

San Diego GIS Response During the 2007 Firestorm

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Center for Homeland Security

- InteroperableGIS
- InteroperableCommunications
- TechnologyClearinghouse

Regional Technology Center **SDSU Research Foundation** And **SDSU Center for Homeland Security Technology Assessment**

Governance Structure

Policy & Funding

SANDAG
Public Safety
Committee

Policy Committees

Regional

Technology

Partnership

Advisory & Oversight

Coordination
Research
Standardization
Strategic Planning
Clearinghouse

Regional Technology Center

SDSU Research Foundation
And
SU Center for Homeland Secu

SDSU Center for Homeland Security
Technology Assessment

Subject Matter Experts

Working Groups

Office of Emergency Services



Geospatial Database

- Critical Infrastructure
- Situational Awareness
- Common Operating Picture
- Information Integrator

Geospatial technology allows for multiple sets of information to be analyzed, modeled, and correlated in order to find patterns that can lead to improved strategies for prevention, response, and mitigation.

2003 Firestorm



2003 Lessons Learned

- Established GIS positions within the County Office of Emergency Services for day to day operations and EOC response during an incident
- Maintain a local geospatial data instance
- Identified key on-line mapping resources from various State and Federal agencies that could provide key information during an incident
- Created mapping templates
- Trained County GIS Analyst as a Geographic Information System
 Specialist for incident response

GIS SOP

- National Wildfire
 Coordination Group
 www.nwcg.gov
- Geographic Information
 Systems Emergency
 Standards of Operation
- Damage Assessment
 Standard Operating
 Procedures



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND LAND USE
BUILDING DIVISION

EMERGENCY RESPONSE & DAMAGE/SAFETY ASSESSMENT

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

BACKGROUND

The unincorporated area of San Diego County is subject to catastrophic events such as wildfires, earthquakes and floods. Following such events, it is an important function of the Building Division to assess the structural stability of private structures damaged in a disaster in order to determine whether structures are safe for occupancy. It is also important to maintain a written record of the damage inspected in order to provide the information to the media, Board Supervisors, DCAO's Office, County Assessor's Office (property tax purposes) and insurance companies (assist in settlement claims). Depending upon the type of disaster, the department's responsibilities will differ slightly, but the basic damage/safety assessment procedures will be essentially the same.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) is to ensure public safety, health, and welfare during a declared emergency by receiving, assessing, and recording damage information on PRIVATE structures resulting from a disaster or other emergency incident in the County of San Diego. This document expands upon the roles and responsibilities assigned to the Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU), as outlined in the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization's Operational Area Emergency Plan, Annex N and are intended to provide guidance for the Building Division and GIS staff during these disasters.

PROGRAM ORGANIZATION

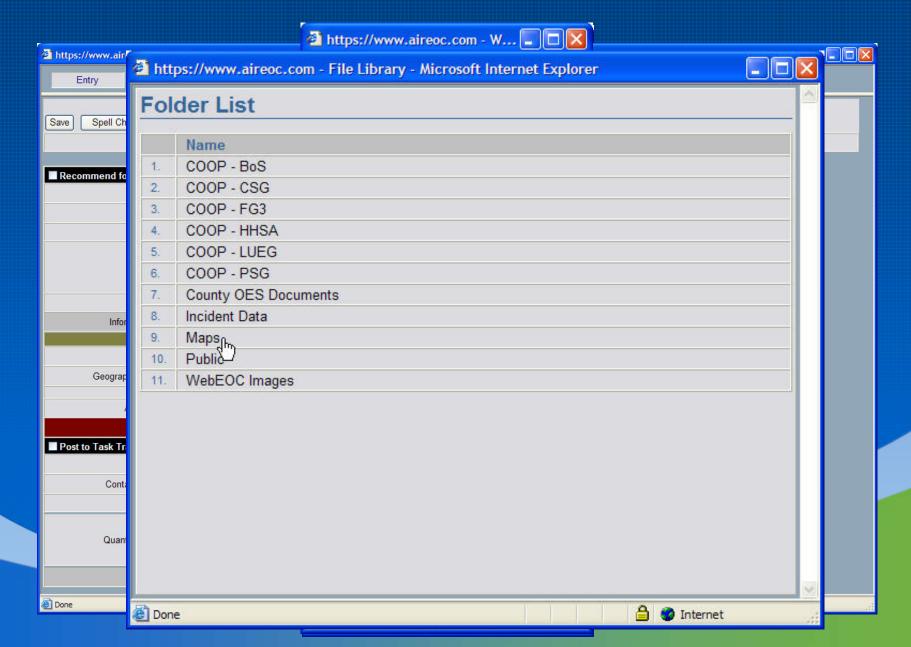
The organizational chart for the Building Division Damage/Safety Assessment Response program is outlined in attached Exhibit A. At the top of the organization are various coordinators who are assigned specific responsibilities that must be implemented in response to a catastrophic event. The chart below identifies the program title, the Building Division position tasked to fill the title and a listing of general responsibilities (For specific responsibilities, refer to the section entitled "Duties and Responsibilities".

