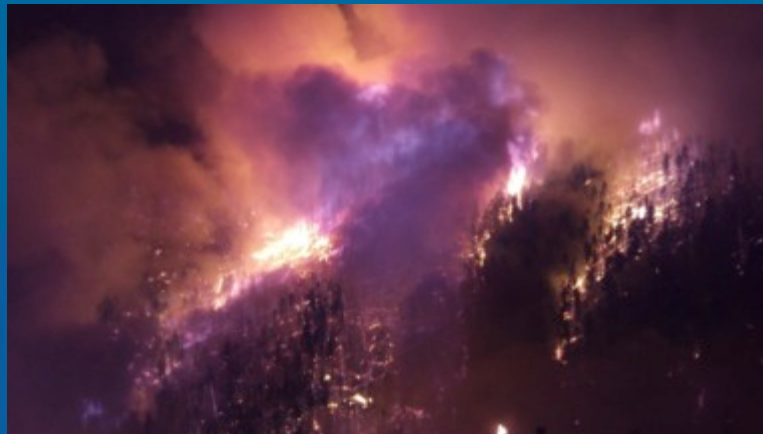


Resilience and Renewal in Response to Extreme Events Lessons Learned

2013 Annual Meeting
Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies

October 27, 2013

Kevin R. Gertig



City of
Fort Collins

Objectives of Presentation

- **Extreme Events**
 - Strong partnership with OEM
- **Emergency Preparedness**
 - Stormwater Engineering and Planning
 - After Action Reviews from incidents
 - Training
 - NIMS / IMEC Training
 - Observations
 - High Park Fire
- **Restoration Recovery Issues**
 - Leverage Technology
 - Financial implications
- **Lessons Learned**

History -- 1997 Flood

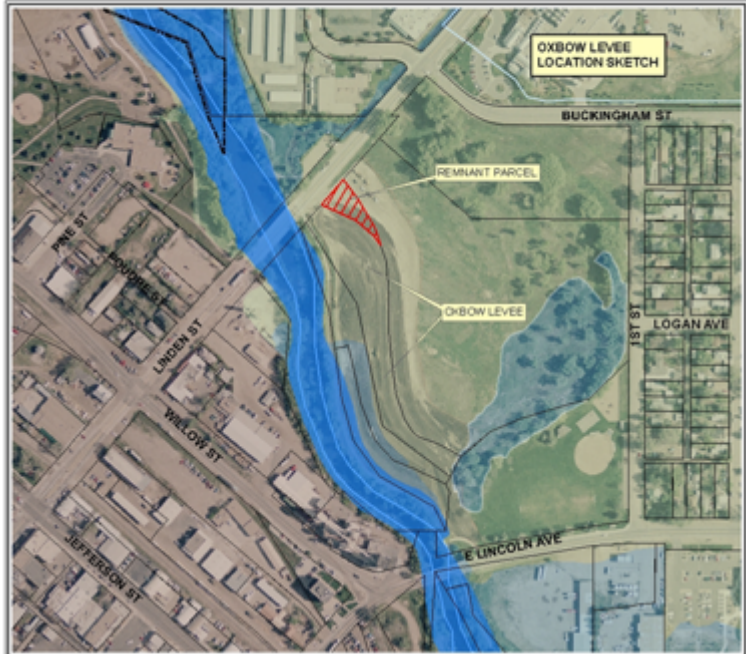


Importance of Office of Emergency Management



Stormwater Planning

ATTACHMENT 1



FEMA Flood Risk Map

- High Risk**
- FEMA Floodway - Area of 100-year floodplain with greatest depths and fastest velocities.
 - FEMA Flood Fringe - May include:
 - Areas of FEMA 100-year floodplain (FEMA Zones A, AE, AO, and AH)
 - Areas of City 100-year floodplain including ponding areas and sheet flow areas with average depths of 1-3 feet.
 - There is a 1% annual chance that these areas will be flooded.
- Moderate Risk**
- May include:
 - Areas of FEMA 500-year floodplain (FEMA Zone X-shaded).
 - Areas of FEMA or City 100-year floodplain (sheet flow) with average depths of less than 1 foot.
 - Areas protected by levees from the 100-year flood.
- Low Risk**
- Areas outside of FEMA and City mapped 100-year and 500-year floodplains. Local damage problems may still exist.

This information is based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the City of Fort Collins Water Drainage Maps. This letter does not imply that the referenced property will or will not be free from flooding or damage. A property not in the Special Flood Hazard Area or in a City Designated Floodplain may be damaged by a flood greater than that predicted on the map or from a local drainage problem not shown on the map. This map does not create liability on the part of the City, or any officer or employee thereof, for any damage that results from reliance on this information.

All floodplain boundaries are approximate.



Printed: 1/11/2011

Water Supply / HAZ MAT Response Asphalt Tanker Spill







2013 Flood





Training at IEMC Courses FEMA – 3x Participant

- Custom design a course to fit your organization
- Plan one year ahead
- Involve a cross section of stakeholders and practice together in Emmitsburg , MD



Implementation

Pre-Plans – City and County Reverse 911 and LETA



Reverse 911 -- Updating Emergency Contacts Challenging (Cell)

- Water Quality Issues
- Flooding
- Wild fire
- Police activity that would require you to evacuate or to take shelter
- Severe threatening weather (rotation in clouds, large hail with cloud rotation, tornado warnings)
- Challenge = Keeping users cell phones updated

Mutual Aid Agreements





Tools And Applications

Overview (customize)

All Content

Discussions

Tools And Applications

UKWIR and WaterISAC Contaminant Databases

EPA WCIT Database

Training and Exercises

Training Aids

FEMA Continuity Webinar Series

VSAT

Blast Vulnerability Tool

SewerNet

PipelineNet RiverSpill

Chlorine Gas Decision Tool

Water Distribution System Decision Tool

Tabletop Exercises (TTXs)

