

Infrastructure

Exercise 5

Overview

Unit 5

Purpose

The purpose of this exercise is to provide Students with the opportunity to identify the infrastructure needed by the incident. Students will describe the needed infrastructure, identify what could be done ahead of time, and respond to requests from other Unit Leaders within the context of the exercise scenario.

Objectives

Students will:

- Identify the needed infrastructure.
- Identify what could be done ahead of time.
- Respond to requests from other Unit Leaders within the context of the incident scenario.

Exercise Structure

This exercise will last approximately 50 minutes, including small group discussion and presentation of the findings to the class. It is based on the continuing Charleston flood scenario. Given the information known about the incident, students will identify the specifics about the incident infrastructure that the Facilities Unit Leader needs to ensure is in place. Students will also discuss how to respond to requests for infrastructure from other Unit Leaders.

Rules, Roles, and Responsibilities

Participants will be divided into groups of 4 to 6. The following are the specific activities and instructions for participation in the exercise:

1. Within your small group, select a group spokesperson.
2. Review the scenario update below.
3. Discuss and answer the questions below.
4. Write your answers to the questions on easel pad paper.
5. Respond to injects from the Instructor.
6. Present your list to the rest of the class.

Exercise 5 Schedule

Activity	Duration	Participation Type
Exercise Introduction and Overview	5 minutes	Class
Discuss and Document	25 minutes	Small groups
Debrief and Review	20 minutes	Class

Exercise 5 Scenario

Day 1 (continued): West Virginia

1000 hours

By 0730 hours on Day 1, the rain had lightened and the worst of the flooding had passed. Emergency dispatchers continued to receive a heavy volume of calls requesting assistance, and response personnel carried on with the rescue of people and pets trapped in homes. Fortunately, the majority of the residents in the flooded areas self-evacuated while roadways were still passable, so by now, most life-saving operations have ceased; cleanup and repair operations, on the other hand, are just beginning.

1330 hours

Floodwaters have receded and local waterways have returned to levels only slightly above normal. Public Works crews work to remove debris that has gathered in waterways, roads, and yards, and perform maintenance on quickly repaired roadways. Utility crews are also working to restore electricity and telephone service by fixing public infrastructure, including telephone poles, street lamps, and flooded transformers. In some cases, utility companies are asking for assistance from the Public Works crews in order to access the infrastructure that they are attempting to repair.

Although only a small portion of Charleston was directly affected by the flooding, assistance and support has begun to come in from all over Charleston, as well as the surrounding communities. More responders are arriving over the next few hours, many with heavy equipment such as dump trucks and utility trucks. A staging area needs to be set up for responders, as well as for volunteers, to report and for donations to be received.

However, other citizens and media outlets have begun calling Charleston officials requesting information on a timeframe for road repairs, reopening of bridges, and the continuance or closures of specific government services. Local residents temporarily displaced by the flooding are also demanding to know when they will be allowed to return home. The Operations Section is setting up temporary shelters to accommodate residents whose homes are still submerged.

Use this space to take notes on the scenario.

Shelter Systems and Components

There are a variety of sizes and styles of sheltering and tenting systems. Standardization varies among the responding agencies. Determining the space needs ahead of time for all of the necessary components and functions is important.

Tent placement and the continuity of the sheltering systems is a key consideration when developing the layout of the base or camp.

The sheltering system should be laid out in such a manner that the supporting components can be placed in between the sheltering systems to maximize space and minimize the hazards.

Tent Systems

- Inflatable tents, in some cases, are utilized by a variety of responding agencies
- Non-inflatable, rigid frame
- 2- and 4-person tents
- Tarps
- Shade and fly tents
- Trailers
- Box vans
- Motor homes
- Event-style tents and shelters

Environmental Conditions

- Topography
- Pests and insects
- Dust abatement
- Weather
 - Flood control
 - Micro climates

Components

- Heating
- Cooling
 - Multi-fuel fired
- Air-handling ducts
- Communications wiring
- Potable and non-potable water lines
- Lighting

- Generators
- Power distribution
 - Power cords
- Tarps
- Plastic sheeting
- Tent flies

Additional Potential Shelters and Resources

- Outdoor supply
- Party rental
- RV supply
- Construction supply
- Truck rental companies
- Military
- Churches and charitable organizations
- Hotels
- Dorms and barracks
- Ships