



# How Can Mega Cities Prepare?

**Ellis M. Stanley, Sr., CEM, Director  
Western Emergency Management Services**

**DEWBERRY**

**[estanley@dewberry.com](mailto:estanley@dewberry.com)**





# LA County

- **Size**

- Over 10 million residents
- 4,000 square miles
- 88 cities and 83 school districts

- **Demographics**

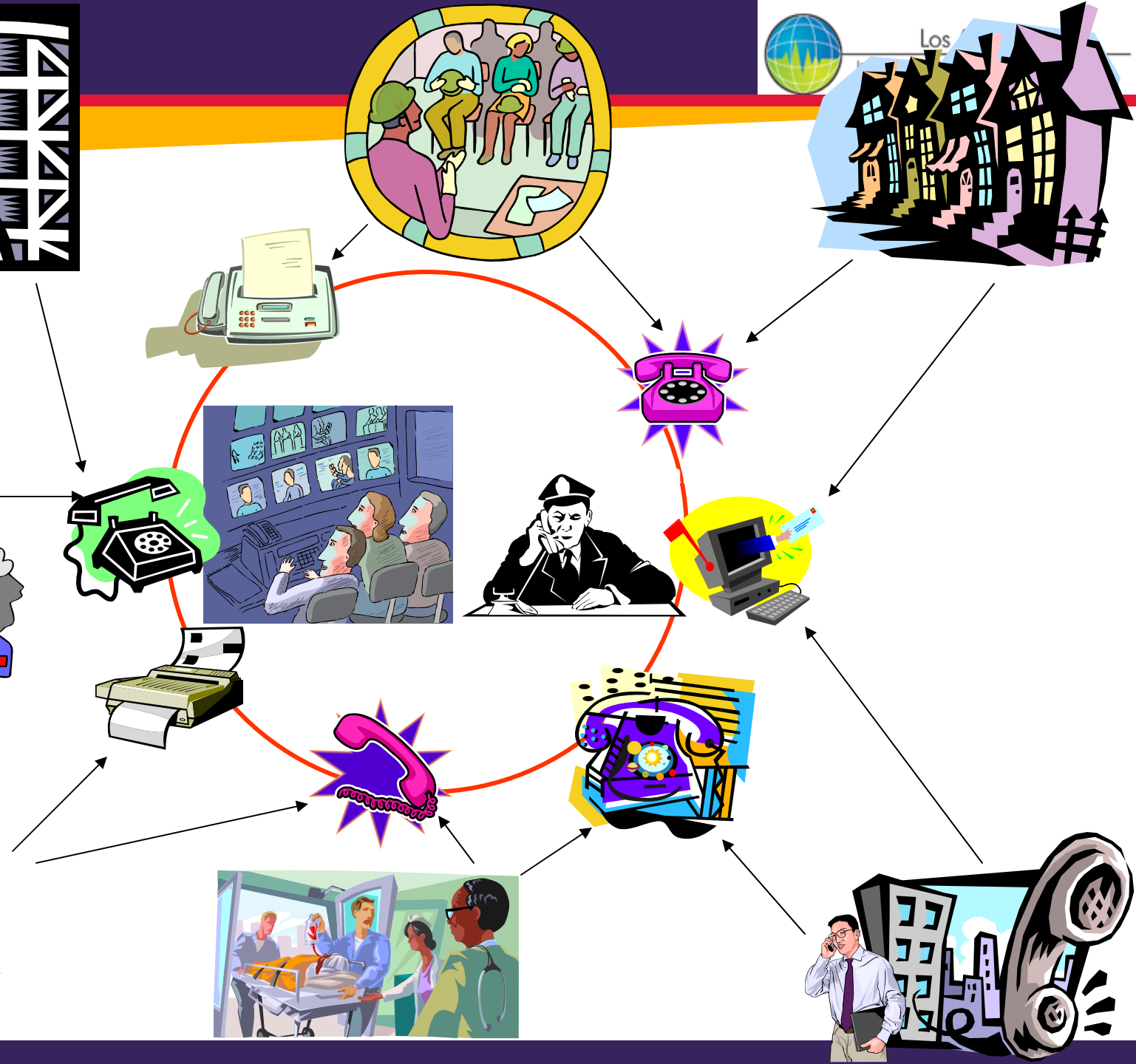
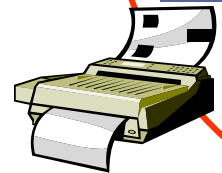
- 45% Latino; 31% White; 12% Asian/Pacific Islander; 10% African American; <1% Native American
- Nearly one-third of the population is foreign born, and nearly one-third <18.
- Over 200 different languages spoken; more than 50% speak a language other than English at home
- 15% living in poverty (14% of families & 24% <18)
- 26% of adults & 10% of children have no health insurance