U.S. EPA Tabletop Exercise Tool for Water Systems

VSAT Demo

FEMA Private Sector Exercises

U.S. EPA Alarm Estimation Tool

Community-Based Water Resiliency Tool

Assessment Tools

**Tabletop Exercise Tool for Water Systems:
Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Climate Resiliency**

Disaster Scenarios

Exercise planners can use these scenarios to examine short-term emergency response capabilities, tasks and objectives. The exercise planner selects a scenario based on the exercise goals and objectives. Goals and objectives are established at the outset of planning the tabletop exercise to help direct the activities and outcome of the exercise. Each disaster scenario includes a set of exercise material. The exercise planner is encouraged to customize the exercise material with details specific to their utility.

View a description of each scenario by clicking one of the buttons below. Links to the Situation Manual, Additional Questions, and a Presentation for the selected scenario will be displayed here.

Next, choose the "save" button on the message box that appears to save the file to your computer. By saving the file, you will have access to "Help Icons" in the Situation Manual. See the Help Feature box (see box on the right hand side of this page) for how to activate help icon.

Problem: Your Emergency Response Plan lacks procedures for a power outage.

Solution: The U.S. EPA's Tabletop Exercise Tool for Water Systems contains multiple natural-hazard scenarios. Run the tool from the WaterISAC portal and gain valuable lessons to improve your emergency preparedness posture.

Staging and Base Camp Needs



Pandemic Flu Planning and Exercises



- Developed strong working relationships with other agencies
- Still applying lessons learned
- Consider staff coverage on long deployments



Plan, Do, Check, Act Train & Repeat All Year



Event Planning



Photo – Sgt. Adam Smith CSU PD

What Utilities Can Learn?

Traffic Plans, evacuation routes, EMS support,
cross training

Case Study -- High Park Fire, Larimer County, CO, 2012

Background High Park Fire June 9, 2012

- Lightning strike in the High Park area
- Low humidity and winds
- Quickly grew in size – C shaped pattern
- Type I team began operations within 72 hours
- Unprecedented event for Larimer County, CO
- Not contained until July 10, 2012
- >87,000 acres – low, medium, and high severity

Total Acres Burned

- National Forest Service 42,634
- Other Federal 261
- State 5,022
- Private 39,570

Total Acres Burned 87,487



Fort Collins Drinking Water Sources

CO Watersheds – High Quality Source





Gertig



Soil Characteristics



Chris Lochra 08.21.12

Boyd Gulch





Lisa Voytko

Resulting Water After Rain

Off water supply for > 100 days



Photo - Jill Oropeza

Debris Management

- Knew Debris would be an issue
- Hosted a Table Top exercise on May 7, 2013
- This exercise proved to be beneficial during our September, 2013 Floods

