Preparation, response, recovery
- Worse-Case-Scenario Break out Groups & Discussion
- WATERTracker live how to (internet)
- Wrap up







Be the Difference, Master Emergency Response AGENDA

8:00 am -	8:30 am	REGISTRATION/WELCOME/ANNOUNCEMENTS Coffee and Doughnuts No payments will be taken at the Workshop.
8:30 am -	9:00 am	INTRODUCTION TO FLAWARN Steve Soltau Florida Rural Water Association
9:00 am	10:00 am	EMERGENCY PREPARATION/RESPONSE/RECOVERY Steve Soltau Florida Rural Water Association
10:00 am -	12:00 pm	WORST CASE SCENARIOS (REAL LIFE EXPERIENCES/LESSONS LEARNED) FRWA staff with Attendee Participation
12:00 pm -	1:00 pm	LUNCH On Your Own
1:00 pm -	2:30 pm	WORST CASE SCENARIOS (REAL LIFE EXPERIENCES/LESSONS LEARNED/EMERGENCY PLANNING) FRWA staff with Attendee Participation
2:30 pm -	3:30 pm	WATERTRACKER & CLOSING COMMENTS Dyana Stewart Florida Rural Water Association

Workshop Outcome Expectations

It is expected that today's discussions will lead to overall improvements in emergency response

- Planning
- Communication
- Cooperation
- Collaboration



Florida Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network

Utilities are often the first responder to the various emergencies following a disaster



"Utilities Helping Utilities"



FlaWARN is...



- Formalized mutual aid response network of utilities willing to provide critical resources to member utilities during man-made or natural disasters.
- Open to all water and wastewater utilities
- Designed to help protect public health and the environment
- A support entity to Florida county and state
 Departments of Emergency Management
- WATERTracker and DEP resourcing database

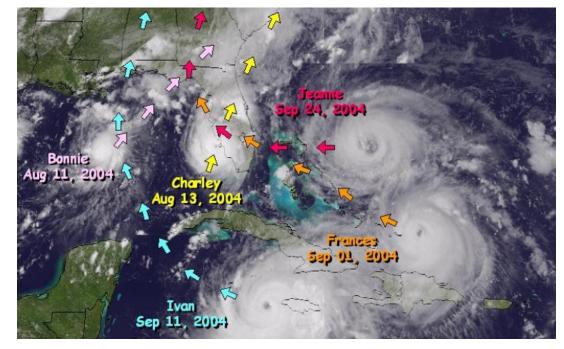


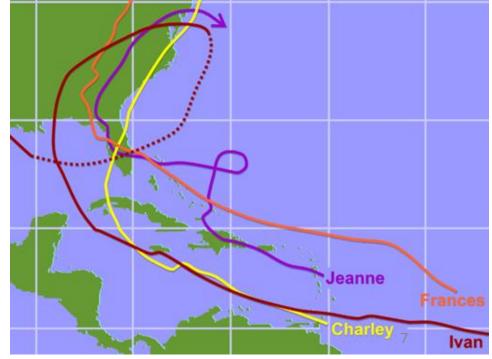
Julian Lugo, 7, crosses a flooded street in front of his house near Lake Maggiore after Hurricane Milton made landfall in October in St. Petersburg. (DIRK SHADD | Times, 2024)

How did FlaWARN get started?

Frances Jeanne Ivan Charley

- In the fall of 2004, four hurricanes impacted the State of Florida
- Utilities found it difficult to get the necessary assistance without a formalized agreement for the responding utility to get reimbursed for their efforts.

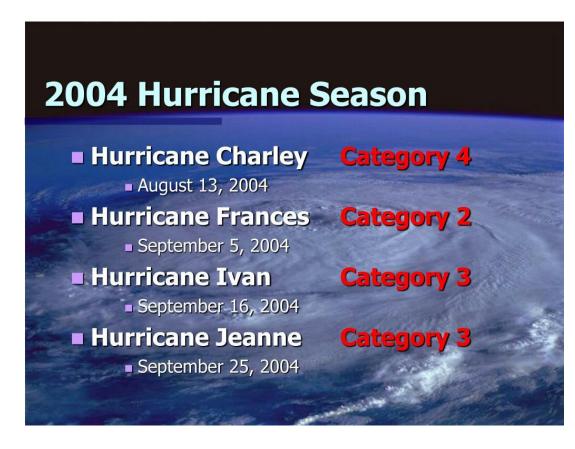






How did FlaWARN get started?

- Very apparent that there was a need to expand response and recovery efforts statewide
- FlaWARN was borne shortly thereafter in April of 2005
- Offers member utilities a FREE standardized Mutual Aid Agreement
- Defines terms and conditions of reimbursement prior to requesting and receiving assistance



FlaWARN's Purpose...

