Grand County Local Emergency Planning Committee Meeting (2023-08-24 13:01 GMT-6) - Transcript

Attendees

+1 435-***-**59, +1 970-***-**11, Adrian Washington, Barry Ellison, Bill Hulse, Cody McKinney, Cora Phillips, Dennis Holland, Eric Anderson, Glen Arthur, Hankins, Josh, Heather Mickelson, Jared Anderson, Jazmine Duncan, Jeff Colton - NOAA Federal, Jennifer Swenson, Maranda Miller, Mark Marcum, Mechelle Miller, Robin Keeler, Tammy Gallegos, Tammy Howland, Thomas Daniels

Transcript

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Cora Phillips: We do have our minutes that were sent out with the meeting invite. If anyone has any additions to that let me know and I can edit those, then we will have those published. Did anyone see a need for edits? All approve? Excellent, thank you.

Paul Christensen: Alright, how is everyone doing today? My name is Paul Christensen and I'm with the Utah State Fire Marshal's Office. I work in the HazMat section. This is Art Deyo in the back of the room. He's actually my boss. We will go a little more in depth on that in a sec. As I'm traveling around the state, I talk to a lot of people. We've had some changes in administration in the past 10 years, a number of different things. Honestly, I would say that we've done a crappy job with marketing. When I see the younger generations come out, I notice that they have no clue what we actually do at the State Fire Marshal's Office. I'm going to take a little bit of your time to show you what it is that we're actually supposed to be doing and how you guys can come up with ideas as far as how we can fill the needs of your operation. So what is it that we actually do? The Utah State Fire Marshal's Office is responsible for fire prevention, education, safety investigation, primarily throughout the State of Utah. So when we look at that, our goal is really we want to reduce the risk of fire. As far as the breakdown of our office, we have: fire prevention in education, Fire Code Development and Enforcement Plans committee, inspections for fire investigations, and we do UAV and drone operations. We're in charge of licensing and certification. We're in charge of HazMat management, technical support and consulting, emergency response coordination, and more of that stuff. We've got a lot of stuff. You can see down there - fireworks, water regulations, as well. This last July we did open that up. Alright, so let's open up the discussion. Let's talk about HazMat. So in the grand scheme of things, you've got a hazmat tanker explosion. This happened in Michigan in 2021, So what this is - it is a corrosive material, local police are on scene. [video shown from slides] So in that particular situation, we've got a corrosive tank that's got a leak that has spilled. There's some issues as far as safety concerns about the public with that aspect. This is kinda where our section comes into play. The hazardous material section or HMS - we're responsible for managing and regulating hazardous materials. So, our primary job with that is to ensure public safety. We want to make sure that everybody has a chance to travel on the roadways, to go back in the country and do the things that they want to do and do it safely. So this is inclusive of all substances and materials that can pose a threat to human health property and the environment. As far as some of our key functions with the hazardous material section, we do a lot as far as training in education.

We provide resources. We can actually cater to your individual departments or agencies and help you come up with training plans. We will work through the people that you guys have under your scope. We can come up with all that stuff as far as the training side of things. Regulation and enforcement - we actually go through and we do inspections. We have some regulatory things that we have to abide by. Currently our big thing on regulation is working on online matters. We are working with the EPA and OSHA. We're trying to get things a little more regulated. We're doing inspections for compliance. Like I said, we do UAP operations. We have multiple pilots associated with not just our team, the rest of the division as well.

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Paul Christensen: So if you need somebody as far as thermal imaging, flight symmetry, any of that stuff - we can provide that information for you. We do emergency response planning so we have to get involved in writing the plans. We also offer a number of different HazMat classes to counties. We do coordination on scene and off scene with different agencies, primarily federal partners. If it's something that's outside your scope of practice and it's outside of our scope of practice. Then we can start lining things up for you guys to get the right people and get that taken care of for you. We deal a lot with environmental protection, so we play a huge role in keeping the environment safe while those hazardous materials are in transit. Those are the type of things we want to make sure are being disposed of properly. Investigations - if there's an accident or a leak, explosion, anything of that nature we can come in and investigate that. We close the gap as far as finding solutions to problems. So the way our programs work is we run off grant funding and allocated funds from the state. So, the big opportunity for you guys is if you all invite us down and we build a course for you. That's free of charge. It doesn't cost you guys anything to have us come in and help you learn how to better or master your craft. Instruction is available for emergency management, health departments, fire, police departments, our federal partners, and we also train along with military personnel. Currently, we're purchasing a lot of state-of-the-art equipment. That we can use to help teach you guys what is out there, so that you can see some of the technology changes. One thing that I've learned over the last few years is that everything in Hazmat is just like buying a new cell phone. It's only good for about six months. After that, somebody's going to come out with something bigger and better. Yeah, so we try to stay ahead of that curve, which can be very costly. The nice thing is, we're taking that cost, not you. You get to train on all our equipment. It's not costing you anything and then you can make the decision - is this something we want to incorporate or buy. We assist our public safety family when complexity becomes a factor on scene. If you arrive on scene and you see something and you're just like, "nope." We have a hotline. You guys can call us. We're happy to help you guys figure out what that needs to look like so that everybody on the scene can go home to their families.