Response w/ Railroads

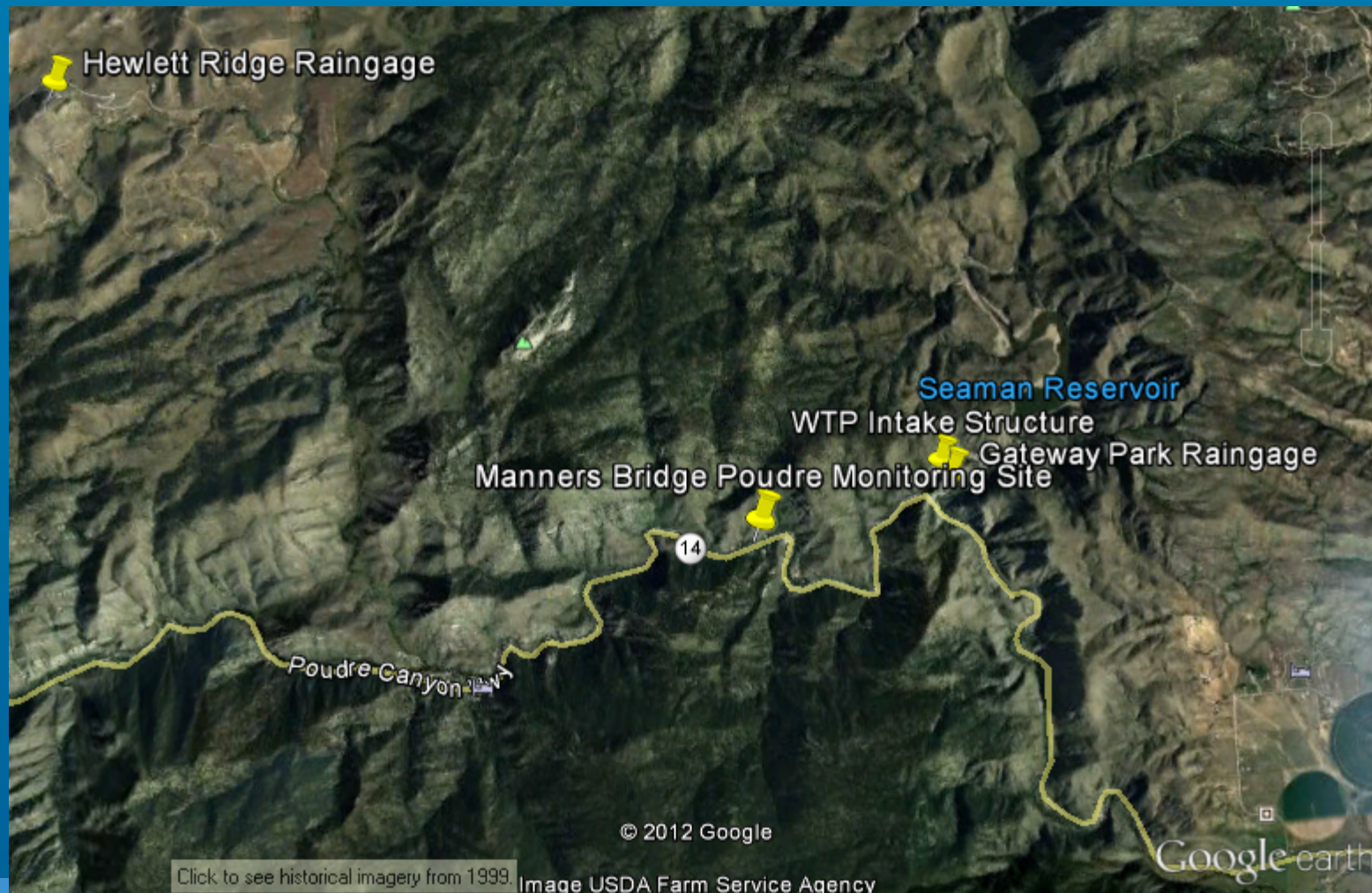


Tools Applied

- Over 40 storm water monitoring gages throughout the city & county – can be accessed by the public 24/7
- Water Quality sondes – sending alarm signals to control room
- WaterISAC – resources 24/7

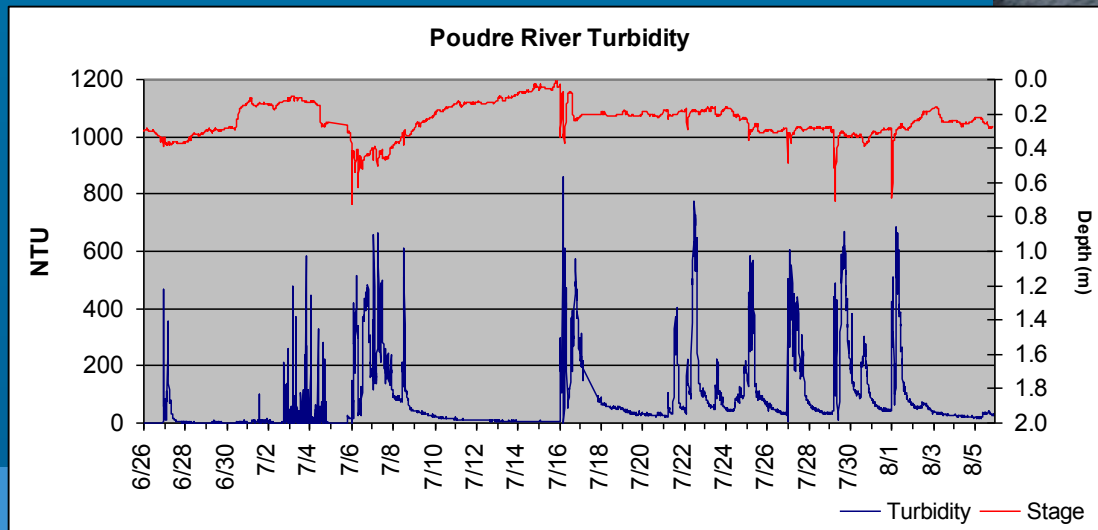


Water Quality Monitoring Sites



Water Quality Concerns

- Organic Carbon
- Nutrients
- Metals
- Turbidity (clarity)
- Others



Priorities Established

- Case studies and experts all agree: Stabilize the soil and reduce erosion – expect 5X sediment loads
- May need to re-apply if storms or wind move material
- Learned that straw mulch does not hold in place – determined wood mulch with tree felling was the answer for our watershed