Coordinate initial communication

- Appropriate crews, tools, and equipment necessary to do the job
 - both assess and assist the impacted utility
- Facilitate free flow of information during a crisis





FlaWARN's Purpose...

- State and Federal Agency coordination during the response
 - identify additional resources as they become available
- Collect and track Mutual Aid Agreements
- Assist in collecting lessons learned after an emergency
- A steering committee provides leadership for FlaWARN





FlaWARN's Purpose...

- FlaWARN is NOT a corporation or a government entity
- Agencies supported include but are not limited to









What are Mutual Aid Agreements (MAA)

- Mutually Signed agreement
- Establish the terms under which assistance is provided
- Between two or more utilities within the state
- Membership Free to utilities



FlaWARN Mutual Aid Agreements link

Mutual Aid Agreements (MAA)

- Carefully crafted to promote "utilities helping utilities"
- Facilitates the rapid emergency response between FlaWARN member utilities
- Provides member utilities with an advanced good-faith indication from a responsible party
- Participating utilities understand and agree to concepts and provisions, including reimbursement
- It is designed to settle disputes or legal issues

Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA)

- Designates points of contact and representatives with authority to provide crisis response
- Provides procedures for matching personnel and equipment to meet the needs of the

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT FOR WATER/WASTEWATER

ARTICLE I. PURPOSE

The Water/Wastewater Mutual Aid Program was established to provide a requesting utility unilib and of control for supervision of design of control for supervision of this Agreement is to form of the purpose of this Agreement is to form of the control for supervision of the control for water/wastewater utilities. The purpose of this Agreement is to formally document

ARTICLE II. <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA)

- ✓ Provisions for Reimbursement
- ✓ FEMA standard rates or otherwise agreed upon rates
- ✓ Liability and worker's compensation provisions
- ✓ Dispute resolution
- ✓ Members free





Year-round Goals and Objectives for Utilities

- Review their emergency response plans
- Plan how to deploy resources effectively
- Assess and test the plan against expected impacts
- When resources are inadequate, prepare to request assistance utilizing FlaWARN and WATERTracker
- Attend FlaWARN training
- Sign a Mutual Aid Agreement



FlaWARN Website



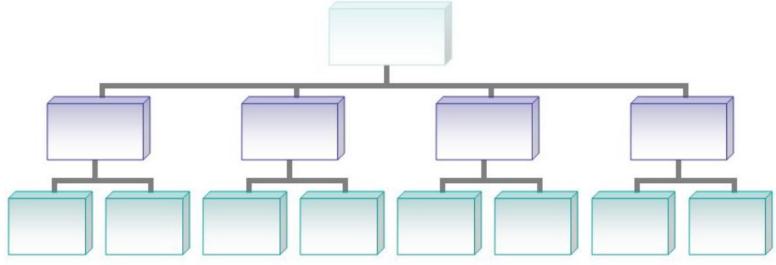




FlaWARN Infrastructure

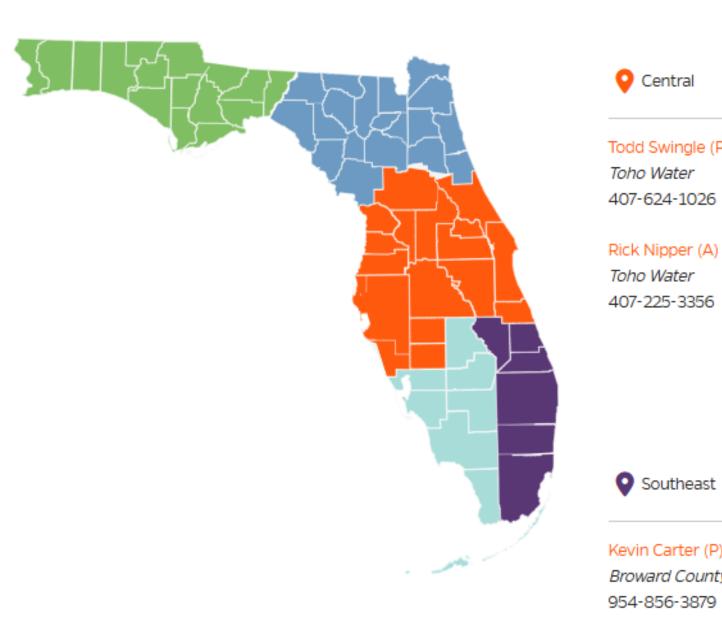
Steering Committee and Regional Coordinators

- Provide leadership to FlaWARN
- Composed of representatives of Florida water/wastewater professional organizations



