

Cross-Border Infrastructure Workshop

**September 8-9, 2010
Richmond, British Columbia**

Overview

- ① Strong cross-border infrastructure interdependencies
- ① Private sector role in CI Protection and Resilience
- ① Regional cross-border strategy to translate national strategies

Observations

- ◉ Funded by DHS
- ◉ BCPEP is morphing into EMBC
- ◉ CBC should publish a report in November
- ◉ Focus on *resiliency* rather than *protection*

The 2008 report, *An Emergency Management Framework for Canada*, states “In the broadest sense, emergency management raises the understanding of risks and contributes to a safer, prosperous, sustainable, disaster resistant, and resilient society in Canada.”

The recent (DHS) *Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Report* has also taken this approach. “...takes as its aim a vision for our homeland as safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other hazards...”

Program

Workshop discussions were built around:

- Establishing regional leadership;
- Building public-private partnerships;
- Conducting risk assessments;
- Integrating plans with incident management practices;
- Conducting exercises, training, and awareness;
- Ensuring effective information sharing; and,
- Increasing cyber security capabilities.

Strategy

Short term (3-5 months) best case scenarios that could assist in quicker economic recovery, build resilience and assist in prevention

1. Need to survive the test of time.
2. Agreed upon integrated response plan that includes all sectors and stakeholders (public and private).
3. Better understanding of cross border dependencies/interdependencies.
4. Development of reality based expectations with executive 'buy in.'
5. Understanding and dissemination of existing legislation, regulations, standards and guidelines.
6. Removal of legislative and cultural barriers for integration and cross border collaboration.
7. Development of trusted, collaborative partnerships.
8. Management of information that can be appropriately and easily shared.
9. More agreements to promote cross border collaboration.
10. Established guidelines that promote cross industry risk analysis and assessment.
11. Leveraged, public-private investment of expertise.
12. Committed financial resources.
13. Identification of what exists and data base for sharing information.
14. Joint exercises/training that are seamless and reality based.
15. Establishment of data system that profiles best practices, lessons, legal documents and other items that would assist in the sharing of information.

Strategy

Midterm, those plans and processes that are three to five years out, included more in depth development of the short term ideas as well as better integration.

1. Established strategy to share and communicate lessons observed and implemented
2. Regional ability to integrate and utilize expertise and investments cross border.
3. Regional authority to be able to do what needs to be done.
4. More established infrastructure and agreements to ensure continuity and sustainability.
5. Joint exercises and training.

Strategy

Long term scenarios that extend beyond five years would include a formalized and established process of the seven different activity areas that would build from the short and midterm goals and objectives.

1. Shared understanding of dependencies and interdependencies.
2. Established information sharing process that respects privacy protocols.
3. Management understanding, support and expectations within organizational capacity with full understanding of vulnerabilities.
4. Established regional leadership.
5. Established partnerships with established contact lists and points of institutional contact.
6. Integrated, cross border response with understanding of issues that could impact joint response.
7. Ability to respond collaboratively to incidents with minimal impact to the public.
8. Established public-private partnerships/relationships and institutionalized, shared contact lists with no barriers.
9. Ability to leverage public-private expertise.
10. Understanding of status quo or current status of stakeholders and impacts.
11. Long term plans and processes.
12. Ability to identify and influence policy and legislation for cross border collaboration.

Outcomes

- PNWER Center for Disaster Resilience accepted the task of taking the next steps in promoting cross-border protection
 - Stakeholder meetings (EMD, EMBC, PMEMA) to address regional leadership and leadership issues
- An evolution towards resilience
- Canada - all hazards and focus on resilience
- US moving toward resiliency from protection

Expectations

(Where should we be?)

◉ Sector Specific Plans

- Expectations
- Industry standards
- Partners
- Best practices

◉ Sector Coordinating Councils

- Existing groupings
- Associations

Weaknesses

(Are there more?)

- Information Sharing
- Neighbors
- Responders
- Event
- Internal / External Impacts
- Players
- Regulations

Resiliency

(What do we fix first?)

- ◉ Single points of failure
- ◉ Back-up systems
- ◉ Reduced production
- ◉ Shift production
- ◉ Alternative ways of doing business
- ◉ Identify weak points
- ◉ Identify “work arounds”
- ◉ Business Continuity and Recovery

What do you need?

(Government really can help!)

- Variances
- Extended hours
- Expedited processes
- Exemptions
- Escorts
- Additional resources
- Priorities
- Access
- Other

MOUs

(Is this necessary?)

- Energy
- Water
- Sewage
- Garbage
- Snow plowing
- Raw products
- Distribution
- Other

<http://www.emd.wa.gov/plans/documents/MutualAidHandbook.pdf>

Conclusion

- ◉ Develop metrics and action plans that can be implemented
- ◉ Formalize agreements
- ◉ Increased communications
- ◉ Protection  resiliency
- ◉ More to follow

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