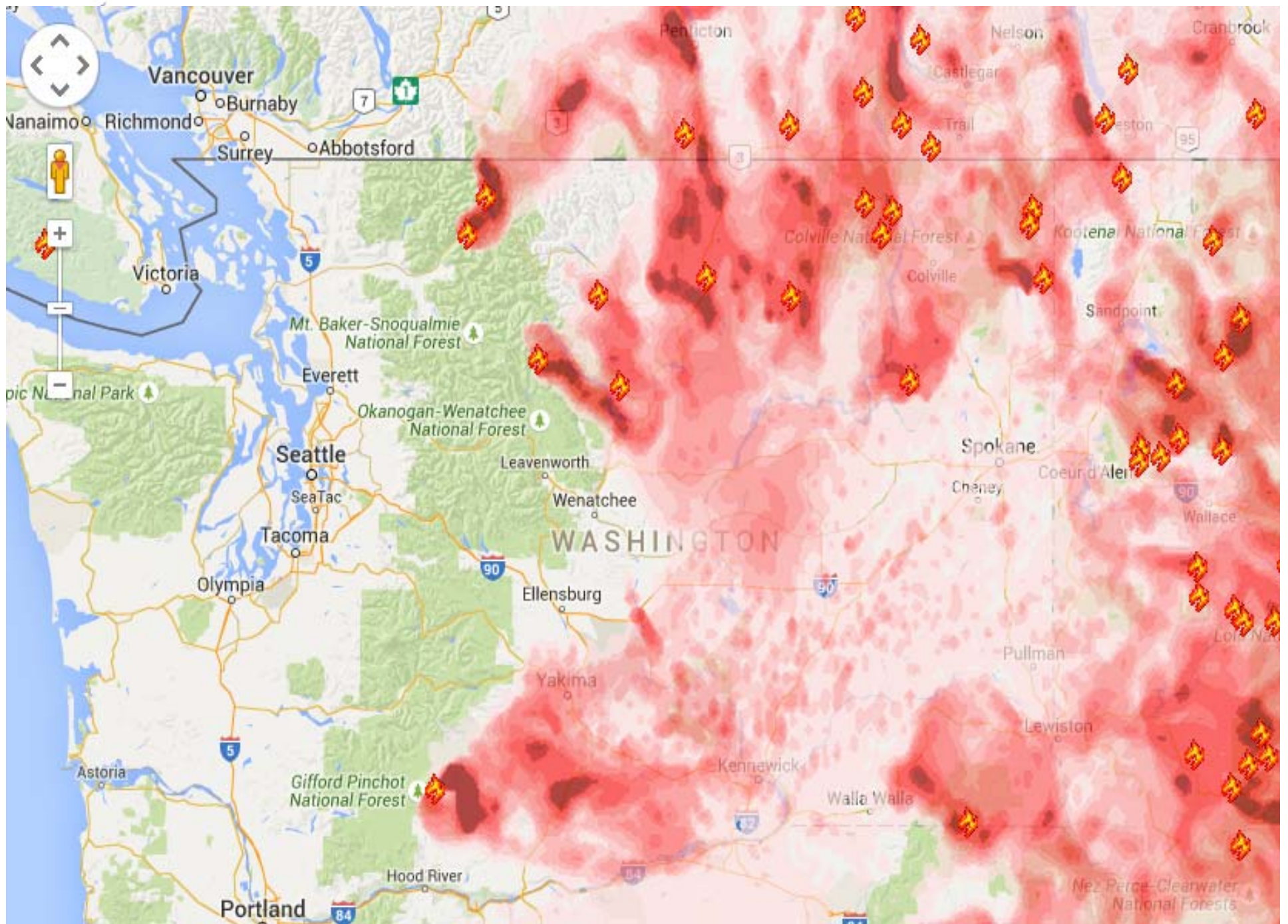




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Impact of PHEP and HPP on
ESF 8 Response