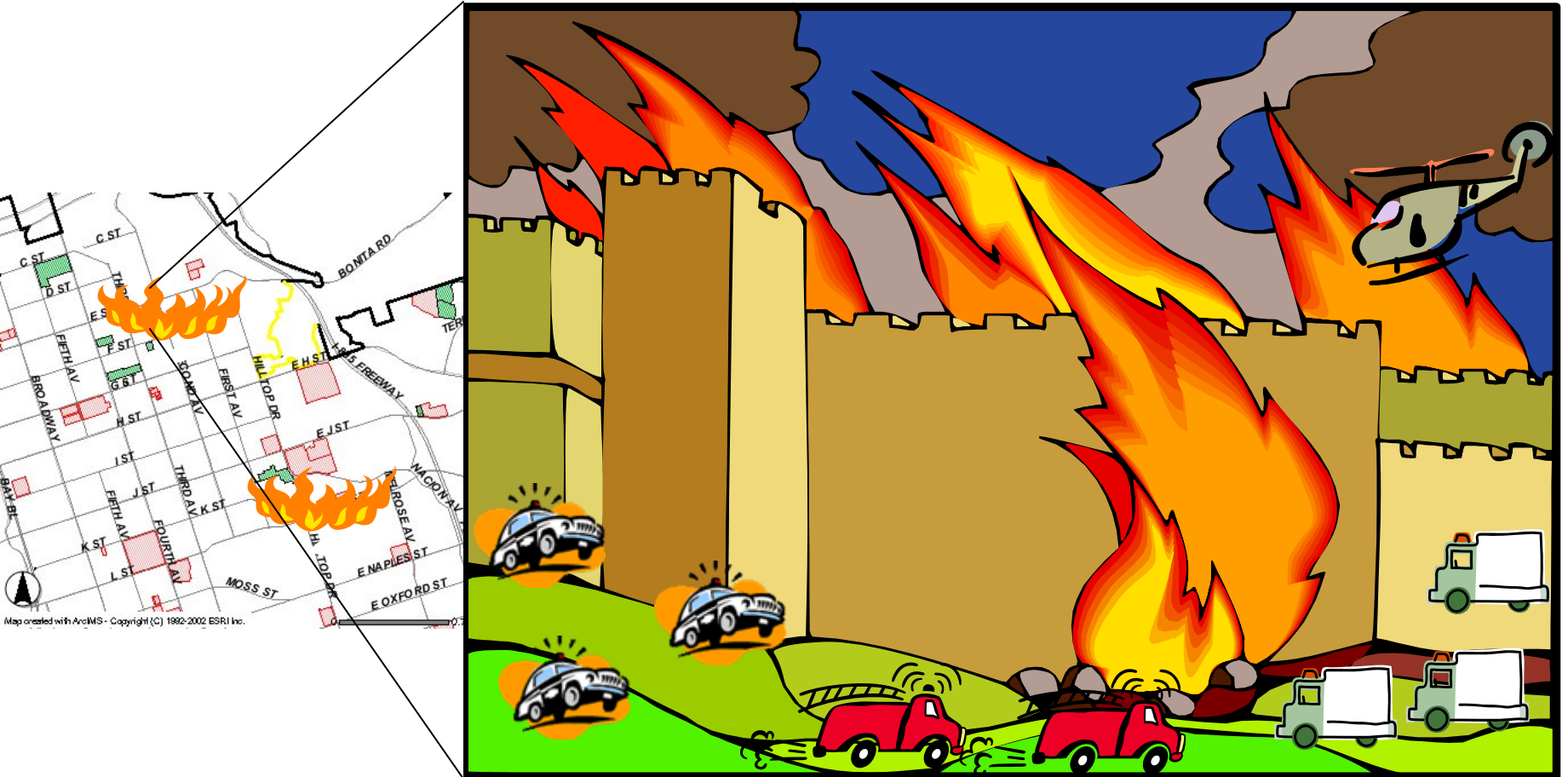
- Safeguarding communities is a core function of government. Secure communities create the environment needed for a vibrant and resilient economy.
- A vibrant and survivable economy, in turn, makes all government activities possible (including core security functions and long term recovery operations).
- Essential government and private sector functions are increasingly dependent on information technology. Information technology is a principal force multiplier – and a major potential vulnerability.





- Transnational terrorism threats are more complex and in many ways more lethal than the man-made threats we have guarded against most of our lifetimes.
- America has become part of a new and more deadly 21<sup>st</sup> Century battle space.
- At the same time, the urbanization of our population, changes in our economic structure (e.g., just-in-time delivery of food, water, fuel, & other commodities), limitations in our health care system and other socio/economic changes increasingly magnify the affects of accidents and natural disasters.