DAMAGE/SAFETY ASSESSMENT COORDINATORS

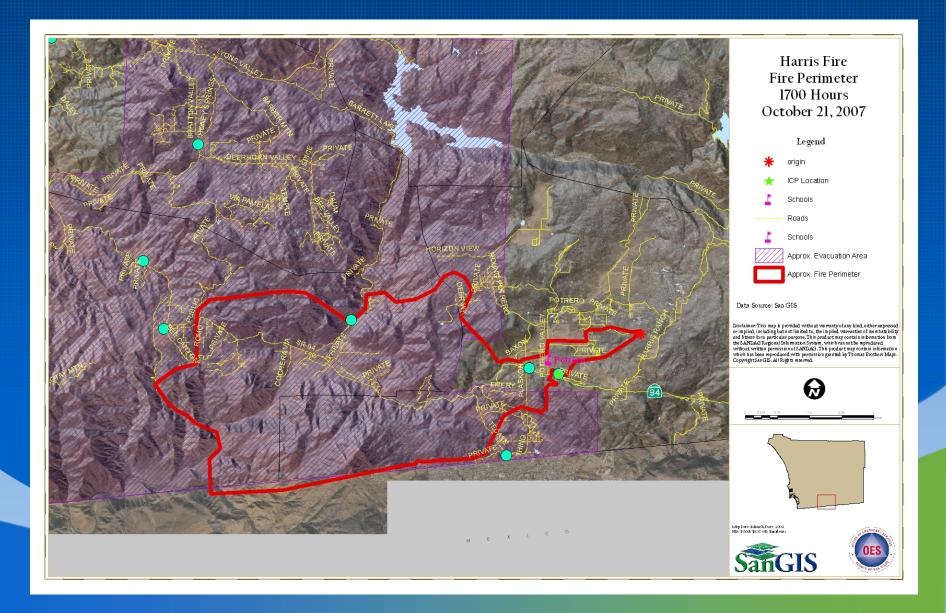
Title	Position	General Responsibility
Building Department Disaster Coordinator	Chief, Building Division	Department contact at the Emergency Operations Center.
Database Management-Report Writing Coordinator	Permit Processing Coordinator	Assessment data entry/management and completion of the final written report
Office Coordinator	Permit Processing Coordinator	Emergency plan check review and permit issuance (e.g. Emergency Temporary Occupancy Permits)

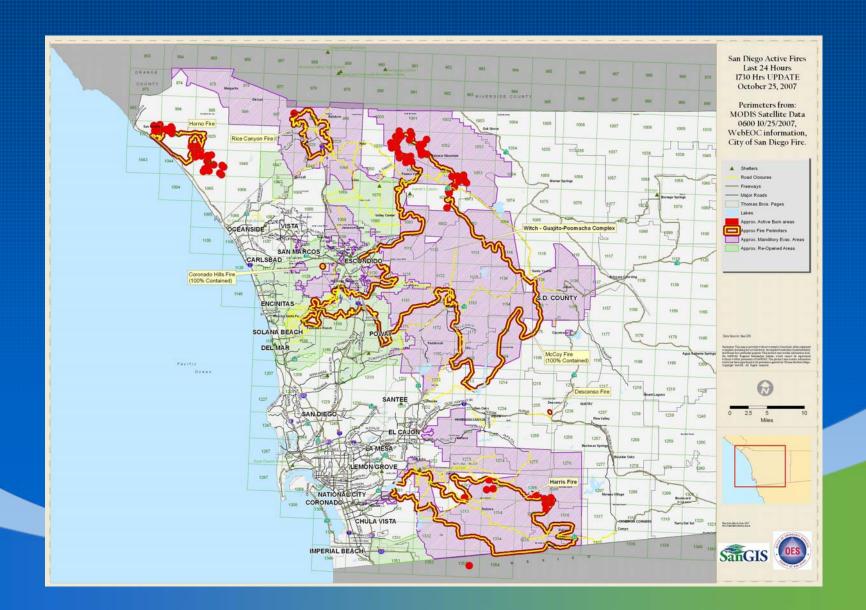
Form #: 719 April 2007 5201 RUFFIN ROAD, SUITE B, SAN DIEGO, CA 92123-1666 • (858) 566-5920 • (888) 336-7553 200 EAST MAIN STREET- SIXTH FLOOR, EL CAJON, CA 92020-3912 • (619) 441-4030 151 EAST CARMEL STREET SAN MARCOS, CA 92078-4309 • (760) 471-0730

