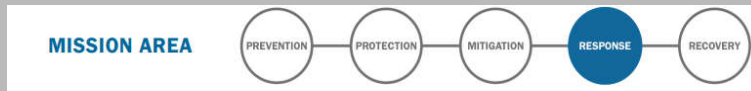


Critical Transportation Training





“Respond quickly to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs in the aftermath of a catastrophic incident” (FEMA).



2

“The National Preparedness Goal describes five mission areas — **prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery** — and 32 activities, called [core capabilities](#), that address the greatest risks to the nation” (FEMA). Critical Transportation Core Capability falls within the Response Mission Area.

Definition

- “Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected area.



3

Critical Transportation is described as the ability to “Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected area” (FEMA).

Three Steps to Fulfill Capability

- Establish physical access through appropriate transportation corridors and deliver required resources to save lives and to meet the needs of disaster survivors.



Three Steps to Fulfill Capability

- Ensure basic human needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality.



Three Steps to Fulfill Capability

- Clear debris from any route type (i.e., road, rail, airfield, port facility, waterway) to facilitate response operations.



Critical Transportation Needs

- Evacuation plans should consider:
 - Those with limited or no access to transportation
 - Those who require support to evacuate safely
 - Limited transportation resources (FEMA)



7

“Execution checklists are critical operational documents that translate the high-level key agency roles and responsibilities explained throughout a plan into tactical, operationally-driven checklists that outline options for specific actions” (FEMA, 2019, p. 43).

ESF #1 –Transportation (Evacuation and Shelter Phase) Checklist can be found on pages 43-45 of the Planning Considerations: Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place document.

“These checklists serve as a direct aid during response operations and can support emergency managers and ESF partners in conducting timely decisions and executing appropriate actions to further life-safety operations. Execution checklists provide a sequential, time-phased reference for actions expected of individual ESFs” (FEMA, 2019, p. 43).

Example 1

- Heavy rain causes a multi-vehicle pile up on the Interstate
- Interstate is shut down
- Resources are going to be needed to restore operation of Interstate
 - Fire
 - EMS
 - HazMat
 - Buses (charter, school, etc.)
 - Heavy Wreckers
 - Tow Trucks



8

Other supporting resources include PennDot units, fire police, rehab units (Salvation Army), and the reunification center.

Example 2

- Long duration rain event causes major flooding along Swatara Creek
- Residents in Jonestown need evacuated before the creek crests
- Resources are going to be needed to complete evacuations
 - High Water Vehicles
 - Boats
 - PA-Helicopter Aquatic Rescue Team (HART)



9

What other types of resources could be used to aid in evacuation?

Reference

- FEMA. Core Capability Development Sheets. Retrieved August 8, 2022, from https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_ccds-all-sheets.pdf
- FEMA. National Preparedness Goal. Retrieved August 8, 2022, from <https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/goal>
- FEMA. Planning Considerations: Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place. Retrieved August 8, 2022, from <https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/planning-considerations-evacuation-and-shelter-in-place.pdf>