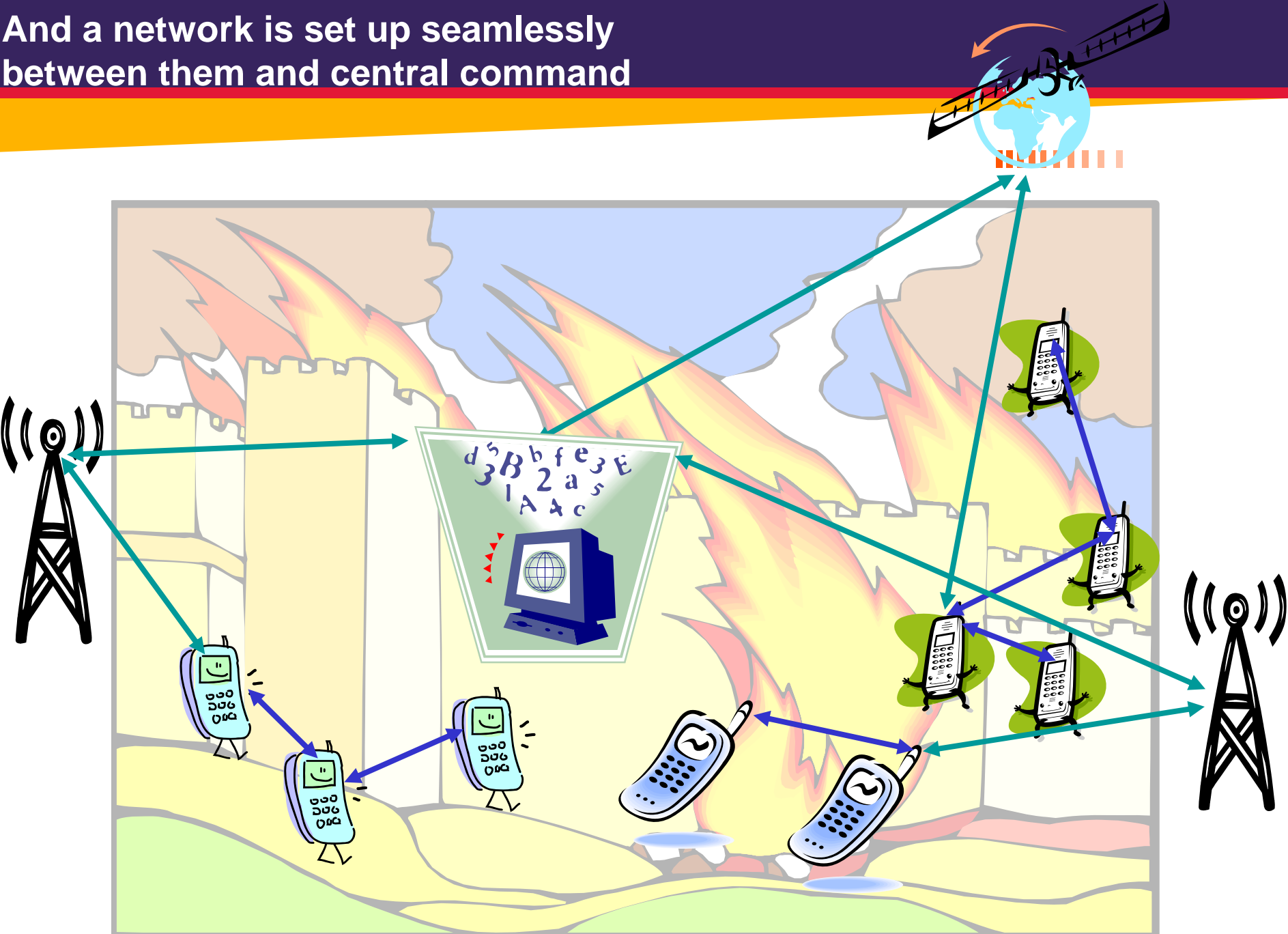
# First Responders Arrive at Scene of Disaster



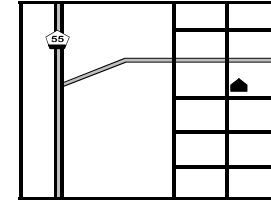
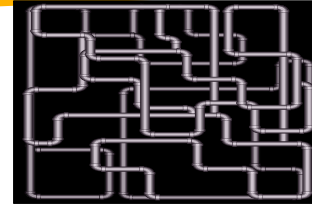
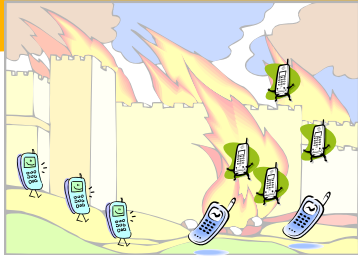


- Given the 21<sup>st</sup> Century threat environment, what are our greatest gaps and vulnerabilities?
  - (1) Information sharing and intelligence fusion
  - (2) Interoperable communications
  - (3) Medical surge capacity (lack thereof)
- **Who is at risk?** *Everyone* - individual citizens, neighborhoods, special needs populations, employers, schools, critical infrastructure sectors, trade associations, tribal governments, special purpose districts, cities, counties, states, federal agencies, etc.
- **Who is responsible for *Connecting our Communities*?**  
*Everyone!*

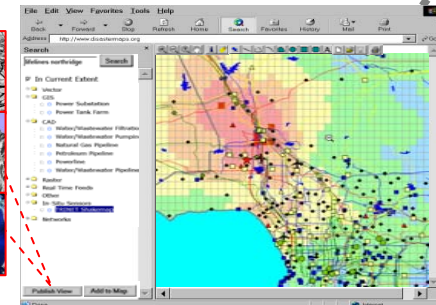
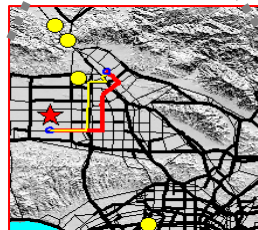
And a network is set up seamlessly between them and central command