WebEOC



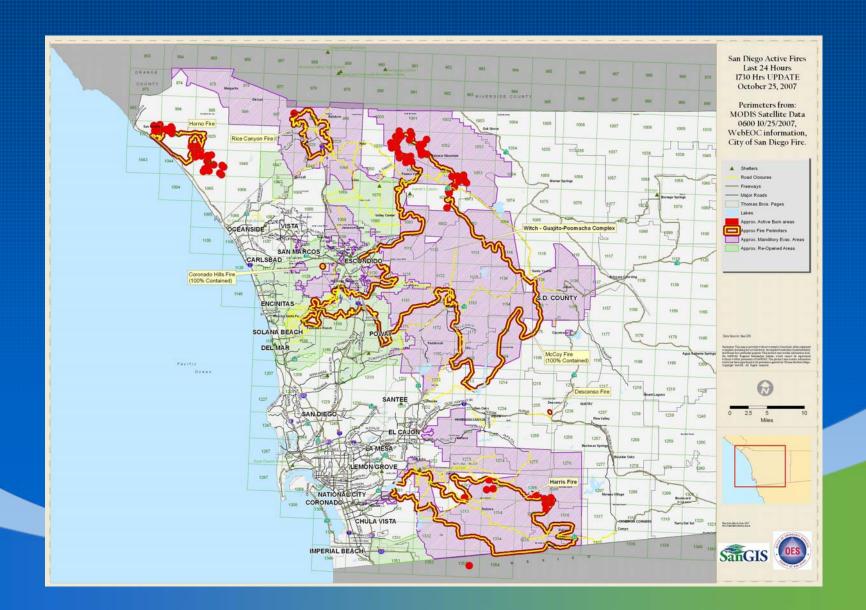




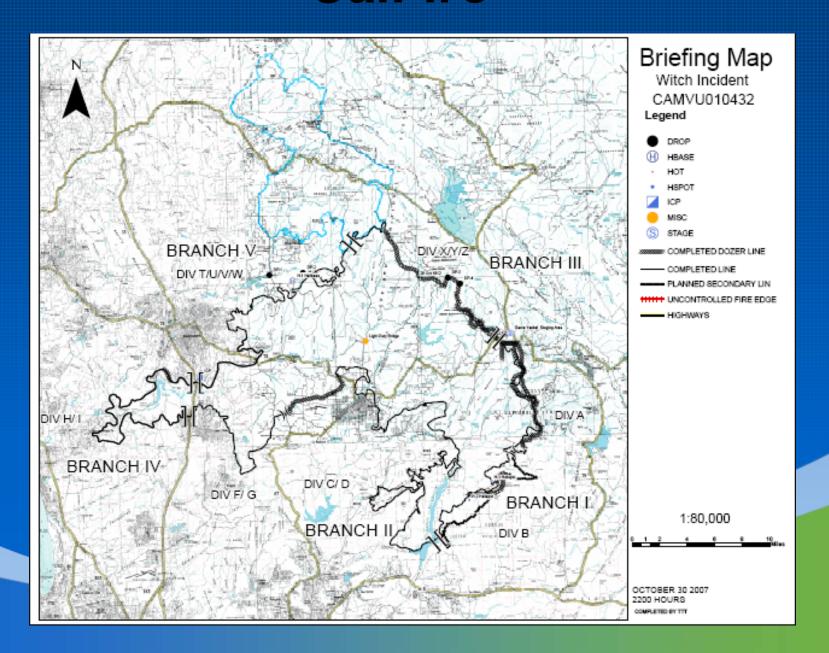


FIRESTORM Valley Center **PARADISE FIRE** Oceanside Escondido Carlsbad Ramona 5 **CEDAR FIRE** 15 Alpine Santee 8 El Cajon La Mesa Barrett Jct. Potero **OTAY** FIRE Chula Vista MEXICO





CalFire



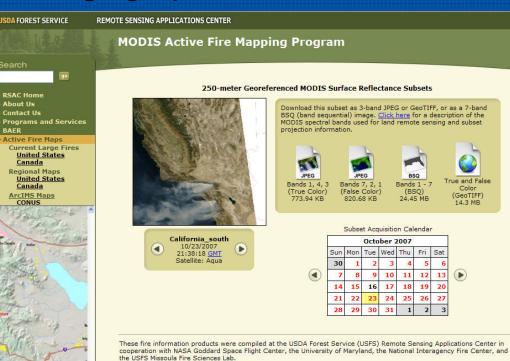
MODIS Data

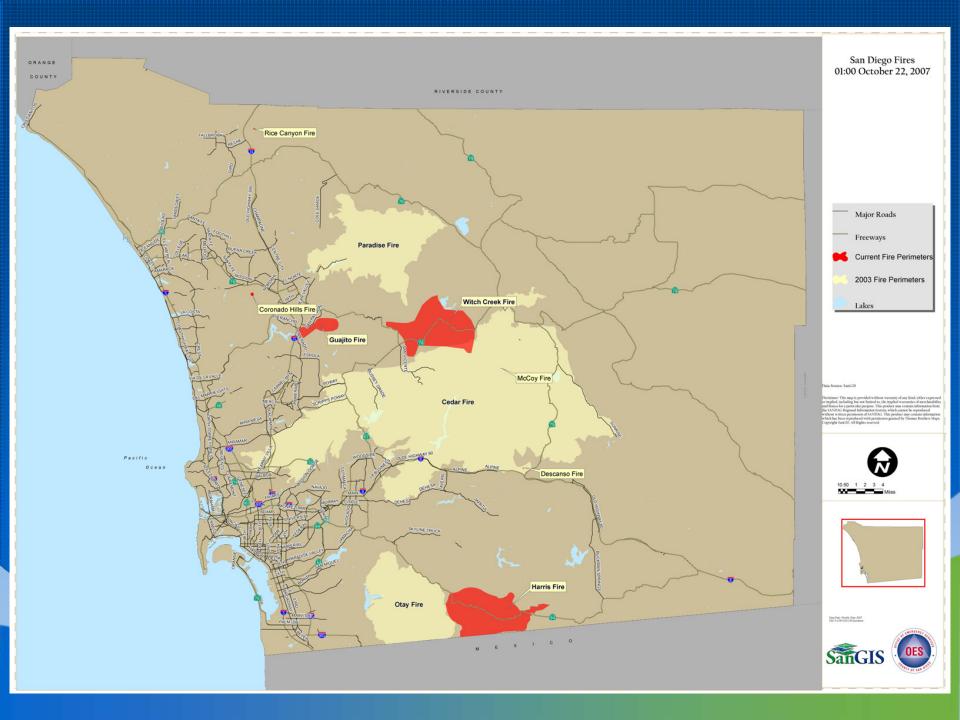
Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer