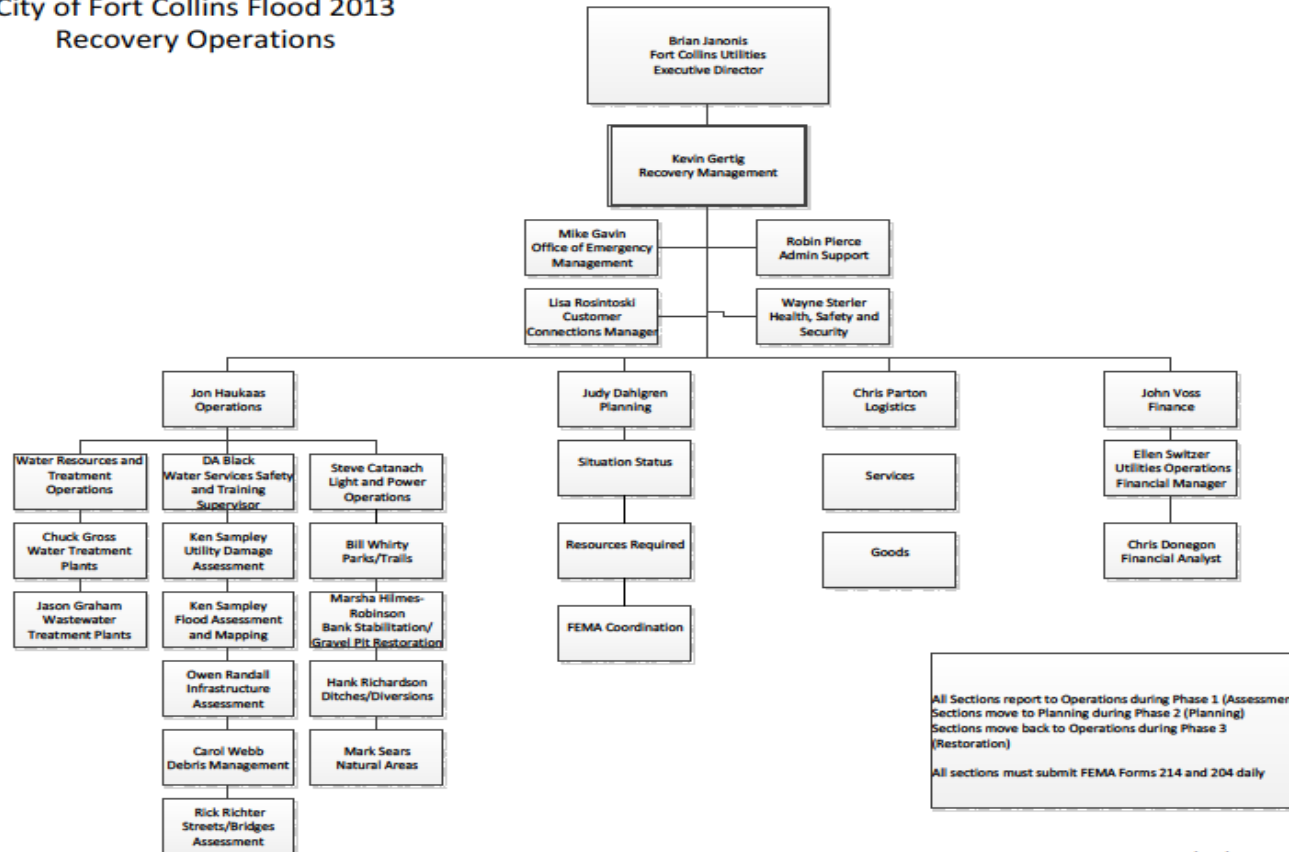
Cooperation & Collaboration

- Treatment Methods were per NRCS¹ expertise
- A huge collaboration effort & found that not all stakeholders will agree on the methods + not all property owners will allow access
- Local First Responders and Office of Emergency Management for post fire support has been outstanding

Lessons Learned

Importance of implementation of NIMS

City of Fort Collins Flood 2013 Recovery Operations



09/19/13 Ver. 5

Alternative Project Delivery System Process

- Problem: High Turbidity from our primary water source. Unable to settle > 100 ntu water for treatment
- Solution: Scope, Design, and Build a pre-sedimentation basin in < 5 months
- Delivered – on time, within budget, and met the objectives

Customer Rate Increase Required

Pleasant Valley Pipeline **Presedimentation Basin** to address fire-related water quality issues



To remove sediment in the Poudre River caused by the 2012 forest fire, Fort Collins Utilities constructed a presedimentation basin. Located near the Pleasant Valley Pipeline next to the Munroe Canal (north of the mouth of the Poudre Canyon), the basin was built on Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District property.

The mechanical screening equipment currently used will not function when faced with large amounts of sediment expected in the raw river water. The basin will help remove the sediment before it gets into our pipelines and to the water treatment facility, which increases the efficiency of treatment processes and helps regulate water quality. The basin also will aid in the removal of debris during normal snow runoff in the spring, when pine needles and other debris accumulate quickly in the river.

Project Details
 • Fast-track: 4-1/2 months from design to construction completion
 • Initial work in Munroe Canal completed by April 1, in time for irrigation season
 • Construction completed June 10, start-up began June 18

Capacity
 • Treat 60 million gallons/day of raw water includes capacity for City of Fort Collins and Solder Canyon Filter Plant
 • Basin floor: 30,000 square feet
 • Basin volume: 3 million gallons at operating level of 10 feet
 Estimated Cost – \$2.1 million (within budget)

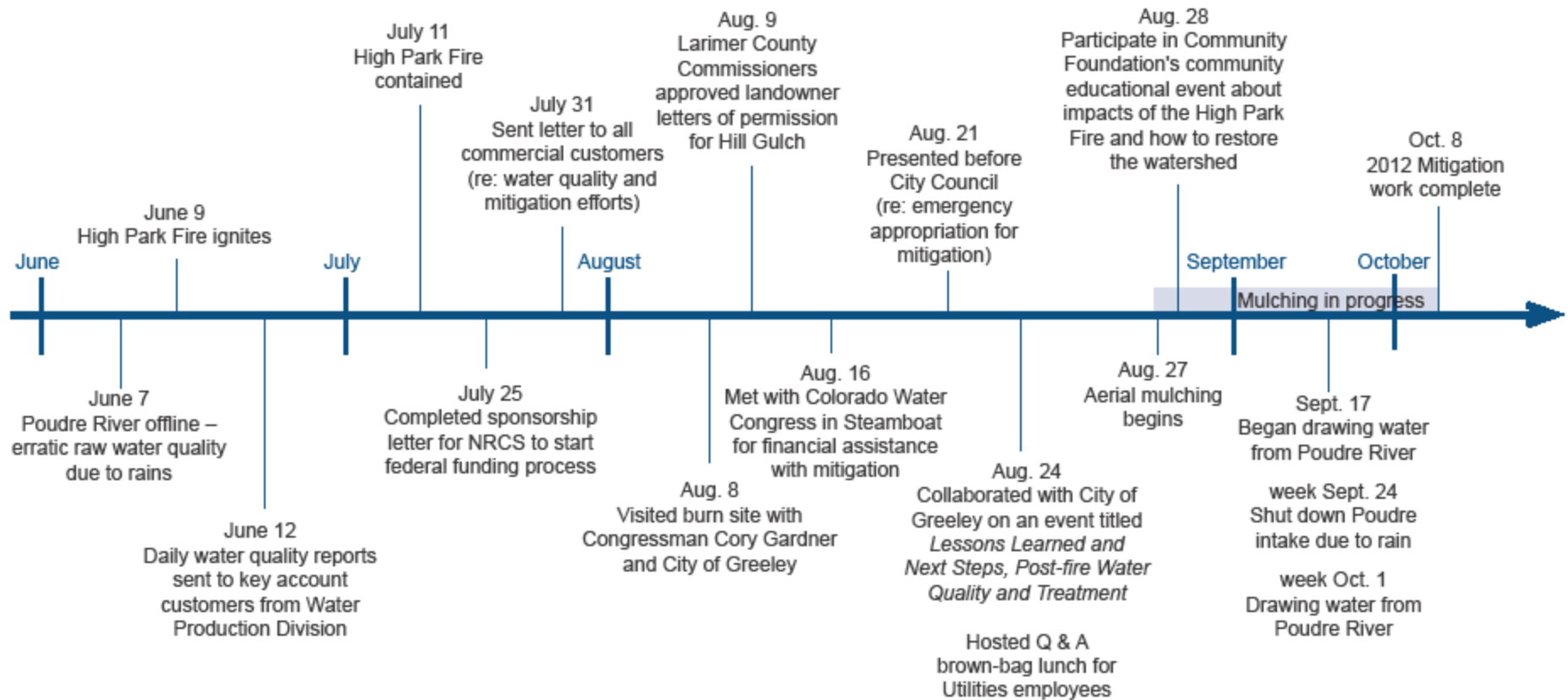
Design Engineer: Ayres Associates
Contractors: Hydro Construction and Connell Resources, Inc.