# Access to integrated real-time information



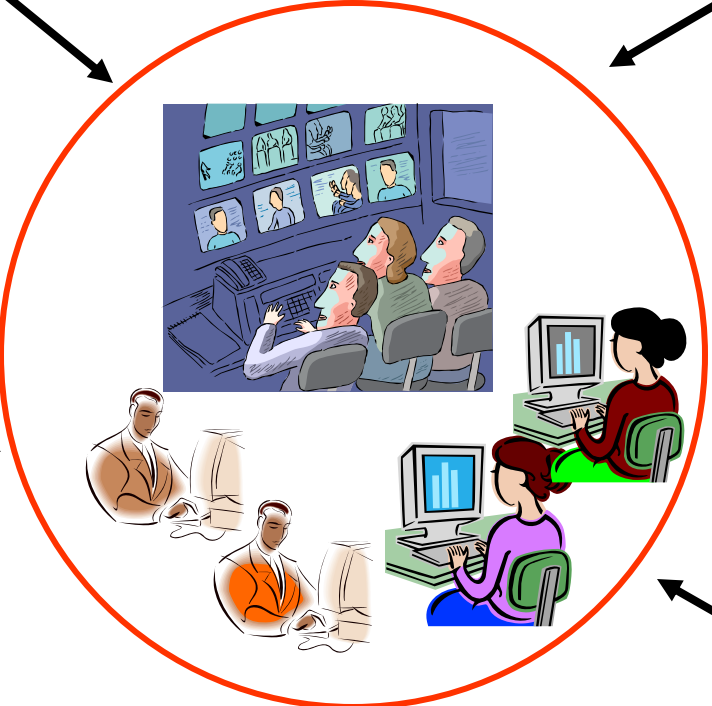
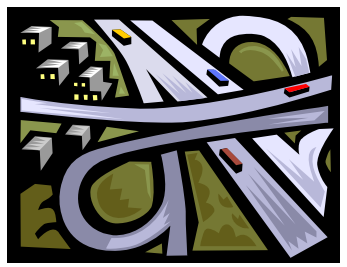
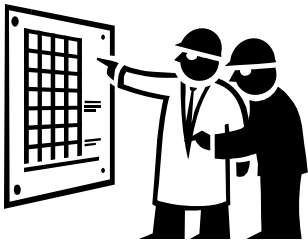
**Global Situation Awareness Database**



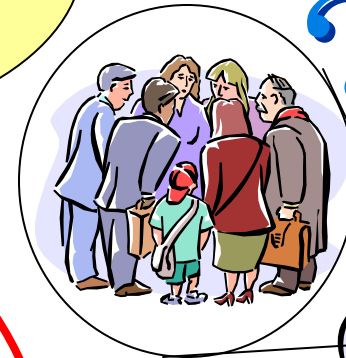
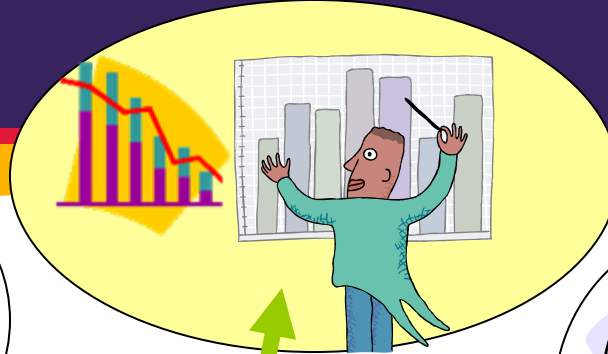


- **Connecting Communities** requires strategic planning and collaboration – comprehensive “effects based”, all-hazards planning -- that recognizes:
  - All disasters are local
  - Local disasters can have statewide, regional, national and, in some cases, international significance / consequences
  - All-Hazards preparedness is a shared responsibility
  - Businesses cannot survive a disaster without thorough planning, training, exercising...and committing resources
  - Governments cannot restore services or effectively recover from a disaster without a resilient, survivable economic base.

