

# Joint State of Missouri and FEMA R-7 NMSZ Interagency Operations Plan Evacuation and Mass Care Annex Update SEMA Earthquake Summit

3 March 2022



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# Agenda

- Planning Initiative Overview
- Evacuation Appendix Overview
- Mass Care Appendix Overview
- On-going Planning Initiatives



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# NMSZ Evac and Mass Care Initiative Goal and Objectives

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**Goal:** Update the Joint State of Missouri & FEMA Region-7 New Madrid Seismic Zone Interagency Operations Plan to include evacuation and mass care concepts through a joint planning effort between the State of Missouri and FEMA Region-7 with the use of federally provided contract support.

## ■ Objectives:

- Update, revise, and develop effective spontaneous and sponsored evacuation, mass care, emergency corridor, patient movement, animal evacuation, points of distribution (PODs), and transportation concepts for inclusion in the Joint Plan
- Coordinate closely with whole community partners (State agencies, VOAD organizations, local jurisdictions, etc.) through planning meetings, workshops, and presentations
- Integrate outreach and planning with other Region-7 States to develop plans for receiving, supporting and returning evacuees via a host-state or other evacuation concepts



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SHORT TITLE: NMSZ EARTHQUAKE IOP  
SEPTEMBER 2018

SEMA  
Missouri State Emergency Management Agency

FEMA  
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

# NMSZ Expected Impact/Planning Assumptions

Category	Description
<b>Health and safety risks:</b> Deaths	687 deaths in FEMA Region 7, and 47,348 nationwide.
<b>Health and safety risks:</b> Injuries and illnesses	Approximately 13,438 injured in FEMA Region 7, and 82,000 nationwide.
<b>Economic effects:</b> Short-term or long-term	Over \$49 billion in direct economic losses in FEMA Region 7. Major disruption to the economy.
<b>Economic effects:</b> Direct	87,000 buildings damaged and 44,000 buildings completely destroyed with: hospitals (7), fire stations (69), police stations (53), schools (136), bridges (1,004), and airports (28) damaged or destroyed. Over \$49 billion in direct economic losses in FEMA Region 7, nearly \$300 billion nationwide.
<b>Economic effects:</b> Indirect	Major disruption to national transportation network and economy, Dollars loss substantial to U.S. Government; recovery costs likely in the billions.
<b>Social effects:</b> Leave home	842,002 individuals in FEMA Region 7 displaced; housing shortage due to damage to houses and apartments.
<b>Social effects:</b> Displacement, evacuation, sheltering.	Nearly 237,991 people in FEMA Region 7 seek sponsored evacuation and public shelter by day three due to building damage or lack of power or water.
<b>Social effects:</b> Degradation of lifestyle	Lack of basic services will degrade quality of life. Millions of people will experience lifestyle disruption.
<b>Psychological effects:</b> Fear and panic	Fear and apprehension are expected but widespread panic is not anticipated.
<b>Psychological effects:</b> Mental health impacts	Long-term psychological effects could affect some survivors.

- 842,002 displaced individuals – of these it is impossible to determine how many will self-evacuate or will want to remain in the impact area
- 237,991 individuals seek shelter, which requires these individuals to be evacuated in order to reside in shelters with appropriate wrap-around services
- 1,600,000 individuals within impacted counties are not considered at risk, but may require mass care services