Regional Coordinators







Central

Northeast

Northwest

Todd Swingle (P)

Toho Water 407-624-1026

Toho Water

Beth DiMeo

JEA904-599-7591

Monica Wallis

Destin Water Users 850-337-3945

Sean Lathrop

Bay County Utilities 850-630-1954

Lockwood Wernet

Destin Water Users 850-200-2028



Southeast



Southwest

Kevin Carter (P)

Broward County 954-856-3879

Andy Koebel

Bonita Springs Utility 239-992-0711

Chris Saliba

US Water Corporation 813-416-3992



Composed of representatives of Florida water/wastewater professional organizations











FlaWARN General Membership



Year-round Support Staff



Andy Campbell

UF Office of Professional and Workforce Development apc@ufl.edu

352-262-0608





Lauren McCain

UF Office of Professional and Workforce Development Imccain@treeo.ufl.edu

352-294-3876



Ronald McCulley

Florida Department of Environmental Protection ronald.mcculley@floridadep.gov

850-245-8384

Florida's WATER Tracker Water Assistance Tracking & Emergency Response

- Major internet-based platform for user utilities
- Notify the DEP and FlaWARN via email
 - post-storm status, resource needs, resource availability
- A tool for other emergency events

Resources available online











Florida's WATER Tracker

Water Assistance Tracking & Emergency Response

- Please log on occasionally to know your password be sure your emergency contact is up-to-date
 - https://flwatertracker.com/
- Confirm your utility has an approved Mutual Aid Agreement
 - facilitates receiving assistance



Florida Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network

• FlaWARN



"Utilities Helping Utilities"



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Florida Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network

• FlaWARN

More questions? Visit our FAQ page for a more in-depth look of FlaWARN origins, funding, organizational structure and response history.

Thank you!



"Utilities Helping Utilities"





Progression of Emergency Planning in the USA

• Each type of emergency was considered an independent entity



Progression of Emergency Planning in the USA

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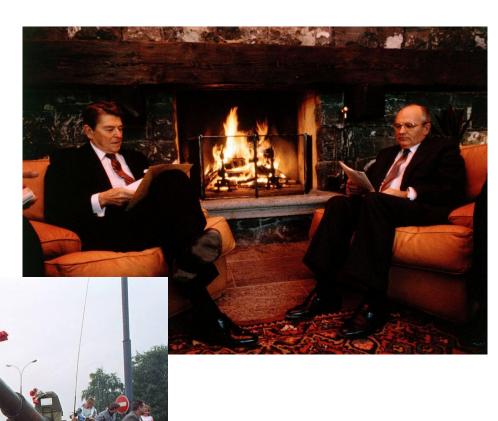
• Planning, preparation, response, and recovery planning was done





1991, the fall of the Soviet Union - Went from a "Cold War" to individual

threats





1992 Hurricane Andrew



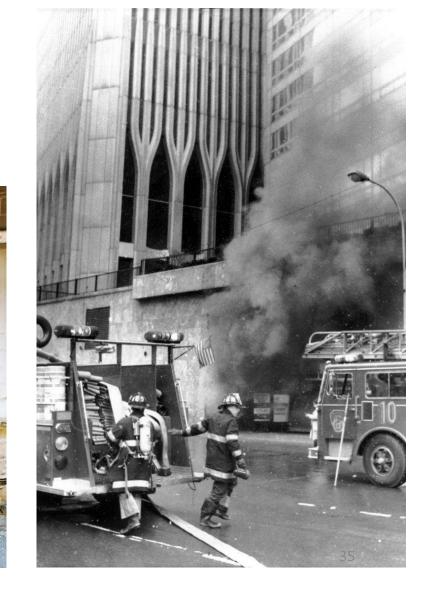


WTC GARAGE BOMBED SIX DEAD, THOUSANDS INJURED

PRESIDENT CLINTON BLAMES POOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PRACTICES



WHAT ROLE DID BASEBALL EXEC GEORGE W. BUSH PLAY IN WTC BOMB? 1993 World Trade Center parking garage bombing



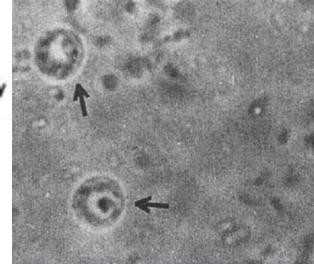




1993 Milwaukee, WI Cryptosporidium

The Milwaukee Outbreak

- massive cryptosporidiosis outbreak following spring thaw
 - · >400,000 people may have been affected
 - based on clinical symptoms (acute watery diarrhea)
- treated water had high levels of turbidity 3/23-4/5/1993









Sept 11, 2021 Twin Towers NYC



1996 publication by FEMA of the "Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning"