# Real-time damage assessment & Analysis



# Occupancy Models



IN BUSINESS CENTERS



HOW MANY INDIVIDUALS ARE THERE



IN SHOPPING



ACCURATE OCCUPANCY MODELS



IN SCHOOLS

CAN YOU ACCURATELY



IN HOSPITALS

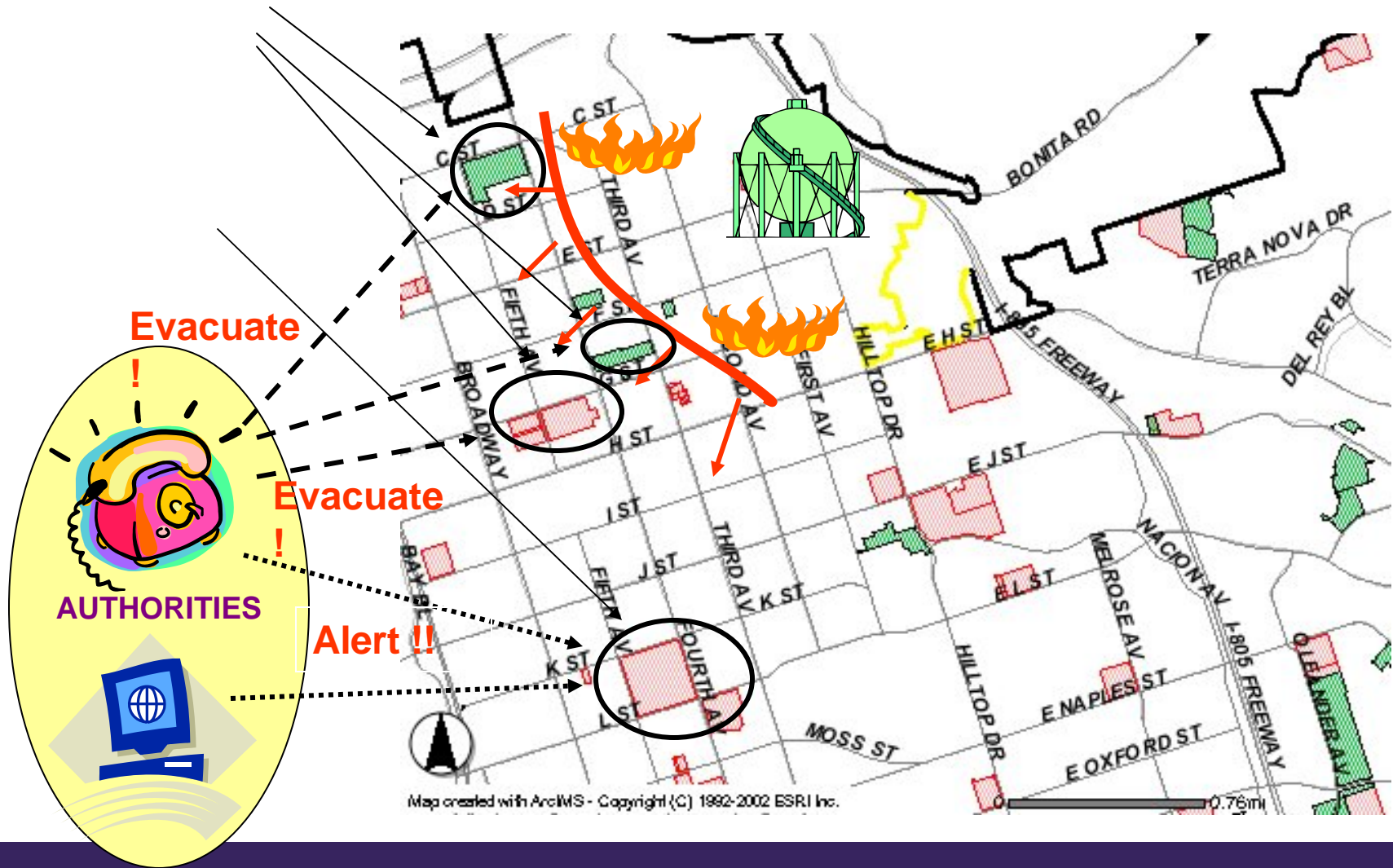




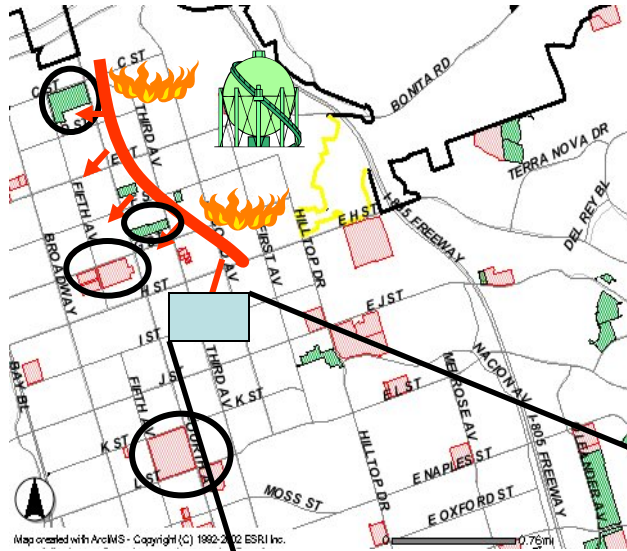
## Connecting Communities requires:

- **Flexibility and Accommodation** – All communities are unique. Each has unique vulnerabilities, capabilities and needs
- **Recognizing Interdependencies** – *All* stakeholders and communities of interest have vulnerabilities and interdependencies
- **Communicating**, Consulting, Collaborating, Synchronizing, and De-Conflicting... followed by more *Communicating, etc.*
- **Strategies of Inclusion** – e.g., Private sector representatives in state and local Emergency Operations centers.
- **Planning, Training and Exercising** *together!*

# Information dissemination to the public



# Customized dissemination of real-time information



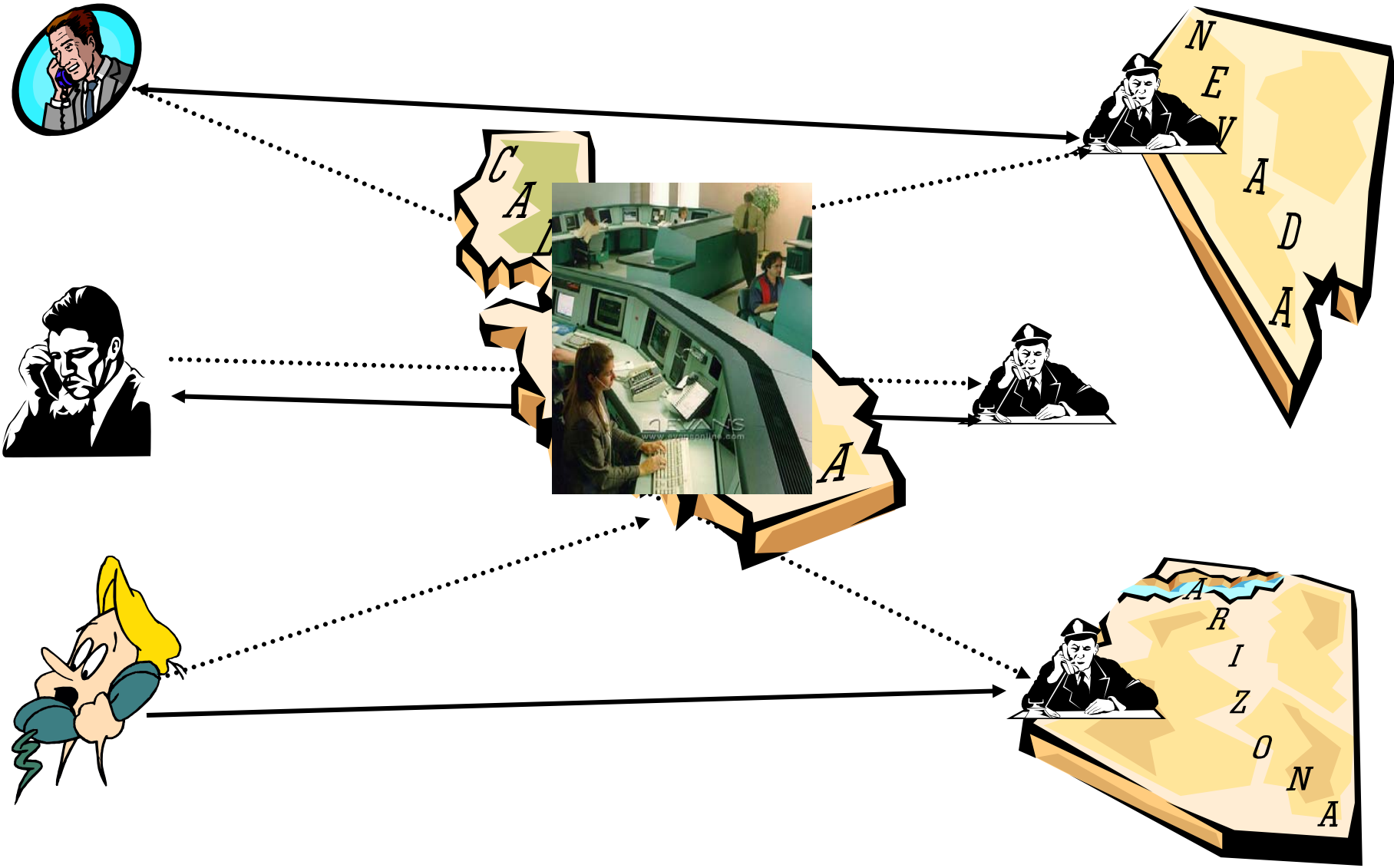
Is it safe to take 5-South to San-Diego?