# Evacuation Appendix

## Operational Objectives

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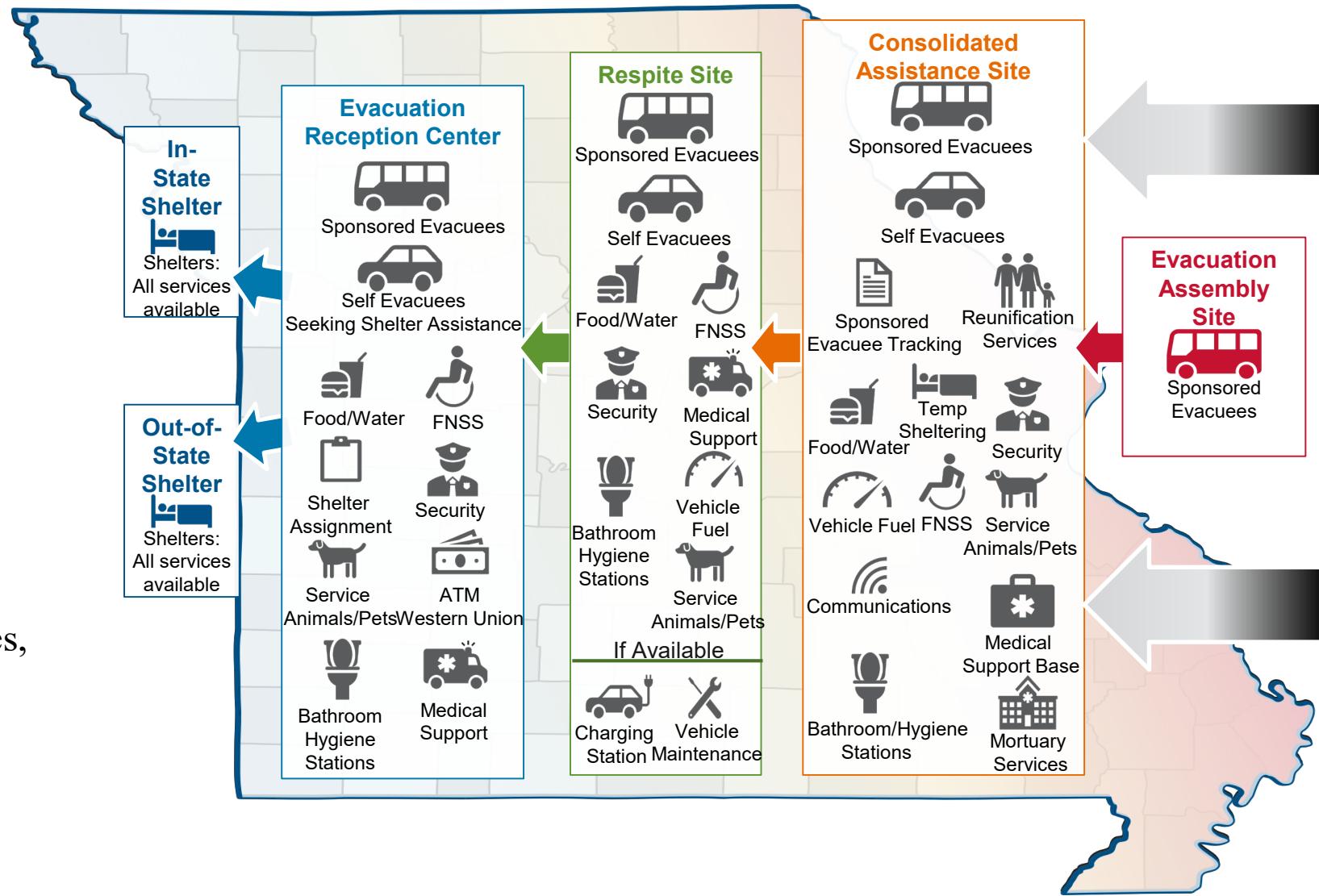
### Provide joint state and federal evacuation support to local jurisdictions.

- Provide sponsored evacuation transportation to move survivors out of the catastrophically impacted area to established Consolidated Assistance Sites (CASs).
- Provide onward movement of sponsored evacuees from CASs to Evacuee Reception Centers (ERCs) and temporary or longer-term shelter locations with wrap-around services.
- Provide supplemental fueling for both self-evacuees and sponsored evacuation transportation.
- Provide movement control along egress and access routes.
- Coordinate with and support ESF 8 to accomplish Patient Movement.