Design / Build = < 5 months



Event Time Line

High Park Fire Mitigation Activities Timeline



On-line Warning Systems



59

Photo - Justin Compton

City of
Fort Collins

45

City of
Fort Collins



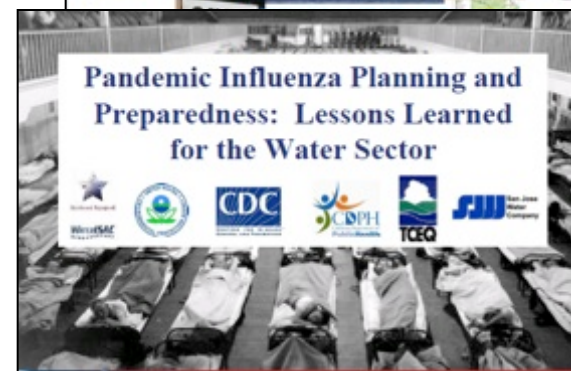
Value of Webcasts & Training

Problem: Staff need NIMS-certification for disaster recovery funding.

Solution: Review NIMS training webinar series to prepare for online examinations

Problem: Convince city manager of risks from malicious insiders

Solution: Listen to the recording of the Mesa, AZ webcast on attempted destruction of wastewater treatment plant



10 YEARS IN 2012

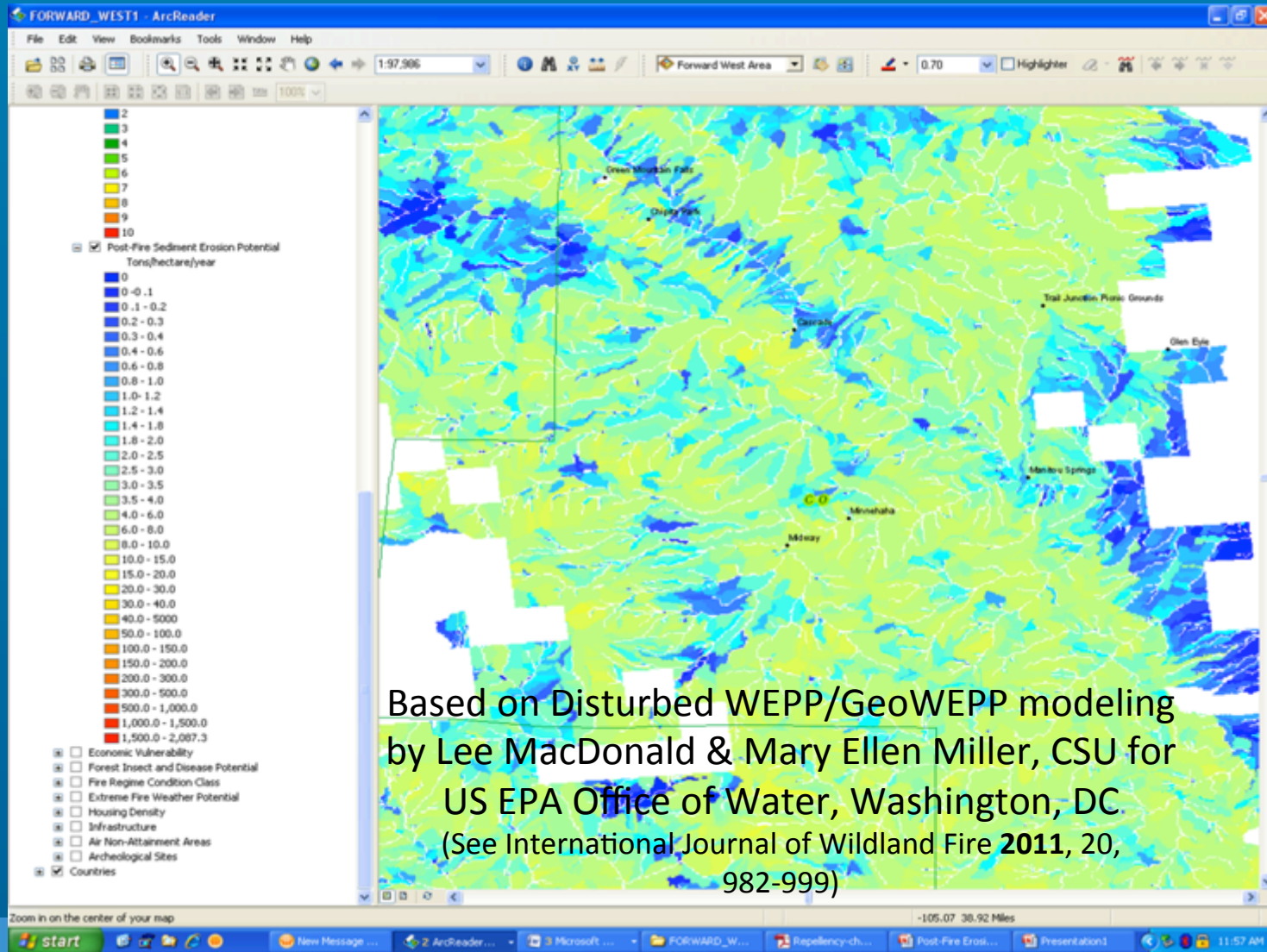
Private Property Notifications – Time Consuming