# INFORMATION SHARING:

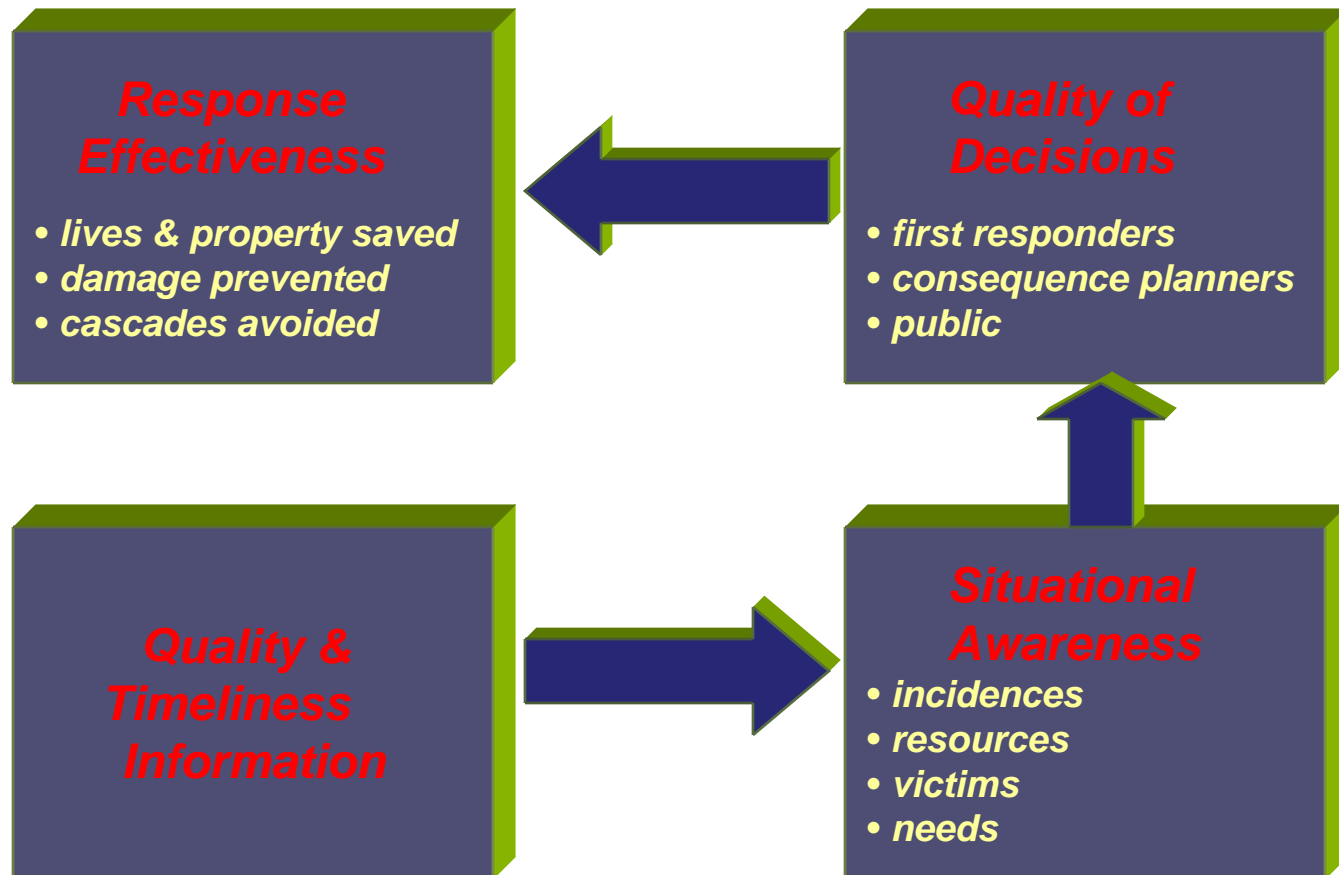
- What steps can be initiated to improve critical information exchange for decision-making between government agencies, the business community, philanthropic and non-profit organizations:
  - What can be shared & what not?
  - Mechanisms to efficiently and effectively move information.
  - Seats in the EOC!