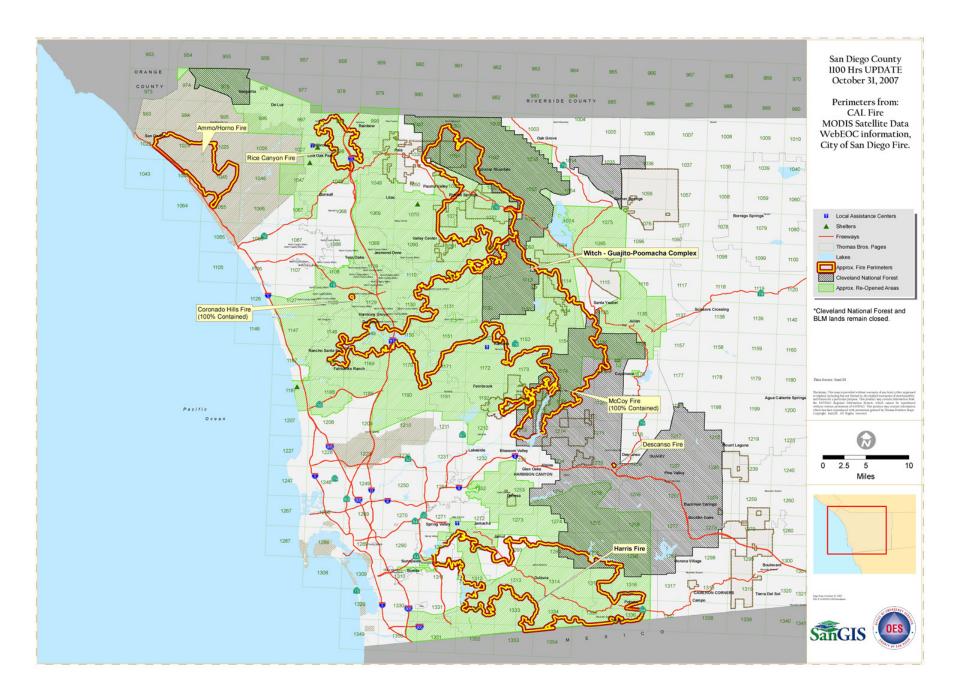


- 36 Spectral Bands
- 1KM Resolution

HAGE







Staffing

- GIS Unit Leader
- GIS Logistics/Policy
- 2-3 Analyst/Technician
- GIS Communications
 Specialist
- Off-Site Analyst
- Field Analyst/Observer

