

Seminar on Emergency Preparation and Response

Lessons learned from Port
Emergencies

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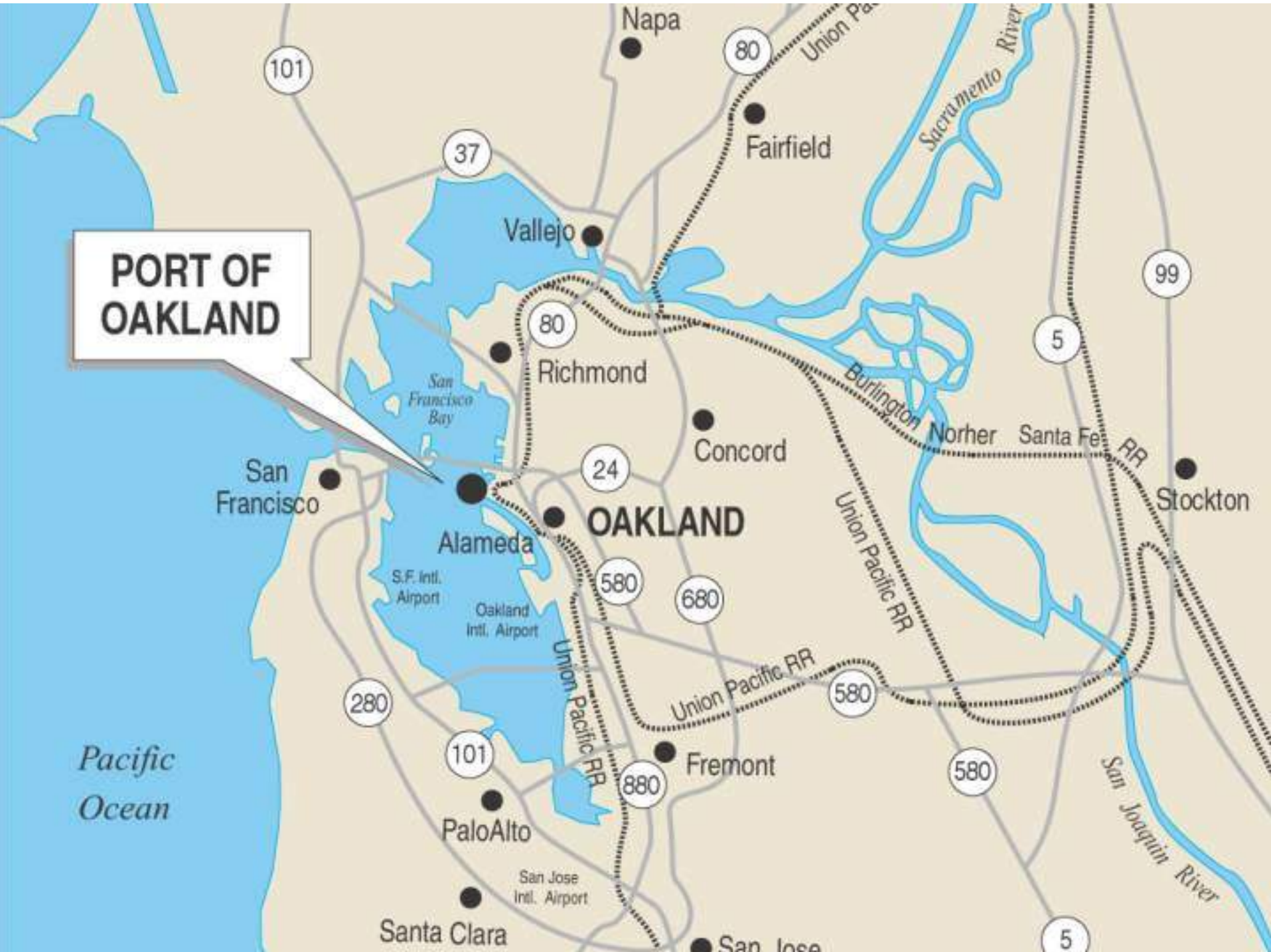
Examples of Port Related Emergencies

- **Texas City, TX** – 1947 – chain reaction explosion caused by ammonium nitrate fire involving three vessels and a chemical plant – 600 deaths including virtually all Fire Dept. responders.
- **Charleston, SC** – August -1989 – Hurricane Hugo – category 4 storm. 27 deaths, 9,000 homes destroyed, \$7 billion in area damage, 20' storm surge.