# Evacuation Concept of Operations

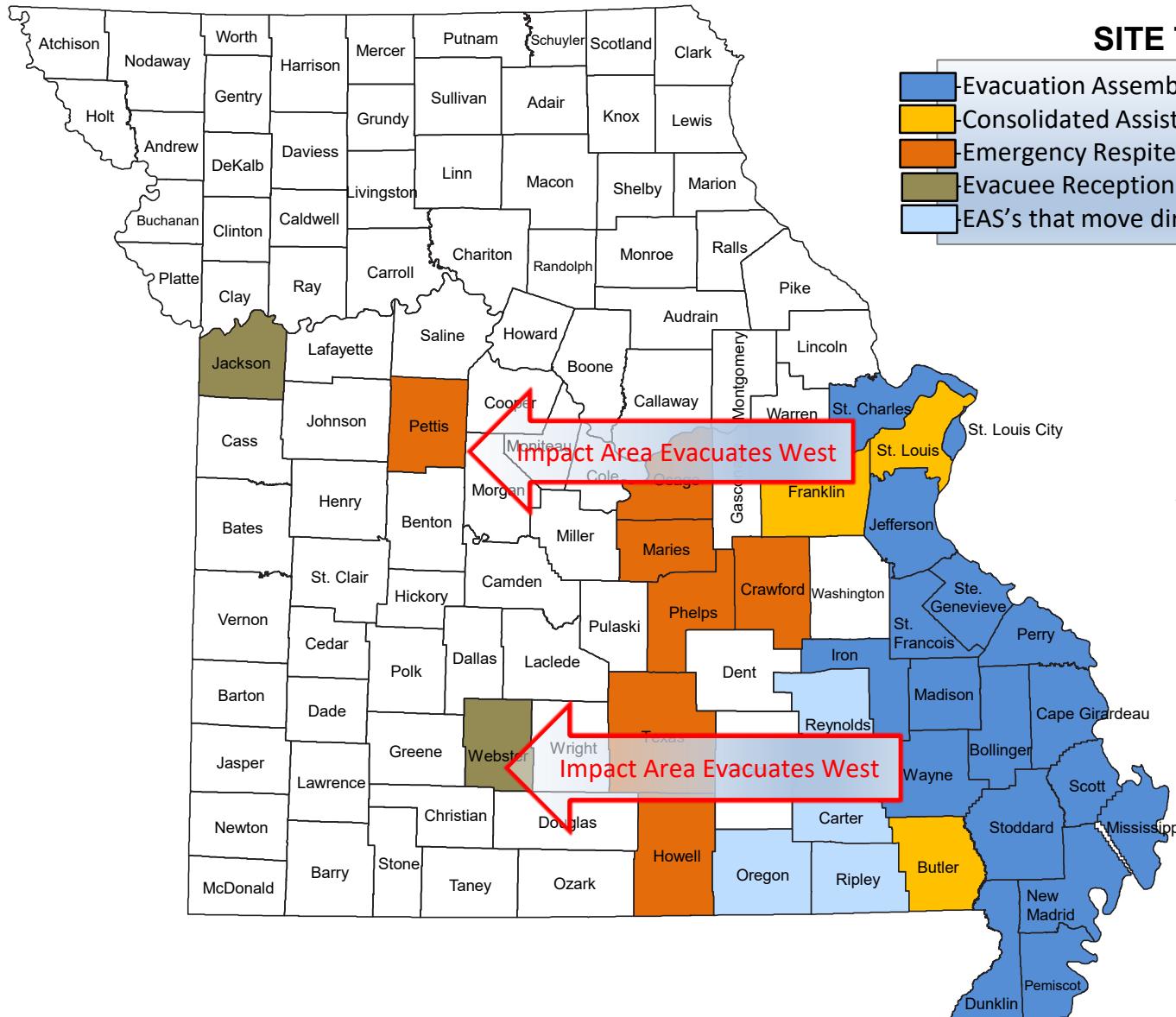
- Localized evacuation will be the responsibility of the local jurisdiction.
- Once a regional evacuation has been implemented by the Evacuation Management Team (EMT), the overall concept of operations is outlined in this graphic.
- Throughout this process, the EMT and the local EMDs will coordinate efficient deployment of resources, utilization of available evacuee shelter capacity, and effective modifications to evacuation routes, as necessary.