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Paul Christensen: Let's take just a quick second to thank a person - Mr. Art Deyo - this is our team. There's only four of us. So, Art Deyo is the deputy fire marshal HazMat section manager. He likes to say that he came from a little fire department in Southern California and he ran a few calls. Funny thing about Art is that he specializes actually in important stuff. You would need two or three slides for all that. He's a pretty dialed in guy and has one of the best senses of humor out there. So, if you're going to get a number today, get Art's. If you ever pick up the phone and call that hotline number and get Art, he's the guy.

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There's also Wade Francis, Deputy Fire Marshal who came from a background in Hill Air Force Base Fire with four decades of military service as part of it, deploying 11 times to serve our country. Wade is a "salt of the earth" type of guy - 100%. He'd do anything for you. Wade was an 85th CST for a number of years and

1st Sergeant for them. He can quote code right out of the book which is exactly what you want from one of your WMD guys.

Paul Christensen: We've got Ryan. Ryan Putman is our UAV operation specialist. He came from South Davis Metro. He taught at Hazmat Task Force Region 1, which is in the Weber-Davis County area. Super smart dude when it comes to flying stuff. He can fly anything or put anything underwater, he travels the world and teaches classes through Part 107. And also lectures frequently, a lot of UAV conferences. He's very much a subject matter expert. And then, there's me, I came from the Weber Fire District. I was also part of Utah's region 1 hazmat task force. My specialties as far as overall are chemical, biological, and radiation, primarily radiation. I've known around the office as the "crazy Chernobyl guy".. So, I teach over there on the regular. For the past 18 months I've not been over there other than humanitarian aid, but hopefully soon we can get back over there and start teaching folks some radiation stuff. I've also been a fire service and emergency management instructor at the region and high school levels. I think realistically out of the four of us we can build a really good program for you guys. If that's what you're looking to do and you need the education. Knowledge is actually power, especially when you get on scene and you don't have any time to figure it out. So go ahead and hit us up. I can truly say that we love what we do and absolutely love what we do. Our biggest thing is we want to serve the communities in the State of Utah. If there's a way that we can come up with something together to make that happen it can fill that benchmark for us. Okay, Q&A.

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[German Coast Guard training Video Commercial]

Paul Christensen: So with that being said, what are you guys thinking about? This is your moment for questions and answers. You've got two of us in the room who are happy to field questions and take care of stuff. If you guys just kinda need time to sit and think about it, talk to us afterwards and we will come up with a plan of action. Any questions? What do you got?

Art Deyo: Our office regulates blasting for areas of the state, so areas that do blasting get permits from us. If you encounter someone in the County that's using explosives and they don't have a permit from us, we'll come down and have a chat with them. We've also become much more active in regulated fireworks to make sure those doing fireworks shows have State licenses, permits, and safety plans. In this building last year we had a training on pipelines and I got a call from MVFD stating, "Hey, are you still in town?" They stated that they had just found a bunch of explosives in a cave. I contacted the Utah County bomb squad and they came out and it made a bunch of people mad in town because they detonated stuff and it rattled some buildings. That's the whole bit. The ATF got mad - "we needed to be here." There are a lot of old mines here and that stuff was probably stolen. They wanted to trace it back to find out. In the future, if you come across any explosives you find just like that let us know and we will get a whole ATF team on that to start an investigation and then we will blow it up. Maybe take it a little farther out, like some rural area in Green River. [Someone from the crowd said that they identified a different spot] Anyways, if you need anything let us know, give us a call, send an email - anything, fireworks, explosives, chemicals. Permits are all online.