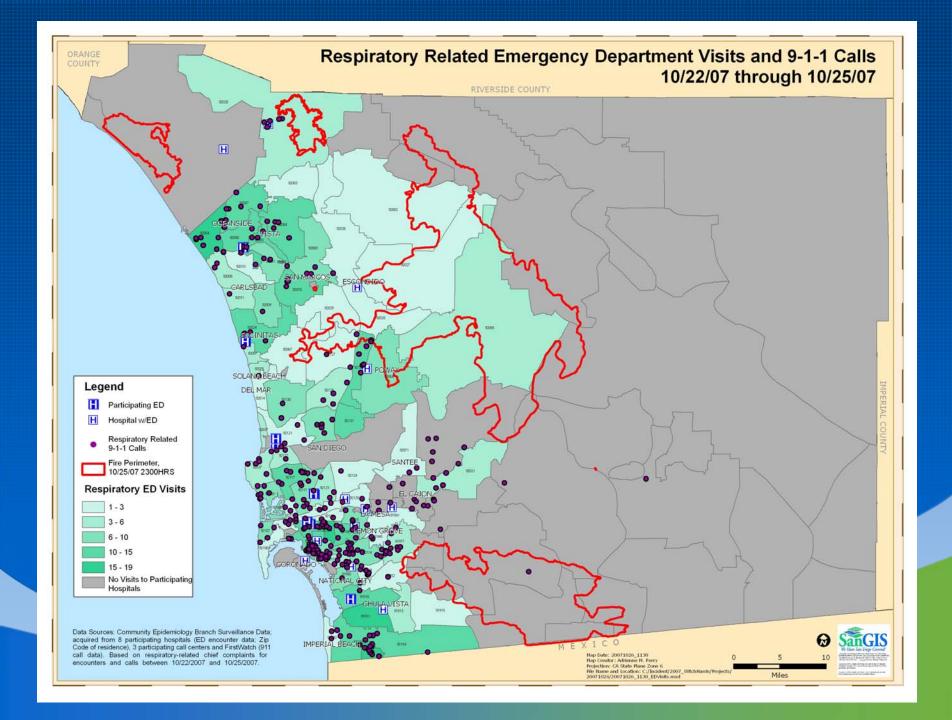
12 hour shifts

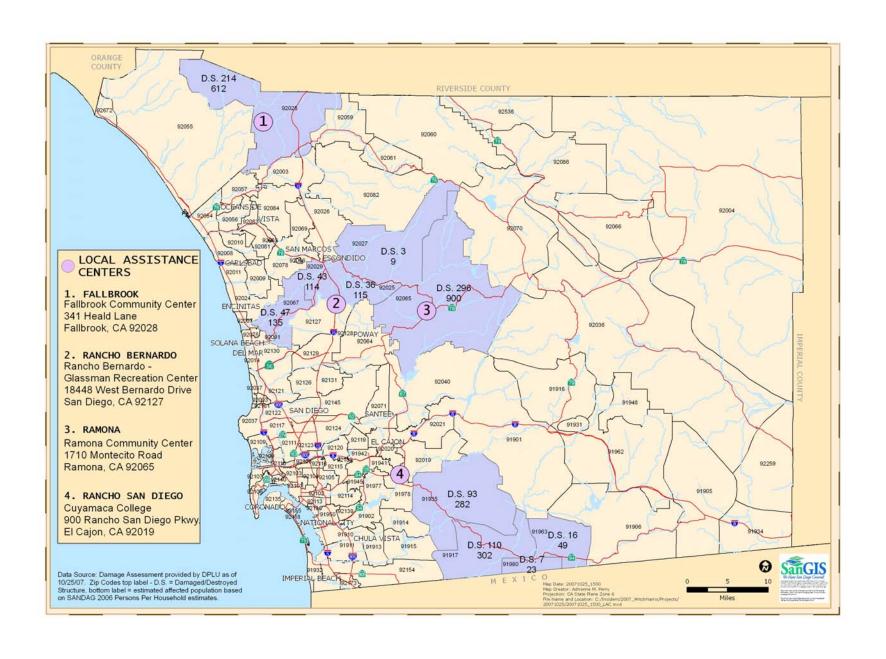


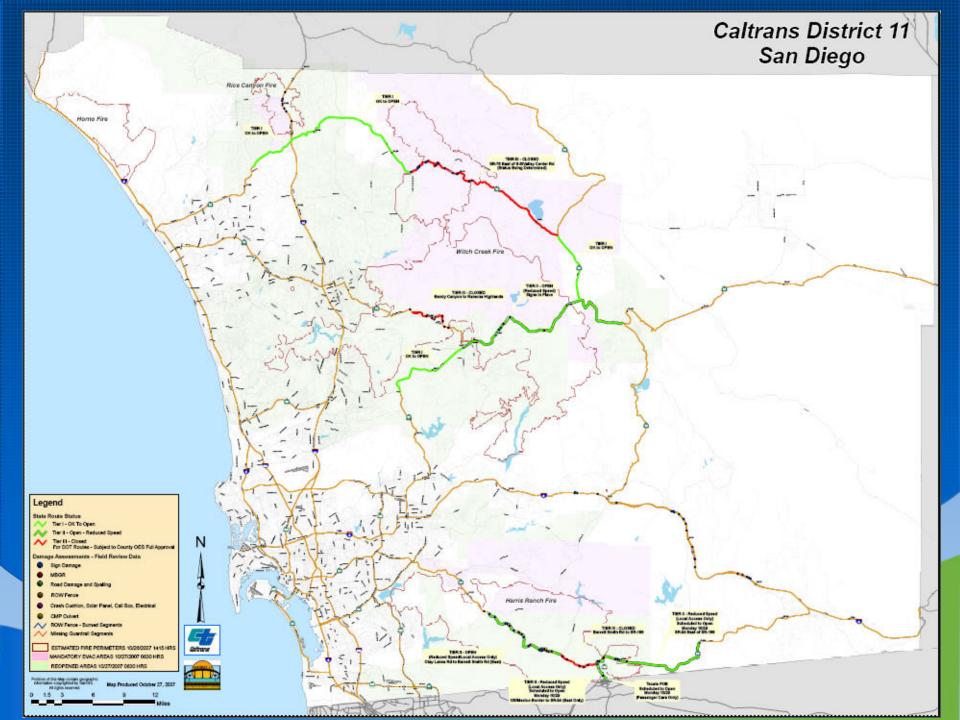












Population

POPULATION AND HOUSING ESTIMATES (2007) 2007 Wildfire Evacuation Areas



		n parcel level housing counts from the Sa d SANDAG's Regional information System	
POPULATION (January 1, 2007)	HOUSING (January 1, 2007)		7)
	Persons		Units
Total Population	515,077	Housing Units	187,785
Household Population	507,976	Sin gle Family - Detaiched	127,101
Group Quarters Population	7, 101	Single Family - Multi-Unit	14,340
		Multiple Family	39,672
		Mobile Home and Other	6,672

it is not possible to reliably estimate detailed demographic characteristics for this area. The following information provides the characteristics of a larger geographic area that includes the study area. While not a precise representation of the study area, it does provide an indication of its general demographic and economic characteristics.