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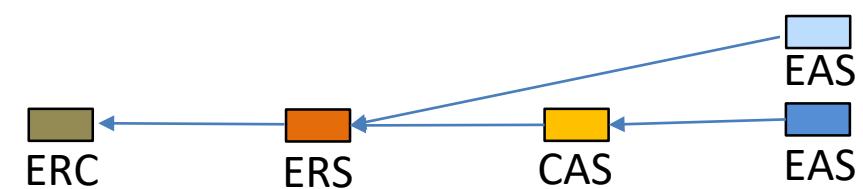
# Evacuation Site Locations



\*These are all probable Evacuation Site locations; however, the effects of the event will dictate the actual locations for these site locations.

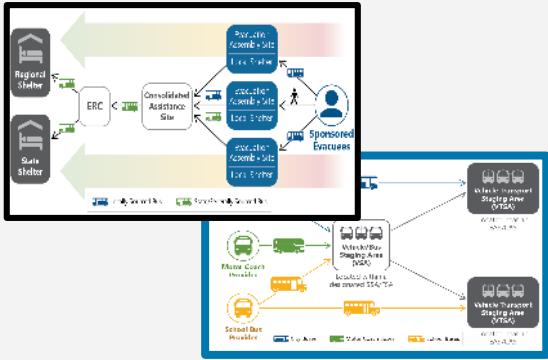
\*The Evacuation Management Team (EMT) will coordinate with regional/local emergency managers for which EASs move to a CAS and which ones move directly to an ERC.

\*St Louis County is the primary Northern CAS location with Franklin County being the alternate location.



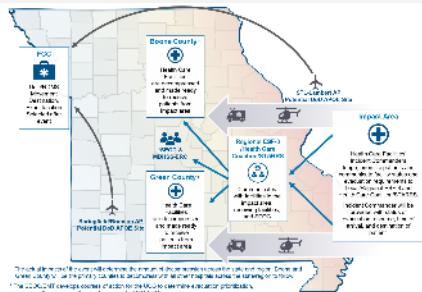
# Evacuation Concepts

## Sponsored Evacuation



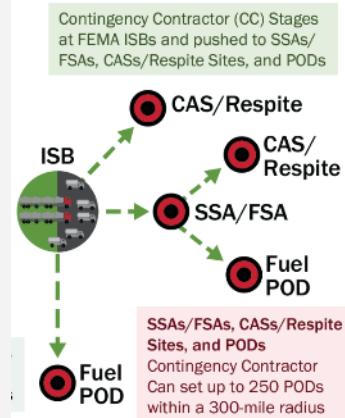
- The EMT coordinates the operational requirements related to transporting evacuees from an EAS to a CAS.
- The EMT may request the following transportation resources to support sponsored evacuee missions:
  - School buses
  - Transit buses
  - Contracted motor coaches

## Patient Movement



- Damage to healthcare facilities and requires the movement of patients past regional, and state boundaries which requires activation of the Missouri Patient Movement Plan with use of concepts contained within this Tab.
- The local resources required to move these patients are expected to be quickly overwhelmed, requiring:
  - EMAC
  - National Disaster Medical System
  - FEMA Ambulance Contract

## Fuel Operations



## Bulk Fuel

## Transfer of bulk fuel from a tank truck to a:

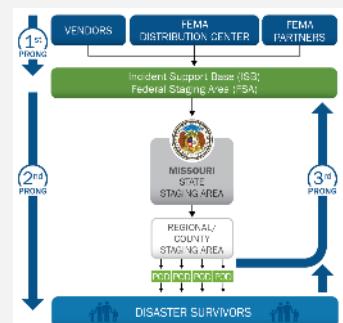
- Stationary retail-style dispensation (e.g., Fuel station/temporary drop tanks)
- Mobile retail-style apparatus (e.g., Fuel Tender/Tank Wagon/Trailer)
- Bulk storage tanks

## Retail Fuel

## Distribution of fuel to the end user via a:

- Mobile retail-style apparatus
- Stationary fuel station

## Movement Control



- **MCU's Mission:** To ensure commodities, materiel, and personnel resources are scheduled, loaded, transported, tracked, and delivered from the national level to the regional and incident level in a timely manner.
- Conduct flow control, to allow time and space for movement of priority vehicles, such as evacuation buses, along the open corridors.