Paul Christensen: Just to clarify and stay in our lane side of things, we operate mainly as technical advisors to you on scene. So don't call us thinking that we are just going to pop in, suit up, and go down range and take care of your problem. That's not what we do. We come in and we'll help you figure out what your strategies need to be and what tactics are going to be the most safe. We will help you figure out what Federal assets you might need to make sure everyone goes home safe. That's kinda where we sit as far as value outside of the education process. Still no questions? They told me that I had thirty minutes and I wanted to leave time for questions.

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Art Deyo: If you are interested in training and want to go take some of these Federal trainings. There are law enforcement [specific] classes that you can take in Alabama. There's radiation classes outside of Las Vegas. There's classes in New Mexico. All that's free. Travel, stay, meal reimbursement - it's all free. Give me a call and send me a request for that training. I highly recommend at least the explosives class in New Mexico. There's a consortium class - if you have to take a class, get on board with that. They teach a lot of stuff. There's 280 classes available, specialty courses. They cover all your lodging, food, and such.

Monty Risenhoover: What type of HazMat stuff do you do with floods?

Paul Christensen: I kind of learned an interesting thing when we were talking about floods, as far as the big emergency management, what are we going to do, because we're all gonna be in Lake Bonneville again, right? And one thing that I did learn is that sandbags that have been contaminated with flood water are hazardous materials, so they are contaminated. So when you start looking at it you've got to figure out how much arsenic or cyanide is coming out of the hills. There's a lot of those things associated with ram and granite, Blackstone, sandstone, so anything really that flood water hits. There's a likelihood that it has a contaminant of some sort. So sandbags typically, as far as that, you can just take into the landfill and it's not a big deal. But you can't dump the sand out in your front yard. Once they are used, they are done.

Cora Phillips: I have messaging for that, if anyone is looking for it. I would just add that generally speaking, you don't want to enter flood waters because of potential contaminants - raw sewage, any chemicals that somebody might be storing in their garage, or debris. I've seen some things in my time with FEMA responding to flood events.

Paul Christensen: I can give you an example that just recently, we had a call that came across as the incident for the Weber River and it was about 15 minutes after a reported structure fire was going on in Morgan County and all that stuff that was burning came down that river and they had to boom the river to get everything picked back up. There was a lot of oily residue that we had to test and figure out. One of our biggest concerns, obviously, is that it involved a utility shed and so we have to be concerned about PCBs, some of the other factors of old school, electrical management. But that self happens all the time and those waters just like you're saying flood waters, become a huge part of that. And we do have local hazmat teams. Some of them carry the kits to do water testing, some of them don't. That would be one of those situations where if you contact us, we can make arrangements to have something show up. Anything else?

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Cora Phillips: Thank you, Paul. Excited to continue working with you and schedule some classes. Next, we have Daiko Abe. You might remember him from our last LEPC meeting a few months ago, for those of you just coming in, we do have a sign in sheet in the back and I want to remind you, this is an open and public meeting so any tactics will not be discussed here, but happy to discuss most other things.

Daiko Abe: Alright, thank you so much. I'm Daiko Abe. I recognize most of you from our workshop back in May where we discussed new mitigation actions and projects. Just by a show of hands, who's here from the public or newspaper or anything like that? Perfect. And there are seats up here as well. This is part of the local emergency planning committee meeting, but specifically, my portion is going to talk about the mitigation time. So if you're here, specifically for the mitigation plan, thank you for coming. So what we're doing right now is we're finalizing the Grand County All Hazard Mitigation Plan. The sign-in sheet in the back is really really important. I'll talk about why. The more public participation, the public's participation and involvement in this planning process is key so if you have not signed in please sign in, if you're from the public, you don't need to provide your title or your organization. If you are from an organization, please provide your title. This is one of the few plans that the County will actually submit to the state of Utah to FEMA. It goes through a very rigorous review process. If you've already looked at the draft plan on the website, you'll notice there's a lot of information and if you were to develop a plan yourself, there's probably a lot of information that you would not include the plan. We have included a lot right now. I think we're about 264 pages. A lot of it is just documenting the planning process and so FEMA came out with new guidance effective April 2023 and included a whole litany of additional requirements. When you go through the plan, you're going to notice there's a lot of information in there. And again, it may seem somewhat generic in terms of some of the impacts that may be for some of the hazards that aren't as prevalent here in Grand County. All that information must be included, otherwise, FEMA, when they're reviewing the plan, they'll indicate what the plan has not met and then we have to take it back and provide more information. Even the handout you have, as far as the risk assessment methodology, there's a lot of components, factors that can form that risk assessment. Again, if you were to do your own risk assessment, you would not include. This plan, specifically, is written for the County. However, I just want to note that we also in some ways write for FEMA because they're the ones that are reviewing the plan. There's about a 16 page crosswalk of different criteria that we have to meet and be demonstrating in the plan. So I just share that up front because as you review the plan you see a lot of things that just may seem like too much information and so everything, we've written to the guidance. On the website, and all actually go there now so you can see it, there is a designated web page on the Grand County government site and if you Google "Grand County, Utah Hazard Mitigation" this should be one of the first pages that shows up. This plan is mandated in terms of it needs to be updated and submitted to the state and revised once every five years. But the plan itself is more of a living document. So it's supposed to be reviewed and discussed in a form like this at least once a year, where you review your actions over the past hazards, emergency disasters that have occurred in the past year. Cora has created a landing page right now. Right now, the draft plan is included here. Following this meeting, we will update it with the newer version of the plan. And then as you go down, you'll see additional information about the plan. Because this is a living document, iIf you have additional comments or feedback that you want to include, you can click this link and it will direct you to a form where you can actually fill out, provide, your feedback and comments. Again, this is one of those documents and it's a public document, a public plan and so it's a plan that really highlights the risks and hazards. FEMA's specific focus is natural hazards so when they review your plan they're only going to look at the natural hazards. All the mandated hazards, active shooter, terrorism, hazmat, others - they're not even going to look at those elements.