- Response to acts of terrorism
 broadened the planning focus of FEMA
- Focus on the common response elements
- Hazard commonalties
- Common threat elements to be mitigated
- Leverage efficiencies
- Detect gaps



31 Exposed to Anthrax on Capitol Hill; House Shuts Down; Senate Offices Close

U.S. Seeks to Boost Security, Soothe Public

By Eric Pianin and Ellen Nakashima Washington Post Staff Weiters

Confronted by a mounting anthrax scare in Washington and New York, the federal government yes-



Investigators See Tie in Letters In Fla., NBC and Daschle Cases

By John Langaster and Susan Schmidt Washington Post Staff Writers

*The House suspended work and three Senate office buildings were closed yesterday as congressional leaders announced that 26 Senate

of anthrax that infected workers the Florida firm, killing one, is most identical to the strain that rived in a letter sent to NBC. FBI officials previously disclos

that the letters sent to Daschle'



What is an Emergency Response Plan?

- A course of action to mitigate the damage of potential emergency events
 - Endanger an organization's ability to function
- Provide for the safety of personnel, property and facilities
- A complete evaluation of all facilities and equipment
 - whose failure would result in the organization's ability to function



What is an Emergency Response Plan?

- Emergency Response Plans identify
 - Foreseeable natural and human-caused emergency events including water shortages and outages
 - Personnel responsible for emergency response to an incident
- This plan describes
 - The response plan for each identified emergency event
 - Notification procedures



- Overall DW and WW system vulnerabilities
- Staffing 24hrs/day
- Equipment staging
- GIS and paper maps
- Communication
 - telephones, radios, pagers, smoke signals

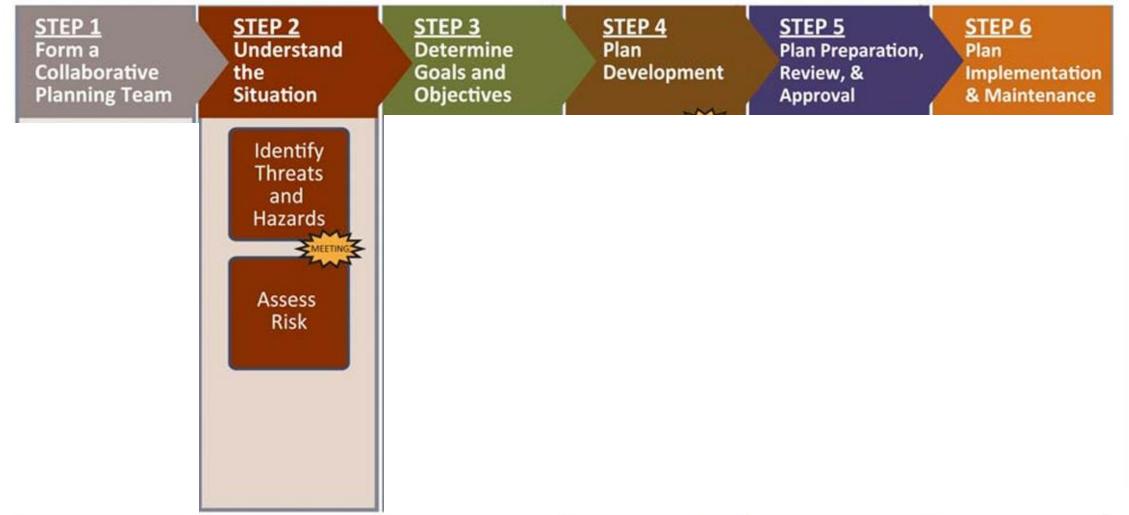
- Housing during response and recovery
 - out of town support too
- Meals for teams during response

Plan, train, respond, recover, adjust Train, respond, recover, adjust Repeat over and over and over