# Mass Care Appendix

## Operational Objectives

### Provide joint state and federal mass care support to local jurisdictions

- Provide life-sustaining mass care services to all survivors within the catastrophically impacted areas consistent with the availability of resources, operational priorities, and lifeline stabilization.
- Provide consistent and adequate mass care resources to survivors in the non-catastrophically impacted areas and within host communities.
- Integrate and collocate delivery of mass care services with delivery of medical, emergency assistance, and human services resources.
- Provide access to family reunification information to assist disaster survivors' information requests.



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# Mass Care Coordination

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- In the immediate aftermath of a catastrophic earthquake, local emergency management agencies within the impact area will identify a **single point of contact** to **coordinate the provision of mass care services** (including all necessary congregate and non-congregate sheltering operations) within their jurisdiction.
  - Identified in 2014 plan as the Local Mass Care Coordinator or “LOMACC”
  - It is likely that local task forces will need to be established to support sheltering, feeding, etc.
- In the immediate aftermath of a catastrophic earthquake, the Missouri State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) will establish a Mass Care Management Team (MCMT) to oversee mass care operations from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

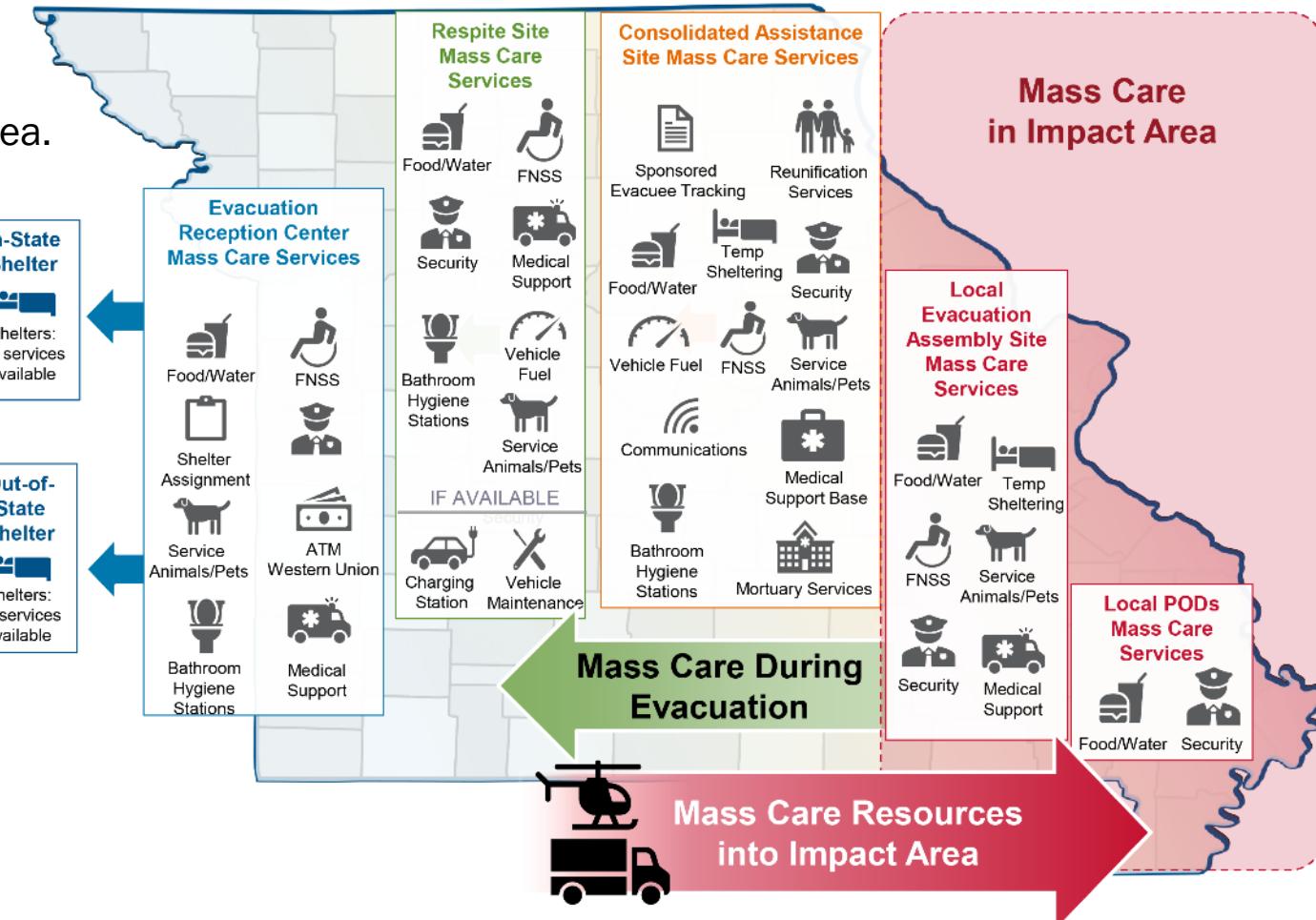


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# Mass Care Key Concepts

- Two main strategies will be employed following a catastrophic earthquake:
  - **Mass Care support to evacuation outside the impact area.**
  - **Support to locally coordinated mass care efforts within the impact area for those individuals unwilling to evacuate.**
- Many Voluntary Agencies, including the American Red Cross will not be able to provide traditional mass care services, including staffing shelters within the active impact area, until stabilization occurs, due to safety considerations for their volunteer force and staff.
- Local mass care efforts will not be able to rely on pre-identified service sites, physical and human resources.