Decrease no.

RACE AND ETHNICITY (January 1, 2007)

HOUSING TENURE (January 1, 2007)

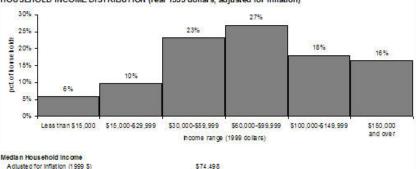
	Occupied Units	Vacancy Rate	Household
Occupied Housing Units	177,776	5.3%	2.86
Single Family - Detached	68%	25-00 T	_
Single Family - Multi-Unit	8%	-	_
Multiple Family	20%	-	_
Mobile Home and Other	4 %	-	-

GENDER AND AGE (January 1, 2007)

Not adjusted for inflation (current \$)

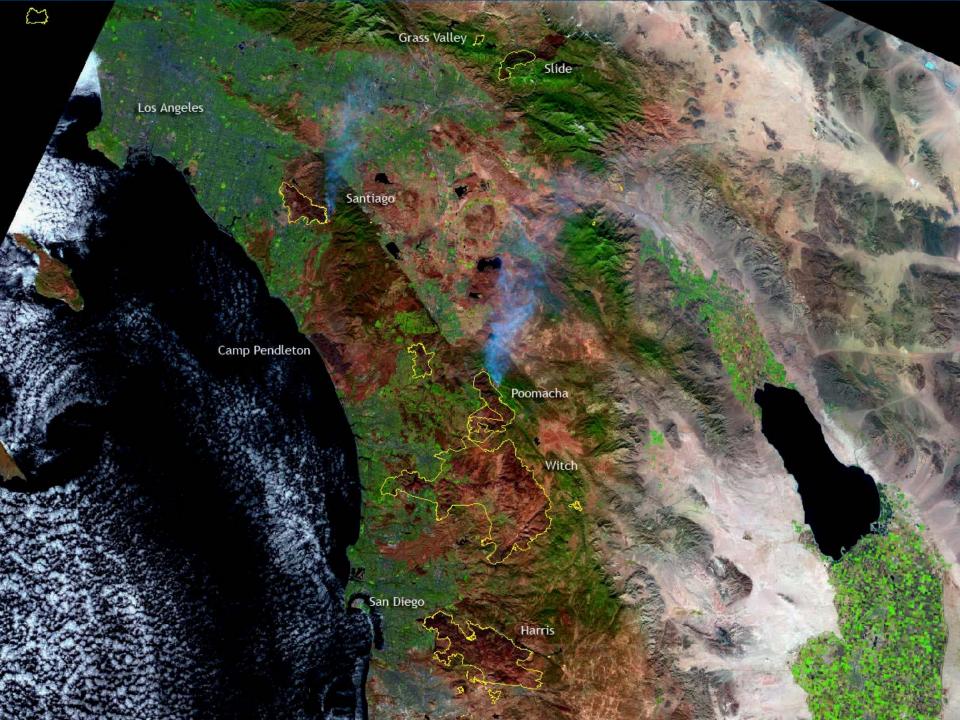
	Male	Female		Percent
0 to 17	12%	12%	Hispanic	18%
18 to 34	11%	9%	Non-His pan ib	82%
35 to 64	21%	22%	White	67%
65 and older	6%	7%	Black	3%
Total Population	50%	50%	American Indian	1%
			Asian & Pacific Islander	9%
			Other	394

HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION (real 1999 dollars, adjusted for inflation)



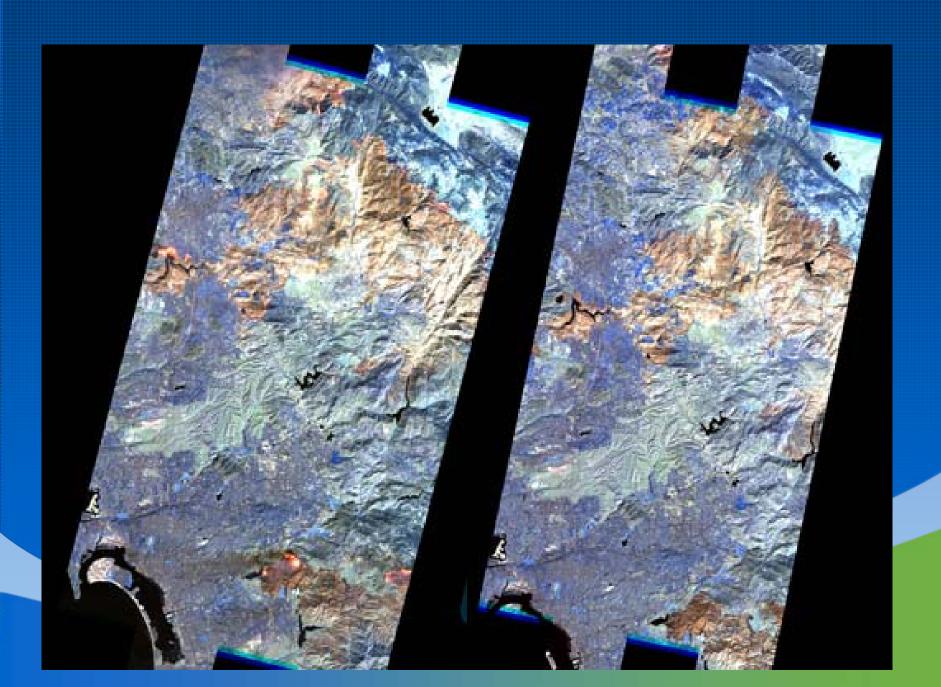
\$98,339 Source: SANDAG, Current Estimates (2007) SANDAG 2007 Evacuation Estimates www.sandag.org Page 1 of 2