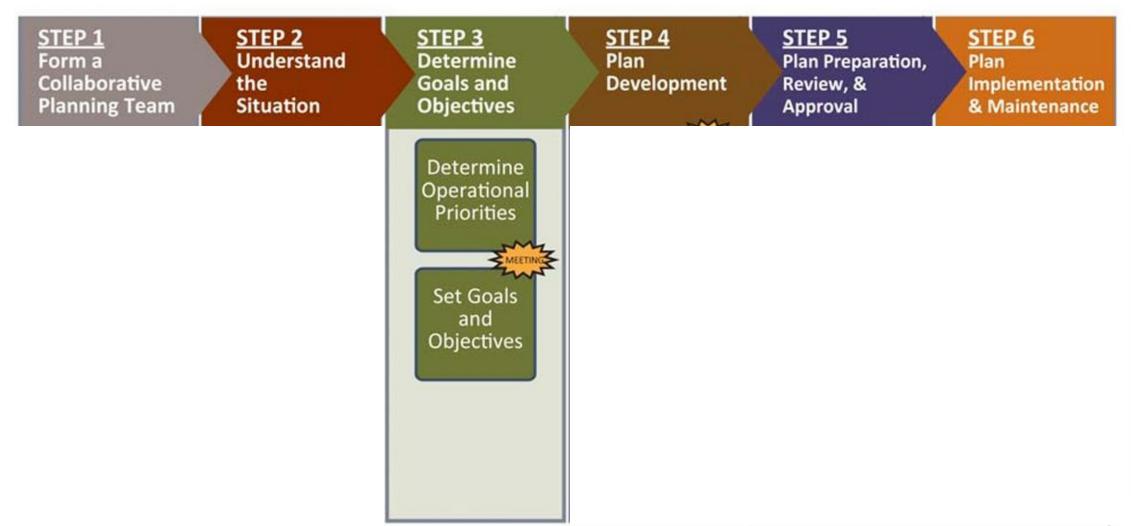
STEP 1 STEP 2 STEP 3 STEP 4 STEP 5 STEP 6 Form a Understand Determine Plan Plan Preparation, Plan Collaborative Goals and Development the Review, & Implementation **Planning Team** Situation Objectives Approval & Maintenance



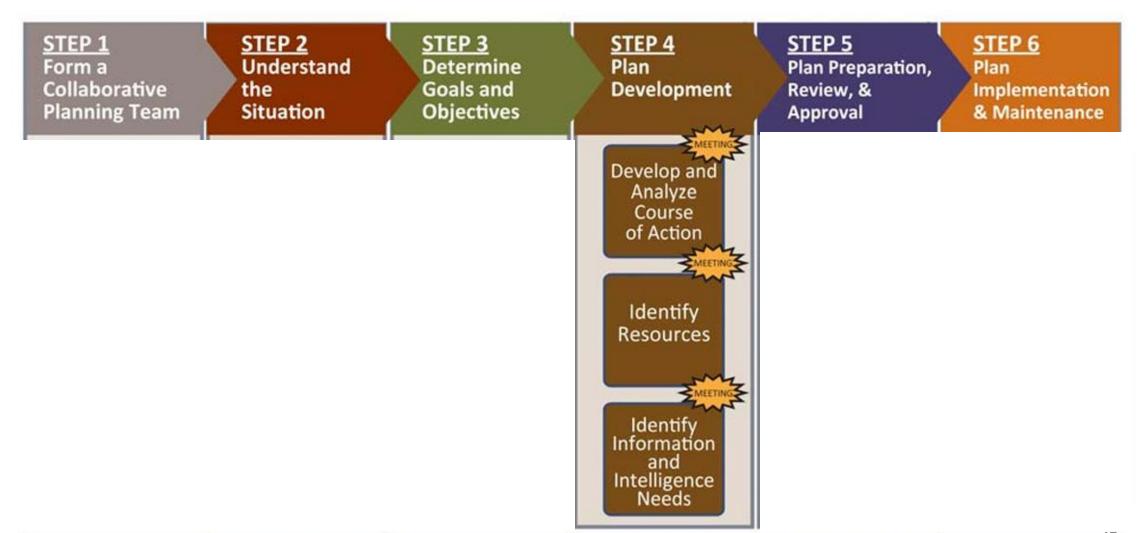
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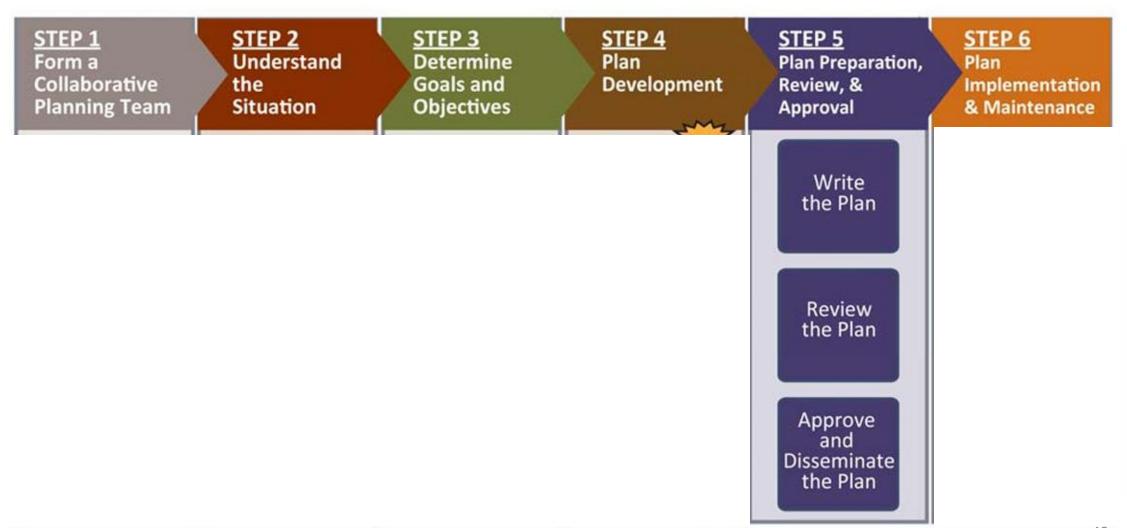
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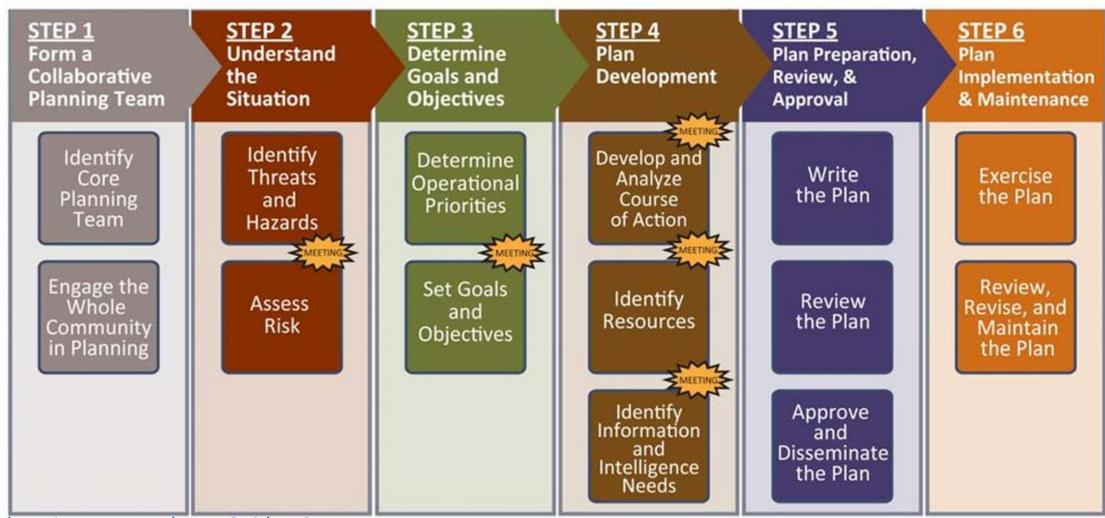