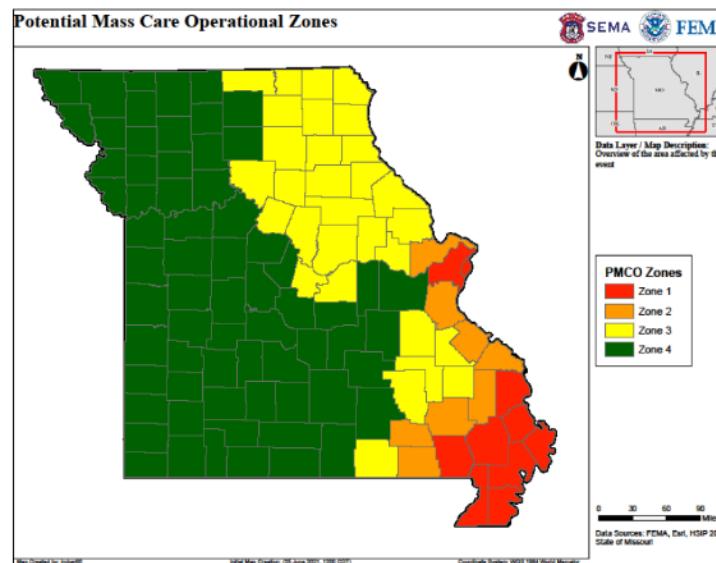


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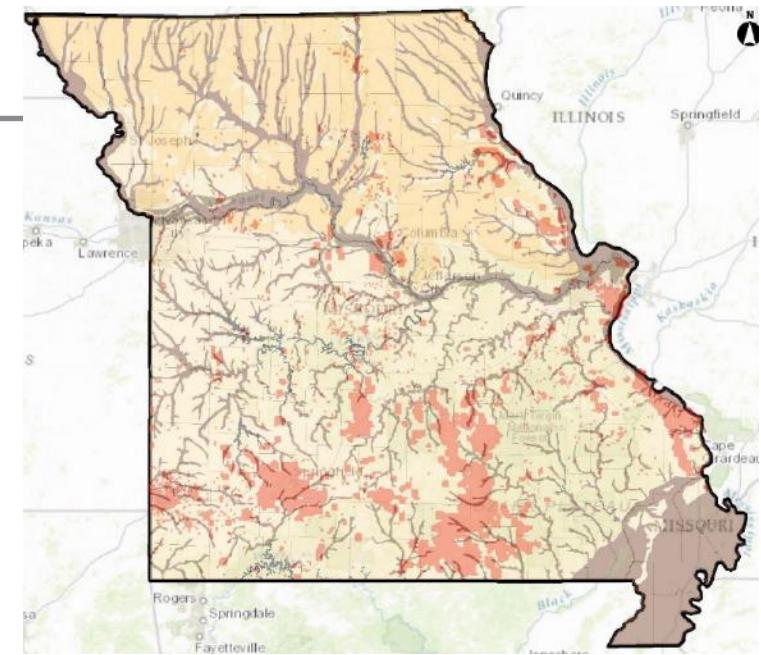
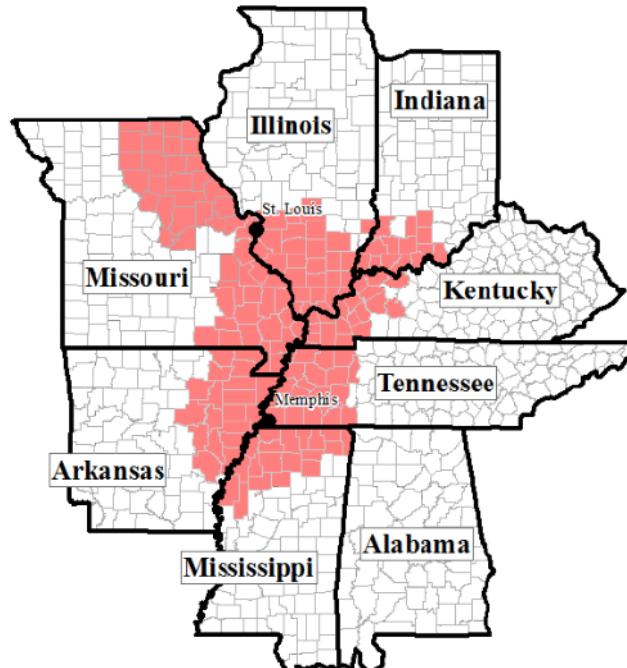
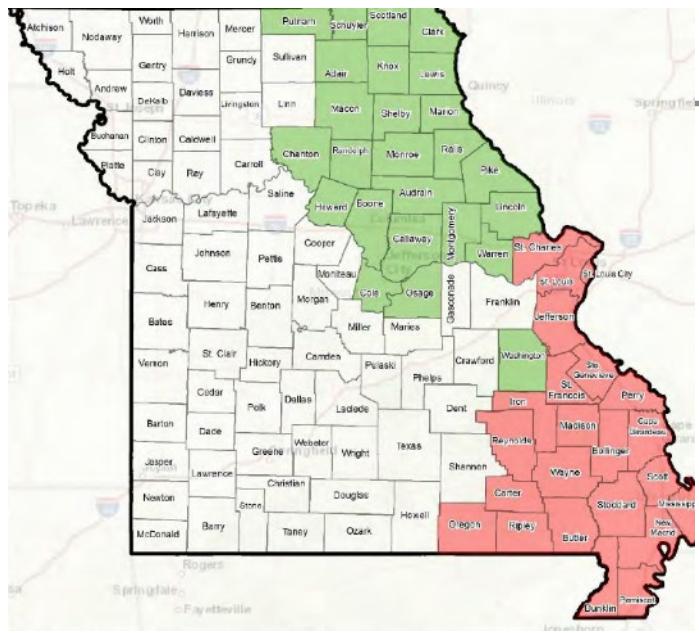
# Zoned Approach to Mass Care Operations

- Following a NMSZ event, the state will be divided into four Zones based on impacts to Community Lifelines which most impact Mass Care operations
- Zone 1 encompasses the most heavily impacted area, with a decrease in the degree of damage as the Zones expand outward to Zone 4
- Zones divided along county lines and include multiple jurisdictions.
- Utilized by the Mass Care Management Team to:
  - categorize areas of damage;
  - identify appropriate strategies for the delivery of mass care services, and;
  - prioritize State and Federal resources and services to support disaster survivors.



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