Michael Loehr
October 28, 2015

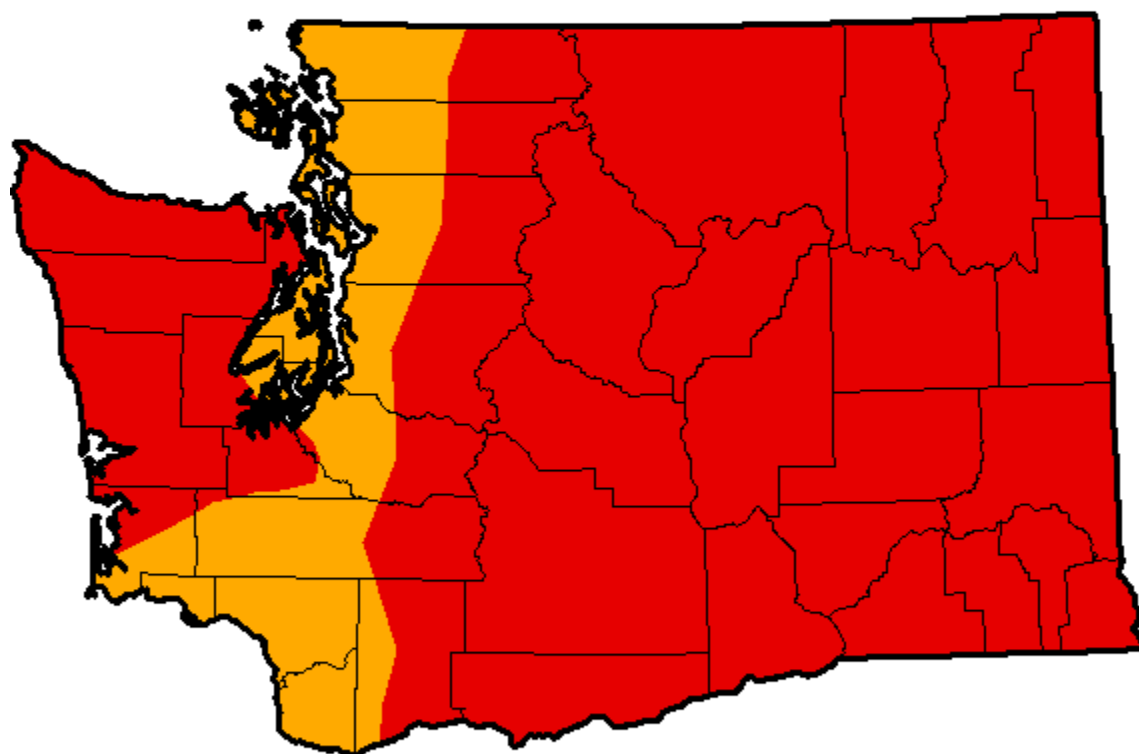


2015 Drought Monitor Washington

August 29, 2015
(Released Thursday, Aug. 27, 2015)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	84.64	0.00
Last Week <i>8/18/2015</i>	0.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	50.80	0.00
3 Months Ago <i>5/26/2015</i>	9.77	90.23	51.81	23.76	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year <i>12/30/2014</i>	51.87	48.13	36.15	14.83	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year <i>9/30/2014</i>	34.22	65.78	40.27	20.17	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago <i>8/26/2014</i>	32.61	67.39	40.32	19.99	0.00	0.00



Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:

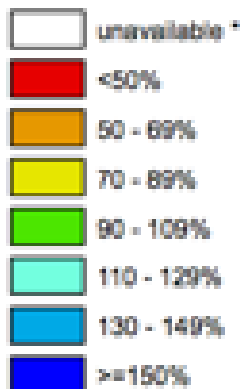
Anthony Artusa
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC