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Daiko Abe: So the national hazards is the nexus of this plan. But again, if you go to the website, you'll be able to see the information. And once the plan is finalized, a final draft of the plan will be included on the website. If you have comments, feedback throughout the year, you can feel free to provide feedback via our form, or you can let Cora know, and we'll make sure that those projects and those inclusions are added into the plan. Here's why this plan is so important for the county. So again, once every five years, this plan has to be updated and submitted to the state and the defense for review. What this plan ensures is that it makes the county eligible for hazard mitigation assistance grant funding. So pre-disaster, before disaster happens, there's a number of different grants available, specifically the Building Resilient Infrastructure and

Communities Grant Program - the BRIC program. There's also the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program so for public works engineering those folks that are working roads and bridges as you have flooding issues whether it's creek based or flash flooding, there's a lot of different funding available from the Feds to help mitigate to replace, improve, retrofit different structures, and improve culverts. So yeah, if you have culverts that are undersized, you have federal funding that can be utilized, help pay for these projects. The Feds contribute 75% of the cost and the locals contribute 25% of the cost - that can be in-kind, that can be your supplies, equipment, labor. In-kind matches are absolutely permissible. But here's the important part about this planning and the project, so if you have a bridge replacement or low-lying roads that you want to elevate or provide some kind of flood mitigation and you go after these grants the grant application will ask first, "Are you part of the FEMA Approved Mitigation Plan." The answer - Yes, check. The second question they're gonna ask in the application is where in the plan you state you want to do that project. So as you're thinking about your county and the city of Moab, think about different projects, initiatives, things that you need to do whether it's wildfire related, flood related, severe winter storm, extreme heat route, think of the different projects. Think of the different initiatives you want to do in your community and recognize that potentially there's FEMA mitigation funding available to support you and actually doing these projects. The other side and the reason why this plan is so important.. Have you ever wondered when the President declares a disaster? -What does that mean? It means an influx of federal resources and support comes in, but it also opens up different post disaster mitigation funding. So, one of the key issues in our emergency management world is that oftentimes, if you turn on the news, you see the same disaster happening over and over and over in the same location being impacted. Whether it's flooding, or hurricanes or wildfire. So, the whole point of mitigation, when we're rebuilding our community after a disaster is at the front, the federal government gives you money to rebuild smarter and better. The law stipulates that, when you have a presidential disaster declaration the Feds come in and help you rebuild your community. The law stipulates: hey we're gonna help the City of Moab or your community rebuild to pre-disaster specifications, that's the law. So if you have a hospital that floods or has issues they're not going to build you a better hospital with Federal Fund on the post disaster side. What they will do is they're gonna rebuild to pre-disaster specifications. However, if we rebuild our hospital to pre-disaster specifications, the disaster happens again, what's gonna happen? The same thing, right? So the federal mitigation dollar says let's be smarter, so we're going to rebuild better and smarter and so these mitigation funds can support the construction and rebuilding in a better smarter way.

