



WARN Overview: Water &Wastewater Agency Response Network

Utilities Helping Utilities

IACC Conference Wenatchee October 23, 2019

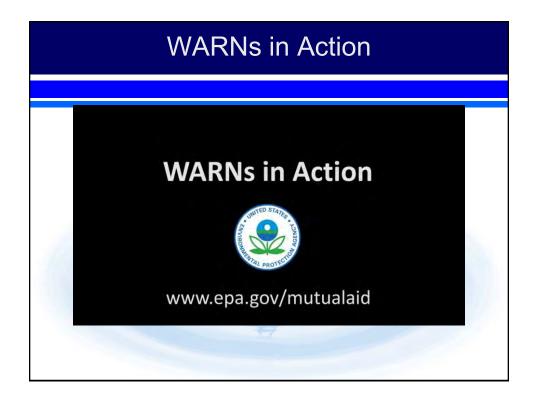
David Brown Statewide Chair WAWARN

Objectives

- What is a WARN? Why is WARN needed?
- How do WARN's work?
- Benefits of a WARN
- How do WARN's fit within Emergency Response and Recovery?
- How did WARNs get started?
- Getting Involved Locally

What Is a WARN?

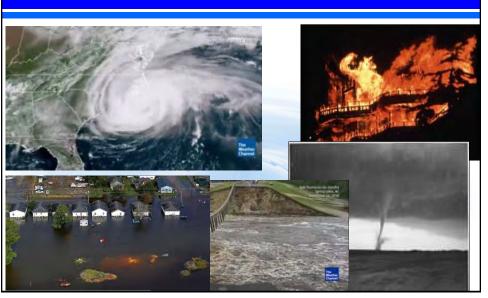
- Network of utilities helping utilities
 - Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (WARN)
 - Not a corporation or a governmental unit
 - Both public and private utilities
- For emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities
- United by a common enemy -
 - Natural disasters
 - Human-caused disaster
- No cost to join - No obligation to respond!



What Is a WARN?

- Utilities organized within a state
 - ♦ By agreement Intrastate mutual aid agreement
 - Provides utility-to-utility sharing of resources: personnel, equipment, etc.
- May be activated with or <u>without</u> any type of disaster declaration
- Pre-established agreement. Once signed, ready anytime.
- Meets FEMA requirements for mutual aid
- Complies with NIMS (National Incident Management System) requirements

Because "stuff" happens utilities will need HELP!



Significant Disasters in the US

🜢 December 7, 1941 🦳 Pearl Harbor

April 19, 1995
Oklahoma City

September 11, 2001 World Trade Center

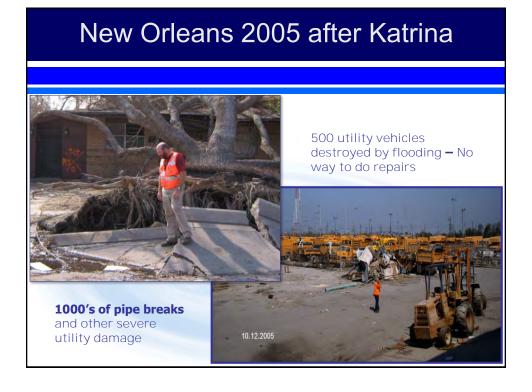
August 29, 2005 Hurricane Katrina

November 2013 Super Storm Sandy

September 2018 Hurricane Florence

Regional Disasters 2006-2014

- Washington 44 declared disasters
 - Severe winter storm, flooding, landslides, record snow, fire, tidal surge
- Oregon 22 declared disasters
 - Severe winter storm, flooding, landslides, tsunami wave damage, fire
- Idaho 11 declared disasters
 - Flooding, landslides, fire, severe winter storm



Why WARN?

Lessons learned from Katrina

- Utilities are on their own until federal and state resources are mobilized (days to weeks)
 - FEMA is muscular, but not very agile
- Utility operations are specialized
 - ♦ Industry skill sets and certifications are only available in other utilities – FEMA and Army don't have
- Water restoration provides hope

Why WARN?

Lessons learned from Katrina

- Utilities need pre-disaster preparations
 - Emergency Response Plan
 - Staff trained in ICS/NIMS
 - Establish emergency contacts
 - Exercises to practice roles and scenarios
 - Business and operational continuity plan
 - Mutual Aid Agreements (MAA)

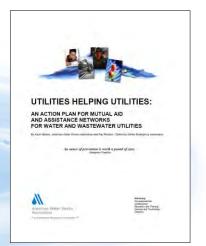
Water Sector Initiative: WARN Policy

- Joint policy statement, Feb2006
 - 8 major water organizations
 - Encourages the creation of intrastate mutual aid & assistance networks
 - Provides for greater water sector resiliency against natural or manmade incidents



Water Sector Initiatives: WARN Action Plan

- Utilities Helping Utilities, March 2006
 - Outlines 10 key steps in the formation of a WARN
 - Includes sample agreement that satisfies NIMS and has been recognized by DHS NIMS Integration Center as a model agreement