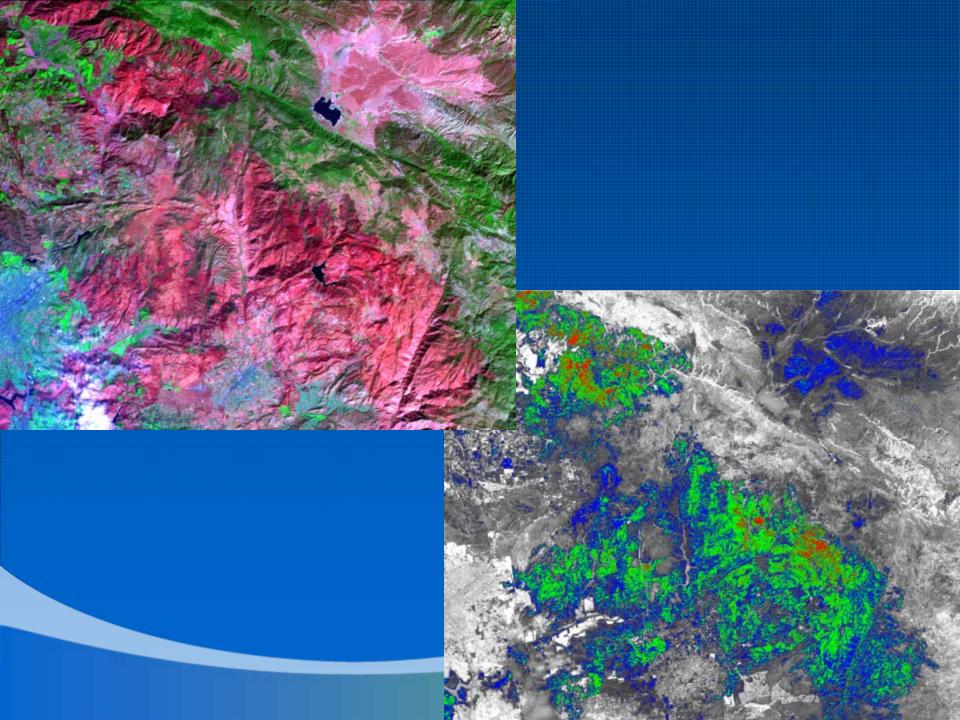












Pre-Event/Baseline Data Loaded





Public Access Data

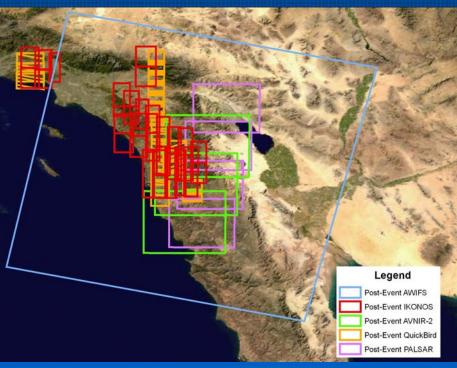
- Landsat 5
- USDA NAIP
- High-Resolution Urban Area Aerial Data

Restricted Access Data

- Ikonos and QuickBird from NGA/WARP
- ALOS AVNIR and PALSAR (JAXA via IC)
- ResourceSAT AWIFS (ISRO Via IC)

Post-Event Data Loaded





Public Access Data

Restricted Access Data





Remote Sensing and GIS Operations





FEMA/JFO (RS/GIS Lead)



- Operational Priorities
- Requests for Information (RFIs)
- Adhoc Support
- Air Coordination

State Agencies

- CalFire
- Resources

Incident Teams





Information
Requests

Southern California
Geographic Area Coordination
Center (GACC)



CAL FIRE Sit Stat Cell Information Requests State Operations
Center



- Assignment of Direct Support
- Capability Assessment
- Situational Awareness

- Request for Federal Assistance
- Request for Guard Support

Co-located GIS

- CALFIRE
- OES
- Resources

Enterprise Server

Tasks

- Prioritize and coordinate Remote
 Sensing and GIS support
 - Prioritize requirements based on incident operations, intelligence and fire weather

Request 1 look digital imagery co

Low priority requirement for collection

Request employment of CAP ass

previously collected U-2/GH data

from incident to incident

infrastructure within and near fire

- Consolidate information needs across geographic area
- Translate information needs into requirements

Issues:

Status:



RFI-5 Additional Deta 1 FMV:

1. FMV:

- Retain RC-26 support throug
 Release P-3 and request recasset
- C-130 ScatheView from Nati
- OH-58 support on hold pend