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Daiko Abe: So the reason why this mitigation plan is so important is that it ensures that your county and your community are eligible for the FEMA Disaster Mitigation Assistance. So one of the stipulations - Are you part of a FEMA approved mitigation plan? That has to be approved and adopted once every five years and then for those projects that you want to do - where in the plan do you say you want to do these projects? So as part of this process of updating your mitigation plan, we are required to do a very in-depth risk assessment. We took a look at all of the identified natural hazards based on input from previous meetings that we assessed and looked at them based on FEMA's criteria, and looked at historical probability and frequency of events, the impact, the exposure of assets, including people, places and things. We went and did an in-depth analysis of all your hazards so the mitigation plan should outline all the major events that have ever happened in Grand County in terms of frequency of events. As you're looking through the plan, if you see, "Wow, you really missed a significant event" - let us know. Our focus is the last five years, but we provide a lot of historical documentation as part of the updates here in your plan, it is basically a rewrite of your last plan. There's very little of your last plan. We took information, but it was basically a full rewrite of your last plan.

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Daiko Abe: We also included some man-made hazards. In the mitigation plan you'll see a section called "Other Hazards of Concern." Again this is your plan and not FEMA'a plan. Even though FEMA doesn't care about emerging technological hazards, we know that certain hazards - hazardous materials - business we discussed earlier. One of my first meetings here was when you had the false alarm with the active shooter, and our meeting got canceled because of that. Things happen.Transportation - that was based on your feedback. A lot of tourism, right? A lot of people - transportation is a major issue, right? Public health emergency - we just emerged from COVID-19, so we included a number of different manmade hazards. They're also included in the plan but maybe not the level of same analysis as the natural hazards as required by FEMA. Once we assess all your hazards, we determine: what are your top concerns, what specific locations have issues and problems. The next part of the mitigation plan, but the most important part is identifying mitigation projects and things that we're going to do, basically the solution to these problems. We identify a number of different issues related to flooding. So we worked with Bill, looked at roads and bridges and talked about certain areas that need improvements in terms of infrastructure, culverts. We talked about different ways of warning the public for flash flooding and other hazards. So we identify some of the issues and problems. The next steps of the plan is then to identify the projects. They represent solutions, how we're going to mitigate these hazards, and their impact and how they're affecting our people, our property and our infrastructure and so forth. A big part of this plan is a table of different mitigation projects we've identified in our previous workshop. As you are going through the plan, if you look for flooding and think, "Wow, you really miss an area that needs a lot of flood mitigation. There's an opportunity to mitigate" - Make sure you provide that information.

Daiko Abe: Buy that information reported, We're going to submit this plan here in a couple weeks so that we can get it through the Federal review process. But later on, let's say, two or three months, you identify new issues, new opportunities as part of the annual review process because it's a living document. You can continually review and update the plan over the next five years. Any questions to this point as far as what this plan is about and what we're actually doing. Yes, sir?

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Daiko Abe: We work mostly with county folks, not with the Utah communications. [muffled sound from audience]

Daiko Abe: Absolutely, yeah. So if that's an issue, I actually have some handouts that I'll give to you to note some of the issues and gaps. So FEMA, just kind of managing expectations, FEMA Mitigation grants - that's probably not the avenue to buy radios and repeaters. There's other homeland security grant dollars to support that. But certainly for wildfires, floods, some of those issues the mitigation dollars are helpful. The other thing to note is there's a lot of projects in here that won't necessarily be funded by FEMA mitigation grants. This plan is your plan not FEMA's plan. So there's things like to describe gaps, issues, right? That you describe, we can still note that in our plan because this plan provides leverage and justification for other initiatives whether funded locally or through other grant programs. Your point, it's noted and spot on because I know what you want, mitigation will pay for and it's very limited but this plan is not their plan, it's your plan. So if there are other things we want to include, absolutely. One of the requirements is that in addition to getting stakeholder engagement, we must give the public an opportunity to provide input and feedback. And so what I'm going to do is just briefly [show you]. We pushed out a survey and we had a number of public meetings and pushed this survey. We had 50 respondents, which is not a lot, right? We're a smaller County, so for a smaller County, It's actually not that bad. It's kind of a long survey. I wanted to, and we're actually required to do this, so one of the FEMA requirements is actually: how did you incorporate public input and feedback into the plan? The public participation input is actually really important, part of the mitigation plan, so I'm gonna - I know it's hard to see - go through it, just a couple quick questions and give you some insight into the public input and then I'll go into some of your input and then we'll talk about the hazards and their rankings and give you some visibility on some key things..