# 911 Call routing to alternate centers



# Approach: Information Technologies for Improved Situational Awareness

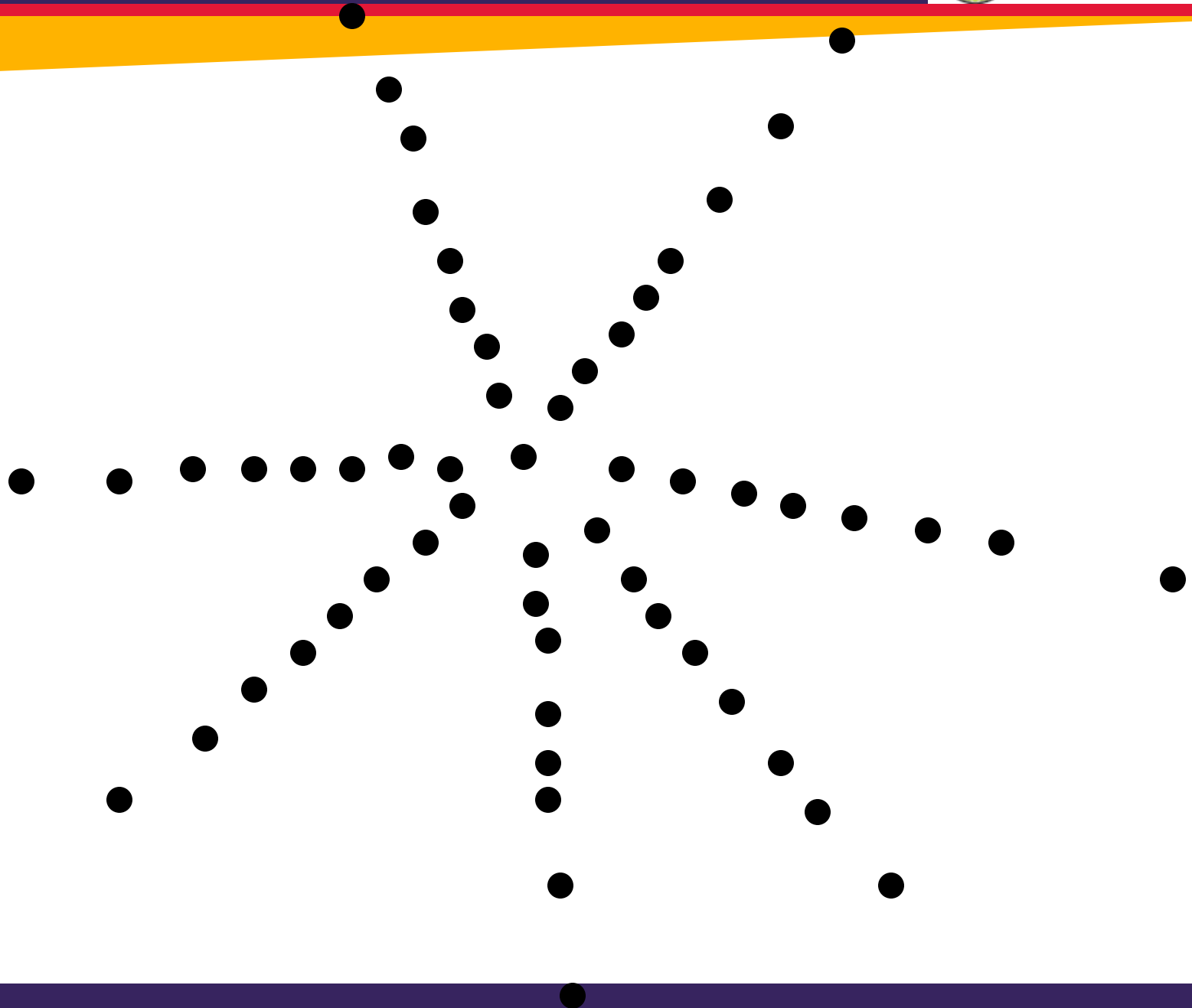
Observation: Right Information to the Right Person at the Right Time can result in dramatically better response