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Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101

Figure 4.1: Steps in the Planning Process

Planning

- Identify personnel responsible for emergency response
- Identify foreseeable natural and human-caused emergency events
- Describe the Emergency Response Plan for each identified scenario
- Describe communication procedures
- Identify and evaluate all facilities and equipment whose failure would result in the breakdown of a DW or WW system

Planning

The main points to remember about an Emergency Response Plan are:

Your ERP is always a work in progress.

 Add new phone numbers, new scenarios, and new people on an on-going basis.

At a minimum, an ERP should be completely checked when

- When making a modification to the utility system
 - Specifications
 - Notifications
- Whenever there are changes to personnel, equipment, contact information or anything that would affect the accuracy of information in the ERP

Planning

- The ERP should be in an easily modifiable format
 - such as a three-ring binder
 - updates are easy to complete
- The ERP should be easy to use
 - contain tabs with different types of events
 - tear-out pages that would guide anyone faced with a particular event
- Distribute the ERP to several locations
 - where an operator, administrative contact, or a system owner could consult it at a moment's notice





Prepare and practice Culture

- "Blue sky" exercises year-round
- Go through main contacts in region
 - Determine if names, emails, and #'s are current
 - Call those numbers
 - Place into e-mail and phone contact list
 - Create spreadsheets with contacts
- Budget discussions to attend state, regional and local training
- Pick up the phone; create and develop relationships & networking
- "No surprises" relationships established

Prepare and practice

- Local Emergency Operations Center
- FlaWARN Regional training
- Update WaterTracker Contact Information
- Review and practice and practice
- Collaborate
- Communicate
- Update SOP's
- Emergency scenarios
- New equipment since last year
- FlaWARN link to BMPS
 - https://pwd.aa.ufl.edu/flawarn/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2020/08/BMPs.pdf

Emergency Response and Preparedness

FlaWARN Best Management Practices for

Water and Wastewater Systems



During storm

- Shelter in place
- Track storm's path closely with local news outlets and County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- Look for WaterTracker event posts



Purpose of Response / Post event

- Actions taken in the immediate aftermath of an incident to
 - save and sustain lives
 - meet basic human needs
 - reduce the loss of property and the effect on critical infrastructure and the environment.
- Following an incident, response operations will
 - reduce the physical, psychological, social, and economic effects of an incident.
- Response planning
 - rapid and disciplined incident assessment to ensure a quickly scalable, adaptable, and flexible response.