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Daiko Abe: This survey that's out there right now, we've used very similar questions throughout the Country - east coast, west coast, middle of the country, everywhere, rural, urban - it really doesn't matter. And if I didn't feel like your public responses were consistent with what we've seen, it would be too early to share and that wouldn't be very valuable. But actually, it was very interesting even with just 50 public responses how in line and consistent the responses were with what I've seen in other places. So when we ask the question, “What best represents your location?” a lot of the folks, obviously from Moab, a few of them from Castle Valley. Yes, Castle Valley has their own mitigation plan. So this plan is a Grand county and Moab plan only, but we still want wide participation. This question has been interesting, “Please indicate those activities you have done to prepare for emergencies and disasters. Please select all that apply.” The highest response has signed up for the Grand Alert notification system, emergency planning here in the state of Utah. You would think that more people would have an emergency plan. It's about 32-33%. Most places are about just like that, 30% of folks have an emergency plan. We don't ask them to define. It could just be in their head, usually that’s what it is. It is not on paper. Our goal would be that someone has a more defined emergency plan for their families, or their household - weather radio, because the cell phones we've seen that go down quite a bit again, in the state of Utah, I would have expected maybe a little bit more, 24-hour kits, but that’s similar to an emergency preparedness plan about 30% of folks. When we ask the question, I didn't include it here, “What might prevent you from doing these activities?

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Daiko Abe: A lot of times, around 40% of folks typically say “I don't know what to do,” so as part of our mitigation plan and our preparedness efforts, a lot of it comes down to education, educating the public. When we look at some of the open-ended responses in terms of “What can Grand County do to better prepare me?” They have requested town hall meetings. Hey, let us know how we can be better prepared, right? This next question is very interesting and again, very consistent with national trends. I’ve asked this question all over the country, “Please indicate where you go to obtain emergency and disaster related information.” What always strikes me and I've been asking these questions for about 12 years - the beginning of my career in emergency management. It used to be going to FEMA websites, government websites, to get information. One of the highest responses is social media. That used to blow my mind. I don't think we asked it here, but some surveys I even asked during an actual disaster, “Where would you go to get information?” In the last five to six years the number one response has been either some kind of alert notification, right? Social media, right? We look at word of mouth, right - which is similar, a little bit lower than social media, is about a little bit over 70%. Word of mouth is around 60%. To me, word of mouth and social media are the same thing because you're doing the exact same thing, you're kind of trusting what you want to verify. Trust, but verify. So what we always tell emergency managers and Government officials is you have to own that social media space, otherwise somebody else is gonna own it and provide a lot of this information, especially in a no-notice limited warning incident. Where are we gonna go? - straight to our smartphone. This has changed how we receive information and how we behave during an emergency. I see a lot of correlation between when everyone started getting smartphones and moving away from weather radios. Now we depend solely on our phones for a lot of information. It used to really concern me that social media is where everyone goes, again, it is absolutely information, but now I'm just recognizing this is how we operate as a society. As emergency managers, we need to command that space and be very active and proactive and provide meaningful good content so that people can be better prepared.

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Daiko Abe: So in our mitigation project, how this correlates to the mitigation plan is one of our mitigation projects is to be a lot more overt and intentional about communicating and interfacing with the public especially during disasters and emergencies. For someone like myself, that's just not a social media person, that's a lot for you and a lot of emergency managers are that way. If a disaster, say a snowstorm, impacted Grand County knocking out electricity and running water in your household, would your household be able to manage on its own for at least seven days? And this used to surprise me. Yes, 36%. No, 17% Do not know 3%, maybe 44%. I take the maybes and the no's and I put them together, seven days. We used to reduce that to just three days, where here we extended it to seven days to stretch people a little bit more, but again, a lot of us are in that first responder government space. So for most of us, seven days - we can manage. Think of a lot of the folks that have access and functional needs and their access to power and other dependencies; those are the populations that we especially need to be mindful of. When you look at seven days for some, absolutely depending on the nature of the incident, could be a lot, right. This question is more of a risk perception so we're basically trying to measure based on their perception, based on their household, what they consider to be high risk hazards - their top hazards. Kind of interesting, and a little bit not necessarily in line with our more quantitative based assessment: extreme heat 69.7%, drought 56%, flash flooding, severe weather, 40%. But certainly some of the heat related issues becoming more of a concern for long power outages 42%. So, again, we take that information, we look at it and we incorporate that into our findings, but again ours is a little bit more quantitatively based. What's interesting is we also ask the question, “Have you ever experienced property damage from a past incident?”