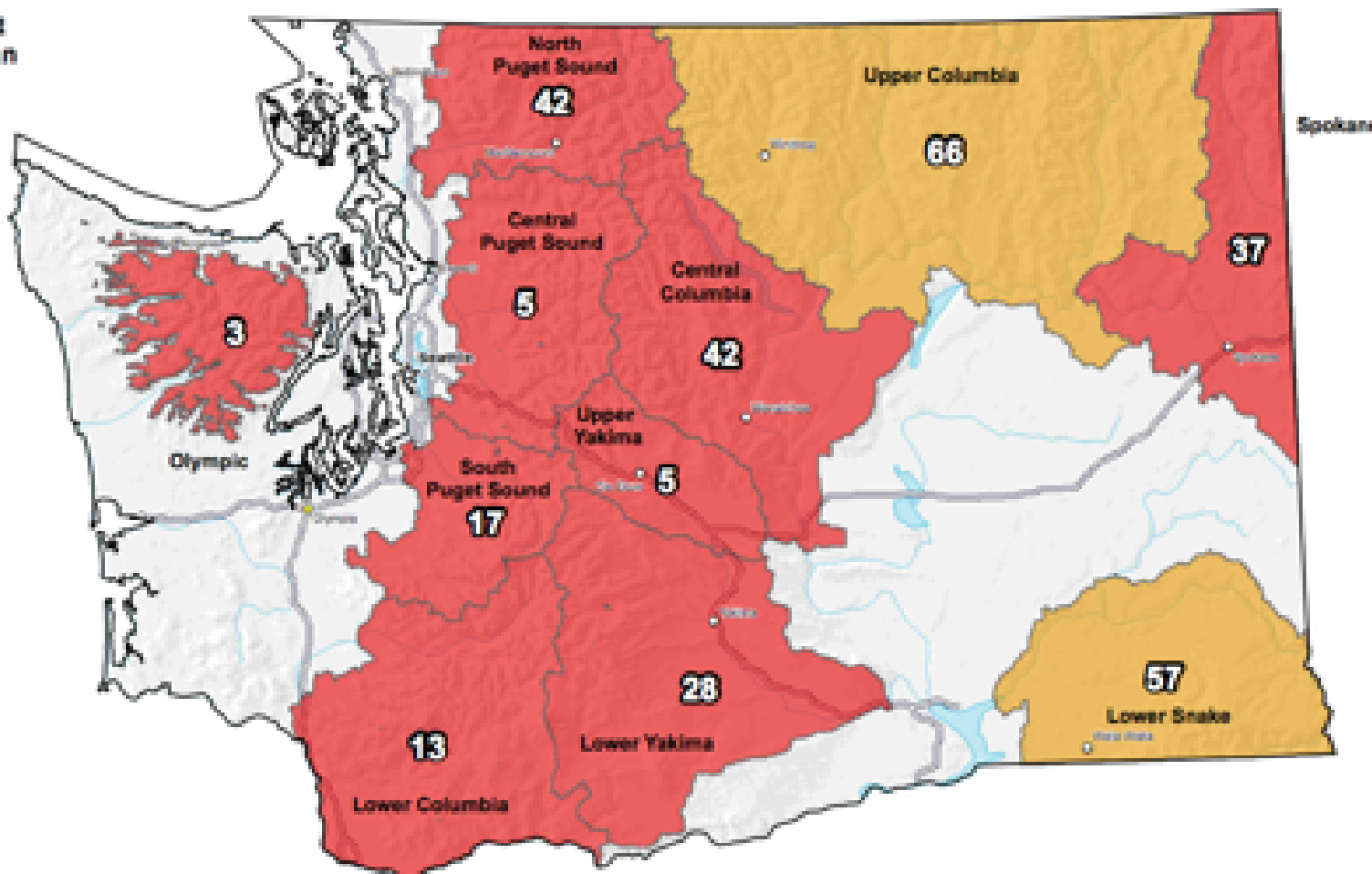
Washington SNOTEL Current Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) % of Normal

Apr 01, 2015

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



* 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:
USDA/NRCS National Water and Climate Center
Portland, Oregon
<http://www.nwc.nrcs.usda.gov>









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



Impact of PHEP and HPP

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



Impact of PHEP and HPP

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



Impact of PHEP and HPP

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



Summary

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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