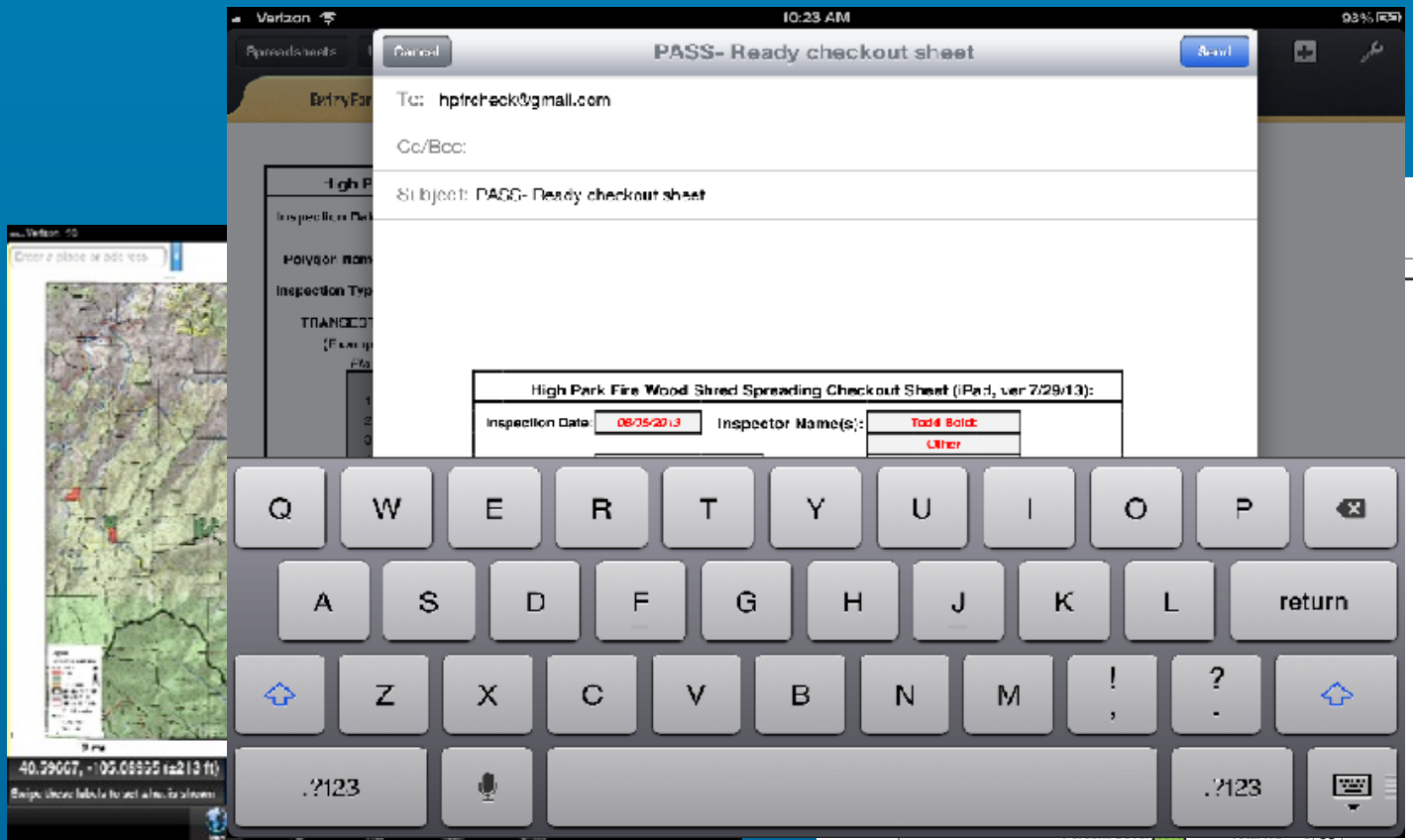
Leverage Technology



Erosion Potential Models

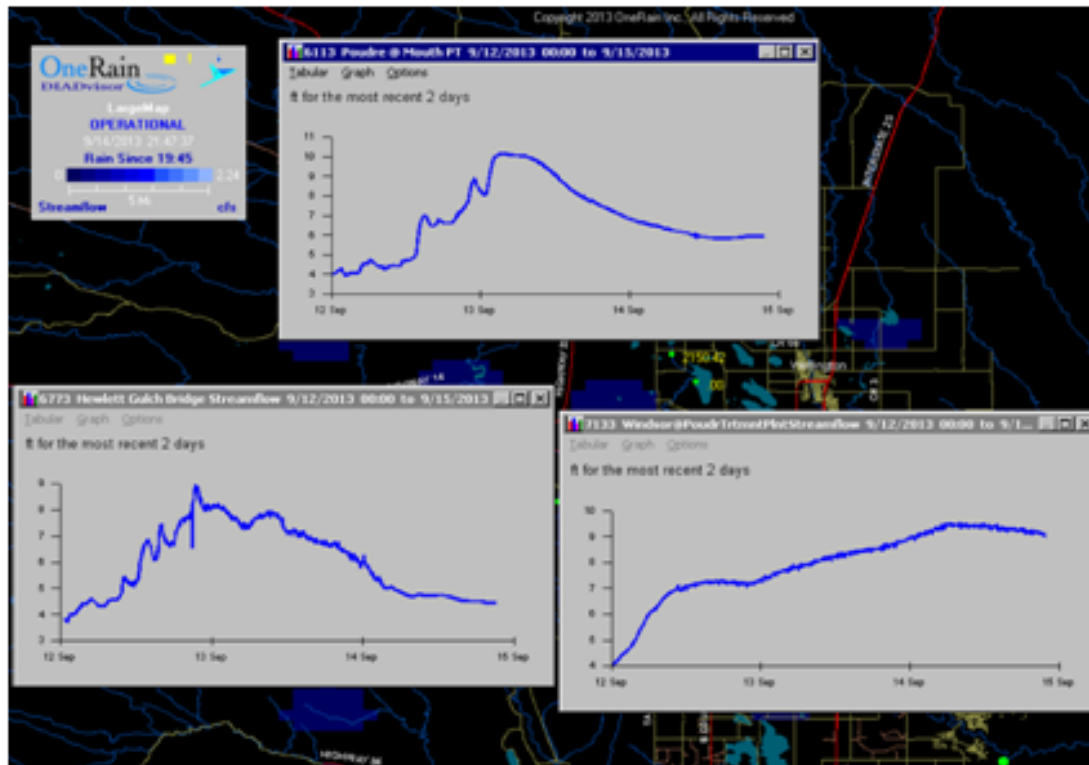


Based on Disturbed WEPP/GeoWEPP modeling
by Lee MacDonald & Mary Ellen Miller, CSU for
US EPA Office of Water, Washington, DC
(See International Journal of Wildland Fire **2011**, 20,
982-999)



Direction of transect from 0 foot mark:	N	Total Count	100
NOTES:			
NRCS Official Signature & Date Certified			

Data + Pre Plans



Field Assessment Tools via I pads

RunMobile | Damage Assessment Reporting Solution

Mobile App Speeds and Improves Damage Assessment Reporting

When disaster strikes, representatives of insurance companies and government agencies are often first on the scene to assess the damage and collect intelligence. Speed and accuracy in damage reporting are critical requiring a mobile solution for data gathering, photo and video documentation and precise geo-tagging of damage areas.

RunMobile DARS (Damage Assessment Reporting Solution) is a mobile emergency management application that enables users to collect, store and perform analytics on information collected after natural and man-made damages. The app is easily downloaded and deployed to any iOS, Android, Blackberry or Windows 8 device. The intuitive user interface features a form-driven data collection process to ensure fast, consistent and detailed damage reporting.



DARS AT A GLANCE

RunMobile DARS (Damage Assessment Reporting Solution) combines a mobile application for damage assessment capture with a backend database and browser-based dashboard to analyze aggregate report data.

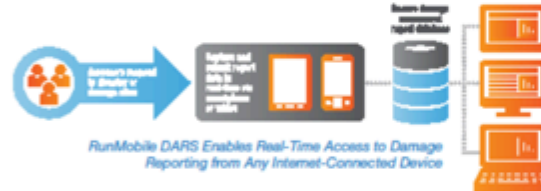


MOBILE APP

Operates on current iOS, Android, Blackberry and Windows 8 devices.

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- Automates and speeds damage assessment reporting