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Daiko Abe: I have never experienced property damage or loss from disaster 27%, I've explained minor property damage and loss from disaster, 61% Major 9% Catastrophic 3% so a lot of folks have experienced minor property damage. We actually asked them open-ended, “What did you actually experience?” It was usually wind, flood related so, even though risk perception, we see some of the drought extreme heat situations as a concern. What people actually experience is more in line with what our assessment actually shows in terms of our ranking, but still very good information in terms of informing our process and engaging the public. This question, the mobile phone with the survey portion, “Based on your perception of your jurisdiction's hazards, to what degree of emphasis, would you expect your jurisdiction to mitigate the following hazards?” We actually define mitigation with, “Don't know what that is?” - We define it for them. Interestingly, and consistent with our findings and our ranking flash flooding 75%, riverine and creek based flooding 65%, Wildfire 57%, but still drought, extreme heat, some of those concerns are still relatively high and then hazmat and so forth, a major transportation incident. So when we actually asked the public in terms of mitigation, doing something, what would you expect your jurisdiction to be doing is very consistent with our risk assessment findings and kind of where we're at in terms of how we assess the county. Last question, we asked a question about evacuation. We certainly hope no one will ever need to evacuate from their home. We're not asking the question because we've got to evacuate one day. Evacuation is a scenario-based way of understanding people's risk perception, public trust, willingness to do something.It's something people can visualize in their mind.

00:48:23

Daiko Abe: So we ask folks, “What might be some reasons why you won't be able to evacuate?” What do you think are some of the top reasons here in Grand County, the reasons why maybe someone might not be able to or won’t evacuate? - Road closures, transportation issues, lack of funds, interesting. I asked this question because in every single community I've ever been to, large, small, east coast, west coast, doesn't matter. The top answer, there’s always one or two, right. The only place was Madison County, Idaho. It's the only exception in all my years of asking this question. And you're right on par. So what do you think that might be? You here? Someone said it. Yes, pets! Next, what might prevent you from leaving your place of residence if there was an evacuation order? Pets, 40%.

00:49:34

Daiko Abe: It's almost always in that 40% range again, our population sample, for Grand County, it's not huge, because even with the limited response, what we had is so consistent with what we've seen. Actually, I'm sharing this because I think it still provides a lot of insights. Needing to care for another person, significant other 20% and pets 40%. We love our animals more than even us, right?

[muffled comment from audience] followed by reminder that the meeting is being recorded

00:50:17

Daiko Abe: So again, as first responders, government officials, emergency managers, this is great information. I remember, we started asking this question back in 2010. That is, I mean, lots of hurricanes, lots to be sure they had one pet shop for the whole entire county. We asked a similar question, it surprised me 12 years ago. Pets was number one, blew my mind. Now guess what, they have pet shelters all over the place, their planning acknowledges that pets or their service animals, comfort animals, whatever. Sometimes, it's the exotic animals that are the most challenging, right? So when you're looking at your emergency operations plans and your strategies, and your sheltering strategies especially with all the tourists that come through. I imagine they probably bring their pets, right? We have to kind of think about our furry friends and creatures, right? Someone had mentioned the need to stay home to protect property. That's pretty high, that's always, especially pretty high, Lack of funds is pretty high. No place to go. That one was an interesting one. And so again, when you're thinking about your sheltering strategy, these are all things that can be very, very helpful for most people, no obstacle will prevent them from going. But again, I call that out because it's consistent everywhere I go, except one place in Idaho, pets are number one. So again, when we're building our mitigation plan and our projects, and our strategies. I just wanted to kind of really emphasize why it's so important not just to get your feedback, but also the public's input because they're living it. Sometimes we don't always see what everyone else is going through and we want to make sure our plans are reflective of our entire population, especially those who are underserved, who may be lack resources have various medical needs and other special needs and so we just want to make sure our plans, our projects, reflect our whole community itself. I shared that because I just thought it might be interesting and really provide some additional validation as to why this plan is so important outside of the FEMA mandate, right? So hopefully each of you has a handout, it's gonna be our risk assessment document. So, as opposed to going through 200 pages with nucleus and probably already over a lot of time, each of you has a handout. It's a draft now. We've outlined your top hazards, right? So flash flooding, wildfires, the scores - the scores themselves are just a numeric quantitative way for us to rank your hazards. The correlation is your top hazards that we identify should have the most mitigation projects because we want to mitigate your top half, right? So don't overthink the ranking. If you look at this and think, “Wow, I really think drought should be higher than public health.” The biggest thing is we're quantifying what are your top hazards. Here, we're saying flash flooding, the urban type. Flooding, wildfires are some of your top hazards, the whole county, right?