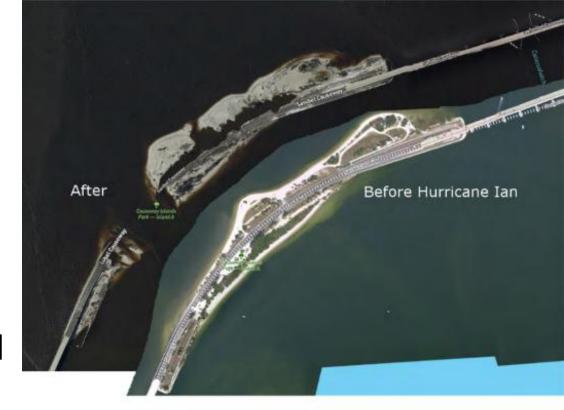
Response / FlaWARN

- WATERTracker will send initial e-mails to Regional contacts to begin individual conversations
- Response is a "Fluid" process
 - Needs and resources available are always changing
 - Many one-on-one communications going on at the same time



Response vs. Recovery

- Response
 - Encompasses short-term efforts
- Recovery
 - Encompasses long-term efforts
- Goal is to rebuild and revitalize affected communities
- Recovery planning must provide for a near-seamless transition from <u>response</u> activities to <u>short-term recovery</u>
 - Restoration of interrupted utility services
 - Reestablish transportation routes
 - Restore water and sewer services





After event Recovery - Mitigation

- After-Action reporting and information gathering
- Talk one-on-one with other utilities
 - Discuss their +/- experiences and areas to learn from
- Include mitigation and prevention
 - How can you mitigate future damages
 - Resiliency
 - "How quickly can you bounce back?"



After event Recovery - Mitigation & Resiliency

Not just for those with deep pockets





Post storm assessment



Login 3	
User Name	
steve.soltau@frwa.net	
Password	
•••••	
☑ Send Reset Password Email	
	Login

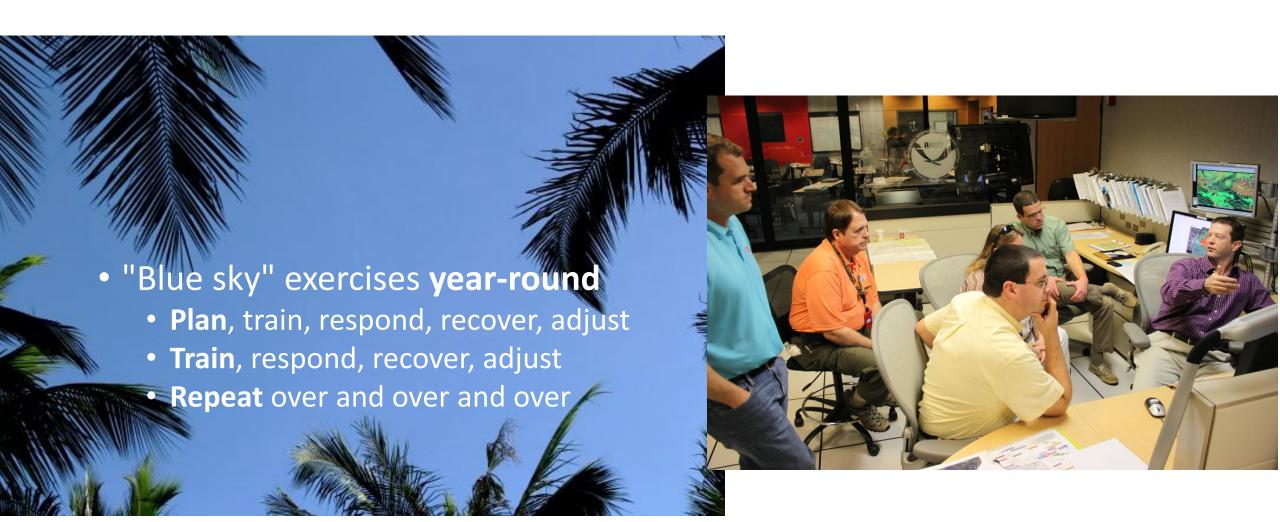
Welcome to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's (FDEP) Water Assistance Tracking and Emergency Response (WATER) website! This new system combines FDEP's former StormTracker website and Florida Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (FlaWARN) event tracker. The overall solution was to create one source for all water and wastewater facilities to report event-related status and to submit needs and request resources. This new system is designed for all hazard types to include both natural hazards (tropical storms, hurricanes, floods, etc.) and malevolent acts (contamination of finished water or source water, assault, cyber-attack, etc.).