Port Related Emergencies

- **San Francisco/Oakland** – October, 1989
 - Loma Prieta earthquake – magnitude 7.1
 - 43 deaths, \$5.9 billion in property damage – upper deck of I-880 Freeway in Oakland collapsed – required dismantling of I-880, Embarcadero Fwy. in S.F. and eastern 1/2 of the Oakland – Bay Bridge – significant seaport and airport damage in Port of Oakland.

PORT OF OAKLAND





Oakland

80

980

880

Oakland Army Base
Former Oakland Army Base

Oakland Int'l Gateway
(Burlington Northern Santa Fe Intermodal Yard)

Railport—Oakland
(Union Pacific Intermodal Yard)

SSA Terminals

American President Lines

SSA Terminals

Hanjin Total Terminals

Maersk Sealand

TransBay

TraPac

Berth 32, 34

Ben Nutter Terminal

Middle Harbor Shoreline Park

Port View Park

Port Offices

Jack London Square

Estuary Park & J.L. Aquatic Center

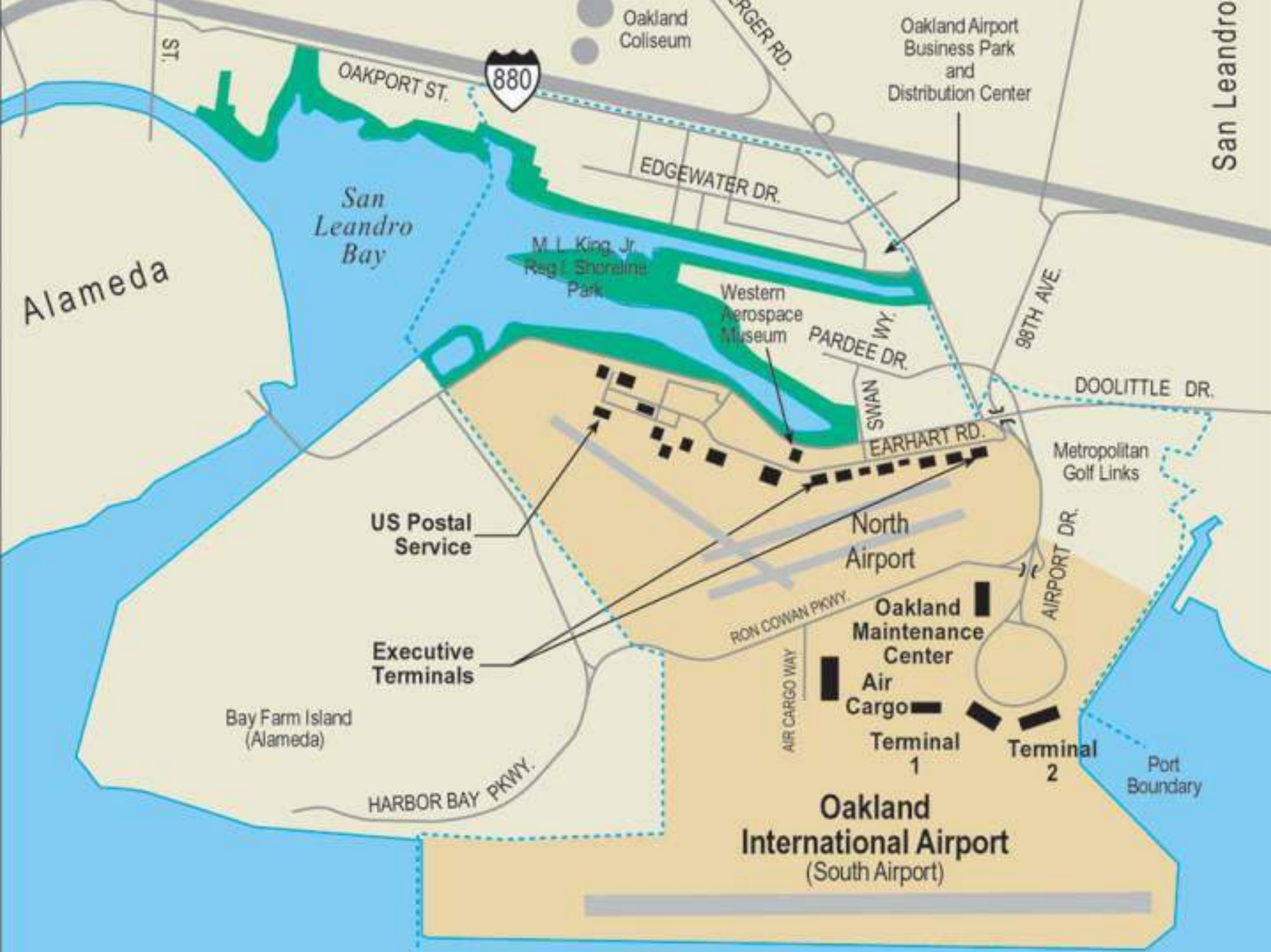
Alameda

San Francisco Bay









Alameda

San Leandro

ST

OAKPORT ST.



Oakland Coliseum

ERGER RD.

Oakland Airport Business Park and Distribution Center

EDGEWATER DR.

San Leandro Bay

M.L. King Jr. Regional Shoreline Park

Western Aerospace Museum

PARDEE DR.

98TH AVE.

SWAN WY.

DOOLITTLE DR.

US Postal Service

Executive Terminals

Bay Farm Island (Alameda)

HARBOR BAY PKWY.

North Airport

RON COWAN PKWY.

Oakland Maintenance Center

Air Cargo Terminal

Terminal 1

Terminal 2

Oakland International Airport (South Airport)

Metropolitan Golf Links

AIRPORT DR.

Port Boundary

Port Related Emergencies

- **Port Everglades / Miami, FL –**
Sept., 1992 - 145 mph. sustained winds – 23 deaths, \$26.5 billion in damage – storm surge of 17 feet. Fortunately for both ports, the “eye” veered to the Southeast a few hours before landfall skirting both ports and making landfall south of Miami.

Lessons Learned

- Emergencies are usually Regional in impact requiring planning and exercising at the Regional Level.