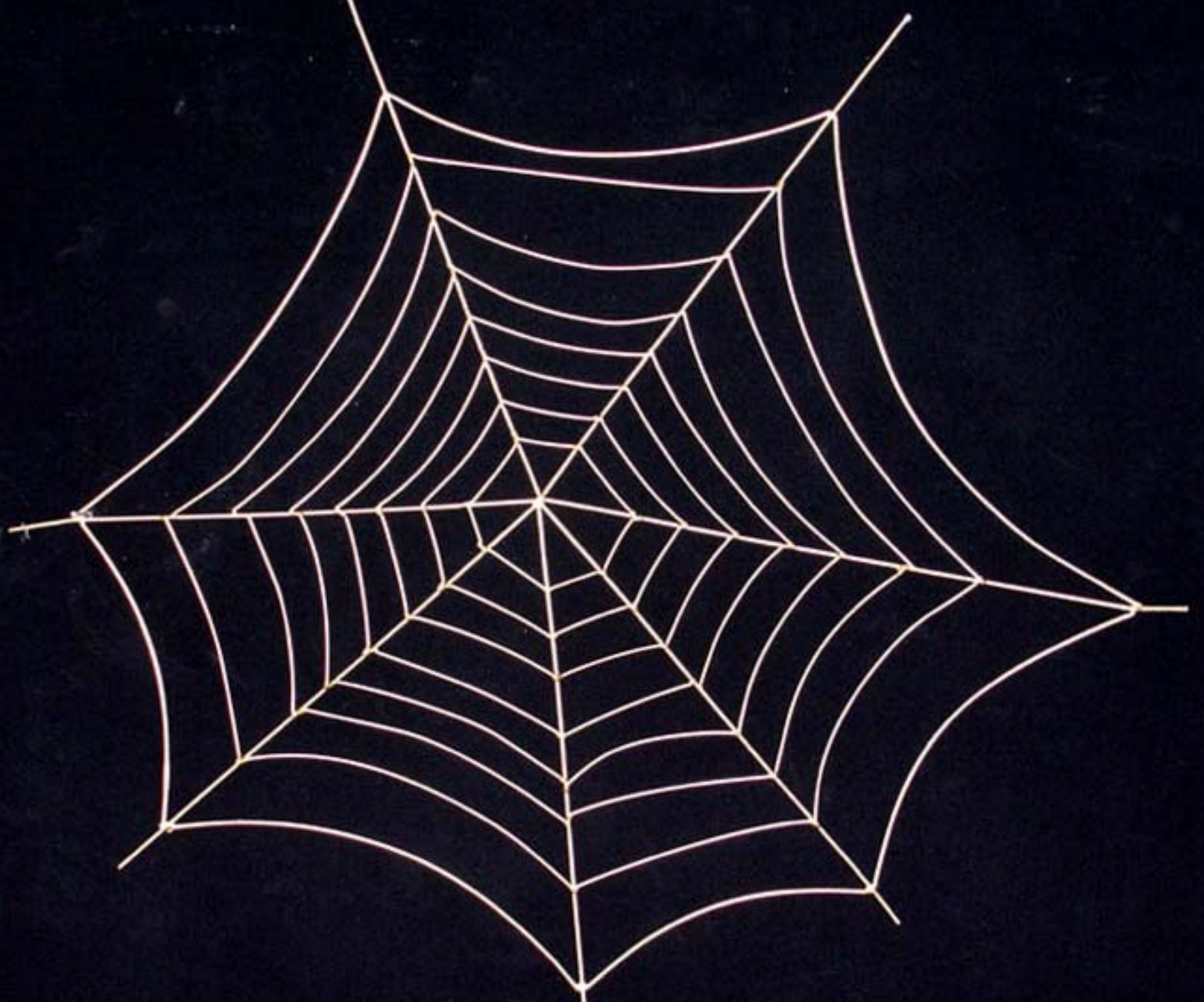
# Where Do **We** Need to Be?

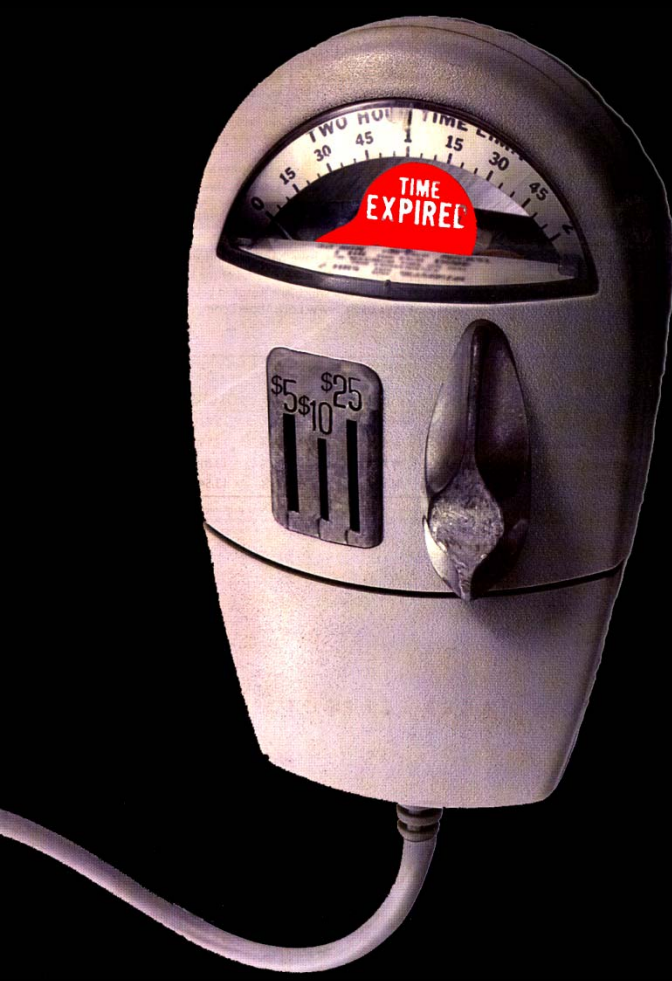


- **Public Education – Self-Sufficiency for 72 – 96 hours**
- **Integrated Five-Year Training and Exercise Strategy / Schedule**
- **Public and Private Sector Continuity of Operations Plans**
- **Sustainable Disaster Response and Recovery Plans**
- **Critical Infrastructure Protection Plans (Government and Private Sector)**
- **Integrated Statewide Alert & Warning Systems**
- **Enhanced Logistics Capabilities for Catastrophic Events**
- **Mitigation Planning Integrated into all levels of Government and Business**
- **Meaningful Medical Surge Capacity**









**THANK YOU!**