National Preparedness Goal

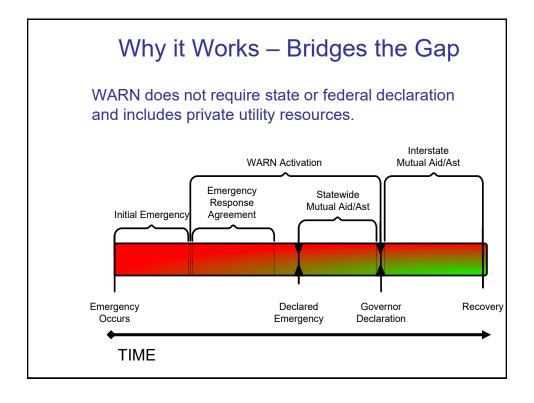
- ◆ Purpose is to help entities at all levels of government develop and maintain the capabilities to prevent, respond to, and recover from major events or incidents of national significance.
 - Key Priority: Expand regional collaboration through mutual aid agreements and assistance compacts

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- ◆ Full compliance with NIMS is an eligibility condition for all federal preparedness assistance grants for state, territorial, tribal, & local entities.
 - ◆ These criteria include formalizing mutual aid agreements with surrounding communities and states for the purposes of sharing equipment, personnel, and facilities during emergencies.

Who's Involved?

- Utility owner/operators
- Professional association representation
 - (AWWA, NRWA, WEF, sanitation association, etc.)
- State water and wastewater primacy agencies
 - (State health, environmental protection, etc.)
- State emergency management and/or homeland security agency
 - (State EMAC coordinator)
- County EOCs coordination of response with fire, police, etc.
- US EPA region representation



Benefits of Having a WARN Agreement

- Increases planning & coordination
- Provides an emergency contact list & communication tool
- Enhances access to specialized resources
- Expedites arrival of aid
 - Again: FEMA is muscular and provides support, but is not agile
- Reduces administrative conflict
 - Signed agreement in place
 - Workman's comp, indemnification, etc. identified
- Increases community and customer hope
 - The right resources with the right skills are available

Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA)

- Links all statewide utilities together
- Addresses member indemnification, workers comp, insurance and reimbursement
- Deploy only resources you have available never obligated to respond
- Member systems may recall resources as necessary
- Meets federal reimbursement requirements

Myths about Mutual Aid Agreements

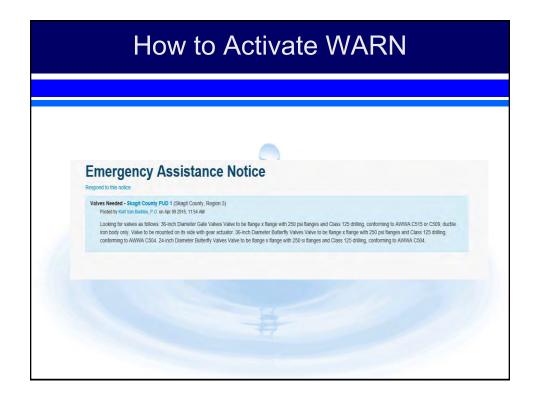
- The process is long and complicated
- The type of aid is limited to heavy equipment
- All mutual aid agreements require the State to declare an emergency before aid may be arranged
- Your utility is obligated to provide resources (i.e. equipment, personnel and supplies) to others that request assistance

How to Activate WARN

- Utility identifies the needed resources
- Utility contacts other WARN members for assistance
 - Via Web page or just call
- There is no obligation to respond
 - Deployed resources can be recalled at any time for any reason
- Requesting utility <u>may</u> reimburse the responder at FEMA rates







Responding to a Request

- Any responding-member should contact the requesting-member as soon as possible to confirm needs
- Responding-member should contact the requesting member with:

Responding to a Request

- Details of capabilities of available resource
- Time-frame for delivery
- Personnel and staffing
- Any support needs for resource
 - Food & Housing for crews
 - Fuel
 - Maintenance and operating supplies
 - Repair and mechanical repair
 - Delivery vehicles or method
- Time window of availability (by when must it be returned)
- Costs

Responding to a Request

- Requesting-member may have multiple offers, they must evaluate based upon their needs
- Upon choosing the most appropriate resource, the requesting-member contacts the chosen respondingmember and confirms
- They should come to a written agreement (if time allows); or verbal agreement, to be followed up in writing as soon as possible
- Notify other responding-members...

This is a brief description of the process derived from the MAA and Operational Plan.

Next Steps on National Scale

- Learn from success/challenges of existing programs
- Develop interstate aid networks
 - Tri-state WARN is in progress
- International WARN agreements (i.e. Canada)
- WARN representatives at state and federal EOC
- Develop a national aid network
 - Incorporation of WARNs into a national preparedness system
 - Facilitate development of resource typing for the Water Sector (both drinking water and wastewater)
 - AWWA is working with Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) Advisory Council to facilitate interstate aid and assistance

Video Resources



https://youtu.be/SFE0pcBOILI

https://youtu.be/fa-d 2dNPCc

https://www.epa.gov/waterutilityresponse/mut ual-aid-and-assistance-drinking-water-andwastewater-utilities

The Bottom Line - Resiliency

- All emergencies are local and require a local response capability.
- A signed mutual aid agreement will enhances local utility's preparedness and overall resiliency against any disaster.
- In its most basic form, a mutual aid and assistance agreement is a low or no-cost action that helps ensure the continuity of operations of the water infrastructure vital to the well-being of every community.