- Conforms to FEMA damage assessment template
- Utilizes wi-fi to send real-time reports; stores data to device if no signal is present
- Captures photos, videos and the geo-location of damages
- Offers dashboard view of aggregate data for Command Center analysis



Damage reports are uploaded in real-time to a secure database and can be viewed immediately through a browser on any internet-connected device. The RunMobile DARS dashboard shows aggregate damage assessment data across an entire region and is ideal for analysis and real-time decision making in a Command Center environment.

Let's Get Started

RunMobile DARS is available for use through an enterprise license agreement. To view a demo and discuss pricing, contact us at info@runmobile.com or call 678-533-5151.



RunMobile helps leading companies build, deploy and manage mobile software solutions to power the enterprise. We offer full-lifecycle, multi-platform mobile app development, mobile device management (MDM) and mobile strategy consulting services.



Be Flexible & Adapt Methods





Boyd Gulch Treatment



FEMA Cost Tracking

Name: Beck Anderson Department: Stormwater, Water Engineering and Field Services
 Date of work: 10/03/2013 Service Area: Utilities
 Operational Period: Start Time: 0800 End Time: 1700 Type of Event Response (Circle One): During / XX Post
 ICS Title: Floodplain Engineer Supervisor: Brian Varella

LABOR (INCLUDE BOTH FIELD AND OFFICE WORK)
DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED, LOCATION, ETC

HOURS	(NAME / POSITION)	EE#	DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED, LOCATION, ETC	RATE	TOTAL
3.0 hours	Beck Anderson/Floodplain Engineer		damage cost estimate spreadsheet, damage summary map		
4.0 hours	Beck Anderson/Floodplain Engineer		Timberline Road Bridge emergency revetment repair design		
Total					