- Need for a system to communicate with your clients the factual situation. The media usually puts the worst possible face on any situation.
- Assume port staff will be on their own for a prolonged period of time and plan for it.

Examples of Programs

- **HOPS** Homeland–defense Operational Planning System
- Sponsored by California National Guard
- Conducted by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- Jacobs Engineering Group as contractor to LLNL

Purpose of HOPS

- Assess potential threats to and vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure including seaports in California
- Develop port specific profiles
- Assess criticality and vulnerability of specific facilities and sea and land access
- Develop a real – time data base for incident responders

Techniques Employed

- Initial briefing for Port staff and impacted agencies seeking voluntary participation
- Public source data gathering (geographic, economic, demographic, commodity)
- Standardized facility identification and mapping
- Access analysis and alternative routes
- On – site visits and interviews

Techniques Employed (continued)

- Computer modeling where appropriate
- Cataloguing of emergency response units and capabilities
- Review in draft with port staff, impacted agencies and LLNL “peers” prior to finalizing
- Development of real – time web-based data bank for incident responders

Examples of Programs (continued)

- Maximize use of security related wide – area perimeter surveillance systems
- **GIS** Geographic Information System mapping has capability through satellite imagery, advanced video scene analysis and algorithm – based detection/tracking to precisely translate incident location onto a single facility map.

GIS Mapping (continued)

- Current location of key assets and personnel equipped with GIS enabled devices can be placed on the same GIS map for a total view of the type and location of each resource relative to incident location.
- Allows Central Command Operators to respond with a greater level of confidence.