General Population
Evacuation by Air

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Overview

• Background

• Definitions of General Population Evacuees

• Planning Guidance

• State/FEMA/Federal Responsibilities

• Issues/Challenges

• EPLOs Role
• 2005 Hurricane Katrina – Post Landfall DOD moved over 10,000 evacuees by air out of New Orleans
  • Military and Commercial aircraft used
  • APOD issues – where to, how many, shelters

• 2005 Hurricane Rita – pre-landfall moved over 1300 evacuees out of Beaumont, TX

• 2008 Hurricane Gustav – moved over 6100 evacuees out New Orleans; returned approx 2500

• 2008 Hurricane Ike – initially asked to move evacuees out of Brownsville; requirement cancelled; funds committed
Definition of General Population

• Overall No standard definition of what encompasses General Population. Special needs, critical transportation needs, general population, all mean something different to different people.

• Louisiana uses the term Critical Transportation Needs (CTNs): General population who have no means of evacuation on their own

• Texas uses General Special Needs: (Categories 1- 5) General population who have no means of evacuation on their own

• What we have found is that these could also include evacuees that are elderly, obese, or have been housebound and need some type of medical assistance/or attendant care

• FEMA and the States need to create/adhere to one predetermined definition of “general population” and the type of evacuee it encompasses
There were several lessons learned, from the DOD/FEMA Region VI Louisiana and Texas hurricane air evacuation efforts.

One major lesson was that a generic “state/territory evacuation by air planning template” (or guide) would be a great planning tool for DOD to provide, through FEMA National and Region Headquarters, to all state, territory, and major metropolitan lead emergency managers.

As a result of this LL, USNORTHCOM/J4 developed the “General Population Evacuation by Air Planning Guide”. The guide was officially sent out by Gen Renuart to all State TAGs and DCOs in June 2008.
• The “General Population Evacuation By Air Planning Guide” is...

A generic airlift support planning guide for Department of Defense (DoD) to provide, through Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National and Region Headquarters, to all state, territory, and major metropolitan area lead emergency managers.

Guide is located at the N-NC J4 Log & Engineering (NDDOC) Web Site below:

Planning guide is for release to FEMA National and Region Headquarters planners, Defense Coordinating Officers (DCOs), and USNORTHCOM Component Commands; with the intent that these planners will pass the Guide on to all state, territory, and major metropolitan area lead emergency managers.
How should it be used?

- The “General Population Evacuation By Air Planning Guide” provides a framework for the state or territory to plan, coordinate, and execute evacuation-by-air operations;

- It is intended as a tool for any state, territory, and major metropolitan area emergency managers to use.

- This guide provides a list of questions (primarily found in Enclosure 1), the answers to which provide the information needed by DoD (USNORTHCOM and USTRANSCOM) to effectively support an evacuation using air assets.
State/FEMA Responsibilities

• State Requirements
  • Evacuation Planning
  • Pre-Identified Evacuee Counts (based on ground move shortfalls)
  • Pre-identified/coordinated APODs
  • State Decision Timeline – Critical to Success

• FEMA Response
  • FEMA MA submission critical for funding
  • FEMA leads coordinated state/federal response
  • Initiates Request for Market Survey to DOD – provides snapshot of commercial capability
  • Initiates Request for Proposal – establishes contract/commits funds
Federal Responsibilities

• Anticipate and provide immediate response to support state requirements through FEMA
  • Access to DOD Commercial airline contracts
  • Market Survey
  • Request for Proposal

• Plan for equipment, manning, and APOE support of state concepts i.e. CRE support

• Coordinate scheduling of all flow to maximize efficiency of time-constrained effort
**Execution**

**Evacuation Airflow - Estimate**

APOE # 1 ~ 300 pax per hour ~ 16,200 total*
APOE # 2 ~ 200 pax per hour ~ 10,800 total*

*Based on the capacity of the airfield and a planning factor of ~150 PAX per aircraft
Degraded Success Rate

Delaying decision to evacuate past H-90 reduces the number of citizens that can be evacuated by 500 per hour until time remaining to evacuate expires.

Mayor or Governor decision timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Mvmt until complete</th>
<th>26,500</th>
<th>23,500</th>
<th>20,500</th>
<th>17,500</th>
<th>14,500</th>
<th>11,500</th>
<th>8,500</th>
<th>5,500</th>
<th>3,500</th>
<th>500</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Movement rate at 150 pax per aircraft or approx 500 per hour.
• Unclear/changing Storm Track impacts decision timelines

• Limited capability/timeline to move thousands of evacuees by air

• Loss of APODs due to states change of mind (impacted by same/previous storms).

• Coordination/unity of effort by Local/State/and Federal Managers/Planners
What can EPLOs do to help?

• Stress to State Emergency Managers – Ground most effective/responsive mode of evacuation

• Advocate use of the General Population by Air Planning Guide if air evacuation is being considered

• Ensure planners at all levels, don’t plan in a vacuum; the more they know and understand the plan, the better the execution

• Be knowledgeable of State Evacuation Planning efforts
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Questions?