EQUIPMENT

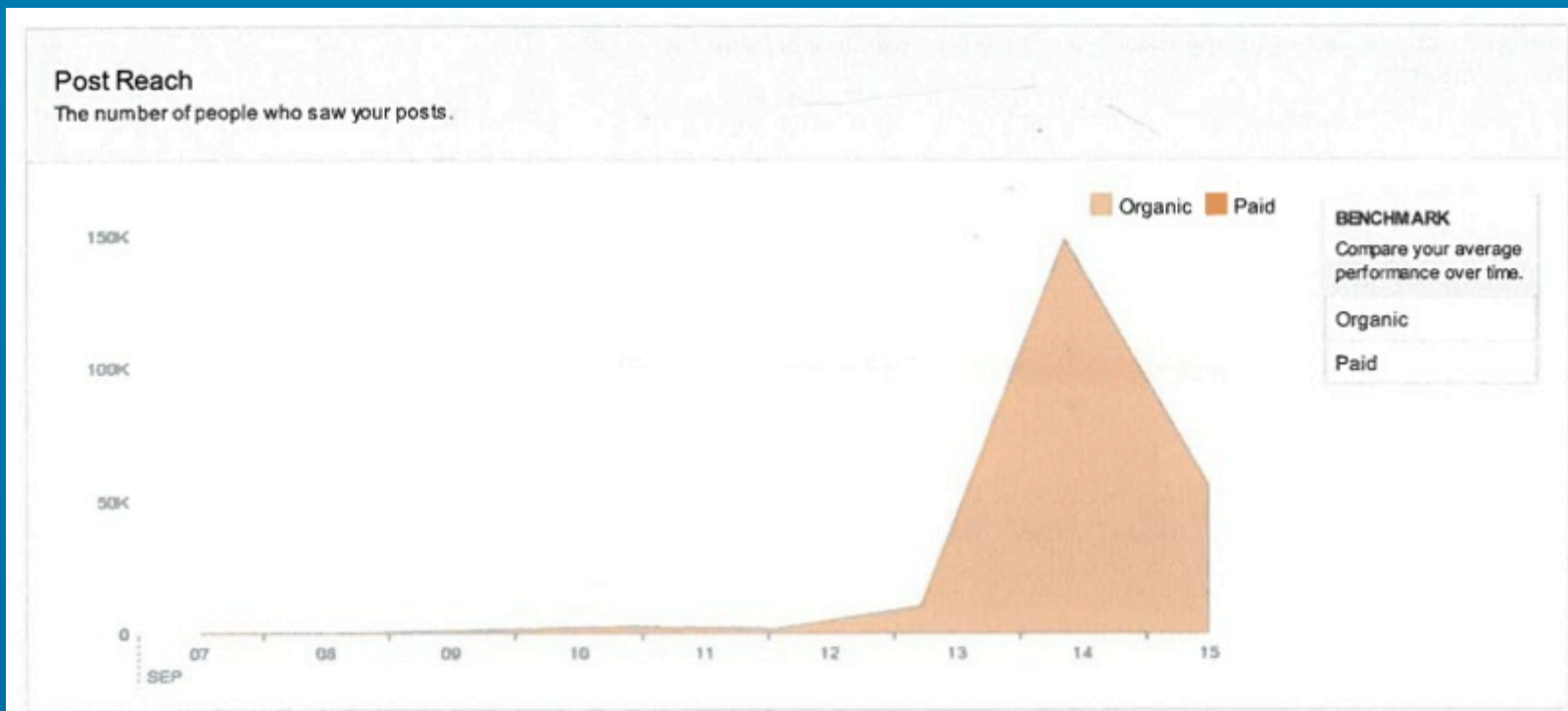
AMT	EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION (INCLUDE UNIT ID AND FUEL USED)	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
Total			

OTHER (SUPPLIES, FOOD, MATERIALS, ETC.)

AMT	DESCRIPTION, USED FOR WHAT ACTIVITY	FORM OF PAYMENT (PCARD, P.O, PETTY CASH, ETC.)	PRICE	TOTAL
Total				

Prepared By: Beck Anderson Title: Floodplain Engineer
 Signature: _____ Date Prepared: 10/03/2013





- 6,684 people that “like” our page, meaning anything we do shows up on their personal pages when they log in and scroll through their news feed
- Gained 1,875 new pages “likes”
- Directly engaged 28,470 people

Lessons Learned Financial Reporting and Tracking

- Set up documentation process during and after the fire
- Consider process for emergency appropriations – requires timely ordinance processing and legal support
- Governmental record reporting – FEMA forms
- Meeting Federal Financial and Contractual Compliance

Lessons Learned - Recovery

- Update Comprehensive Recovery Plans
- Update of FEMA/State required plans*
 - Emergency Operation Plan
 - Continuity of Operations Plan
 - Debris Management Plan
 - Damage Assessment Plan
 - Hazard Mitigation Plan

Future Challenges

- Integration of systematic approach to recovery (Use NIMS Methods)
- Understanding of community vulnerabilities – Climate Change
- Vulnerability of future fires in our watersheds

Lessons Learned



- **Climate change – three different events in one year**
- **Plan for worst case scenarios**
- **Documentation requirements**
- **Federal documentation training gaps**
- **How to balance day – day operations with long term response**

Cooperation / Collaboration - Ongoing



Photo – City of Greeley

Recovery is Challenging

- Resource intensive
- Often filled with emotion
- Documentation is time intensive
- Funding sources & learning FEMA classifications
- Predicting cost of service (drought, post fire, then flood)

Post Fire Events



Summary



- **WaterISAC benefits all of us!**
- **Update Mutual aid agreements**
- **Communication issues**
- **Table Top exercises – all agencies**
- **Importance of After Action Reviews (AARs)**

Contact Information

Kevin R. Gertig
City of Fort Collins, CO
kgertig@fcgov.com

More Information on the
2013 Flood for Fort Collins:
<http://www.fcgov.com/utilities/safety-and-security/2013-flood/>