Please log in with your specific username and password.

If you need to have a profile created, please submit the following information to WATERTracker@floridadep.gov: The PWS ID and/or Wastewater Facility ID you will be updating, an email address for your username, and a phone number. A new user email will be sent with a link to create your password.

If you are experiencing difficulties with login either email: WATERTracker@floridadep.gov or call (866) 742-0481

Planning and practice. Practice and Planning



Hands-on response equipment from FRWA



Again, FlaWARN is a group of

- 855 facilities
- 35 organizations
- 3 utility groups

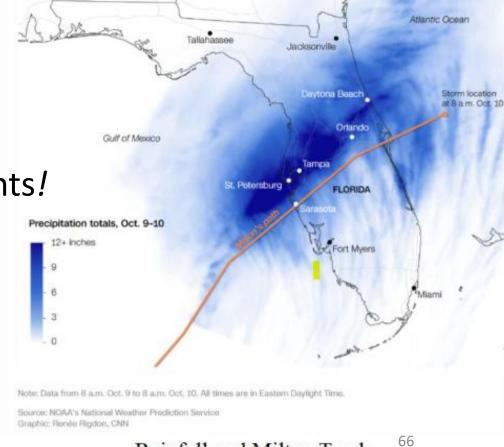
But.... only 439 have Mutual Aid Agreements!

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT FOR WATER/WASTEWATER

ARTICLE I. PURPOSE

The Water/Wastewater Mutual Aid Program was established to provide a method whereby water/wastewater utilities sustaining physical damage from natural or man made disasters could obtain emergency assistance, in the form of personnel, equipment, and materials and other associated services necessary, from other water/wastewater utilities. The purpose of this Agreement is to formally document such program.

ARTICLE II. DEFINITIONS



Be the Difference, Master Emergency Response

Break Time

QUOTE - PLANNING and EXECUTION

How do you prepare for times like these? You have got two minutes remaining on the clock. You're ahead by two

points. You need a 1st down to win the game...

"There's over 70K people there. Screaming. You can't communicate everything during times like that. Everyone has to know what to do. You practice and practice these things. You've done it before. Now you just go execute it"

Tom Brady, seven-time winning Superbowl quarterback, Fox broadcaster. Dec. 28, 2024.



Welcome Back! - Break-out Groups

- Individual groups
 - Identify up to four Worst-Case Scenario possibilities at your facility





List your Utility's worst-case water and sewer scenarios as a result of natural or man-made Emergency

	Break-out Group
Example Natural Disaster: Storm Surge	Toup
Example Man-made Emergency: Cyber Attack	

Discussions

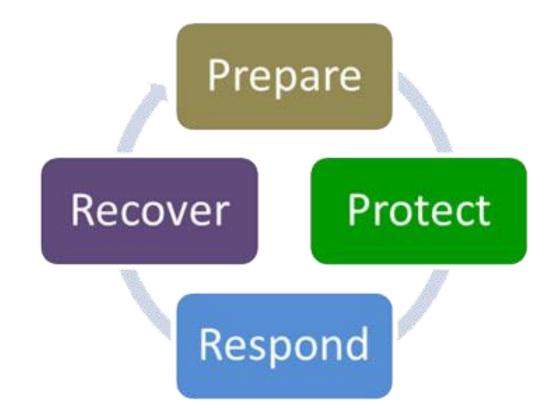
Share your scenarios

Prepare

Protect

Respond

Recover

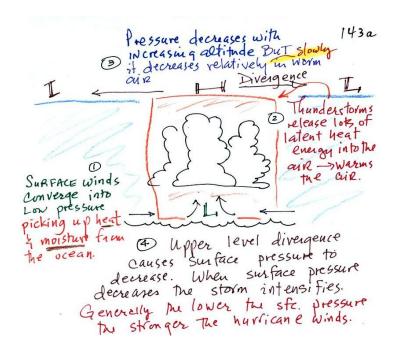


Share your scenarios

- Dyana and Steve
- Write on flip charts
- Discuss
- Together share experiences and ideas

Be the Difference, Master Emergency Response

Discussion Wrap Up



It is expected that today's discussions will lead to overall improvements in emergency response

- Planning
- Communication
- Cooperation
- Collaboration

WATERTracker

• Dyana

Be the Difference, Master Emergency Response

Thank you



"Utilities Helping Utilities"



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Thank you

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Englewood Beach