2. GH/U-2:

- Anticipate GH requirement thruincidents. Expect release of ai
- Request FEMA determine/eva assets (commercial, etc) for D

Civil Air Patrol:

Auxiliary support for Critical Infrastructure and Damage Assessmen

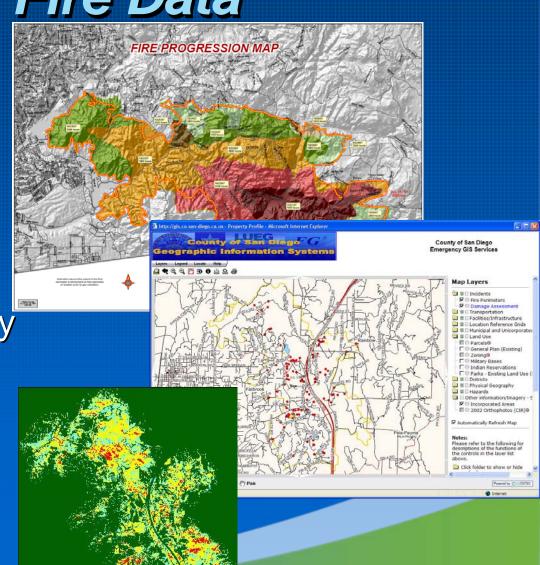


Prioritized Information Requirements

- 1. Fire Perimeter Mapping to support incident response efforts
- Hot Spots Detection to support resource deployments within incidents
- 3. Detection of imminent threats to infrastructure, personnel, or property
- 4. Damage Assessment and Recovery Assistance

Post Fire Data

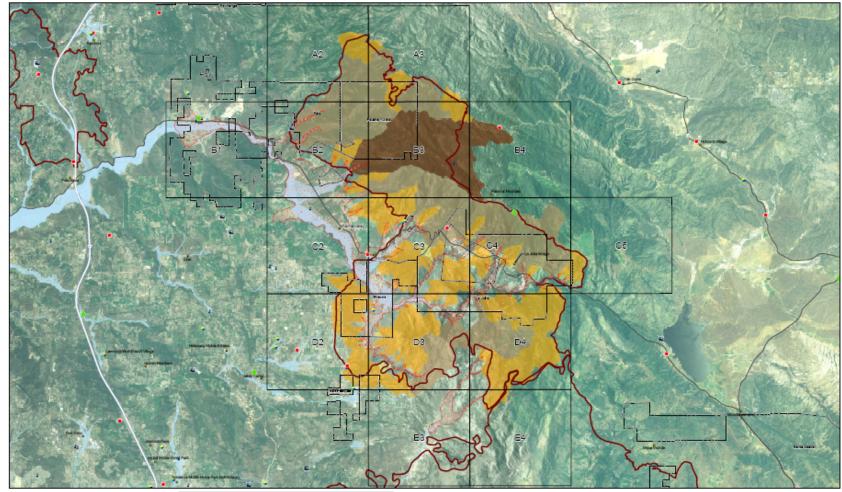
- Fire Progression Maps
- Public Land Ownership
- Damage Assessment
 - Structures
 - Agriculture
 - Habitat
- Burned Area Emergency Recovery
 - Soil Erosion
 - Increased Runoff
 - Flooding
- Fuels and Fire Risk



Total Pop. 12,471

Poomacha Post-Fire Hazard Awareness Map

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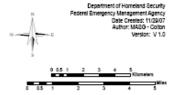
LEGEND

← Tribal Lands

- PopulatedPlaces FEMA Flood Hazard Areas Daycare Facilities CS Fire Perimeters EMS
- FEMA Potential Debris Flow Areas 4 Schools USGS Potential Debris Volume
- 0 to 1,000 cubic meters Poomacha Debris Flow Lines
 - 💪 1,001 to 10,000 cubic meters 10,001 to 100,000 cubic meters

LOCATION MAP





2007 Successes

- Quick release of maps and imagery to the press and public
- Mapping of evacuation areas
- Use of the Thomas Brothers map overlays enhanced the ability to interpret and locate the information portrayed
- Draft GIS SOP implemented and tested during the fires
- Outstanding cooperation between EOC GIS staff, State, and Federal agencies facilitated the use of technologies normally reserved for the military or intelligence communities
- Availability of off-site GIS analysts to conduct geospatial analysis away from the flurry of activity within the EOC
- Damage assessment teams ability to collect information on GPS and transfer directly into County GIS
- Pre-mapping of special needs facilities allowed for the evacuation of 2100 medically fragile individuals

2007 Lessons Learned

- GIS staff from jurisdictions, agencies, and utilities that had not been trained in WebEOC and were not aware of information sharing protocols
- Some jurisdictions performed GIS mapping on stand alone computer systems without access to the internet, which resulted in delayed dissemination of data between agencies
- Continue to track incident information if it moves beyond the boundaries of San Diego County
- Standardize terminology among response organizations for geographic locations
- Reverse 911 data is currently not in a GIS compatible format, results in longer mapping times of evacuation areas
- Damage assessment was conducted independently by each jurisdiction; It is unclear if they were using the same criteria for the assessment and the resulting geospatial data sets could not be integrated due to attributes and spatial geometry differences.



Thank You

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