00:53:58

Daiko Abe: Then you kind of have the middle tier hazards, the medium hazards, winter weather, ravine based flooding, extreme heat, straight-line winds, public health. And then you have kind of the 25th percent and below are considered more your low risk. They certainly happen, but in terms of their impact and consequence on the county or the likelihood of them occurring might be a little bit lower and so these are your lower hazards and so I look at them as high, medium, low. The purpose of this is our high hazards should definitely have a lot of mitigation projects and effort go toward these hazards because they have the biggest impact on our community. So what we want to do with this thing is in this public venue, before we send this plan off to FEMA, is to make sure we validate these rankings, have a discussion. In the plan itself I have all the data, right? So when we're looking at probability factors, we've got the data from 1952 for all the natural hazards, the made hazards. That's more dependent on local data so that's sometimes harder to get. We're looking at all the different historical events that have occurred - wildfire events, flash floods - we documented them all in the plan. In terms of the extent, the magnitude, an earthquake we know it's pretty low because the likelihood of having a 9.0 earthquake here based on Geologic, USGS modeling is very, very, very low, right? So the magnitude or extent of the hazard, for certain ones, are just gonna be less. Vulnerability is a measure of exposure, right? It's not the impact. It's what assets - people property, public infrastructure - are exposed to certain hazards. Certain hazards that have a larger geographic footprint are going to score higher. So there's some bias built into the model that we recognize so we weigh them less, right? Impact looks at six to seven different categories in terms of if that event happens, what would be the impact on the economy, on lives, on infrastructure? What impact does climate change have on these hazards? So the sum of weighted impact factors, all these are weighted differently based on order of importance and influence. The consequence for is, if that event happened, What would be the score. Total risk is a measure of the probability times the consequence so you may have certain hazards that are low probability, high consequence. Their consequence will be scored higher but the likelihood of it happening is lower. It's going to score lower in terms of the total risk for terrorism, weapons of mass destruction here in Grand County. The impact would be huge, but the likelihood is very low so it's a little bit lower in our ranking. So looking at just the overall score and using your common sense, your knowledge of Grand County, the City of Moab and wherever you live. What does it look like? That's what I want to get from you today.

00:57:31

Daiko Abe: We go through and analyze all the data. But at the end of the day, I always find that you guys know best. You live here. You experience it. You know your community. To me, the last measure of our risk assessment is using subject matter knowledge. This needs to pass the common sense test. If all of a sudden we have tornadoes as your number one answer hazard, you all would probably laugh at me. And I can show you the number of times you've had a tornado. So I want to make sure that this passes the common sense test from your standpoint. I can already tell you, I have two areas where I think, maybe the hazard should be higher, but I kind of want to know your input before I inject my personal thoughts into this process. So any hazards here that you just think, "Wow, it's way too high."

Meeting Participant: So what's the difference between flash flood or river or stream flood?

Daiko Abe: Flash urban based flooding is a lot of time, with our storm water capacity issues, when we have really heavy rain and it just inundates our urban infrastructure. That's more the flash flooding. It is a little tricky in terms of how FEMA defines it and even in historical documents of it. I know there's a little bit of overlap especially here in Moab with some of the flooding that has occurred because of really really strong monsoon-like rains and we obviously have pretty strong floods. The riverine is more just like our spring runoff. Our spring run off and snow melt that we had in the spring versus the monsoonal rainfall.

Meeting Participant: They just seem really similar.

Daiko Abe: Yes, they're both under the flood category, but we try to differentiate because some of the mitigation actions differ a little bit based on ravine based, creek based, urban based, stormwater type of thing.

01:00:00

Meeting Participant: [concern that Hazmat should be higher on list, seeing a lot of transport trucks, armored trucks, etc] Highway 191 is a major corridor and if that shuts down, you are stuck in this town.

Meeting Participant: Those trucks are transporting weather balloons, nothing to see… [audience laughter]

Daiko Abe: Our Fire Marshall might be more informed on this, but sometimes HazMat is hard to plan for because you don't always know what's coming through. So as a mitigation project, you can do a hazardous materials flow study. I don't know if that is something that the state has pushed or when the last time one has been done here.

Art Deyo: It's probably been 5 or 6 years since maybe 7 we did one in Monticello and sat there with binoculars watching the trucks pass through. It's a 24-hour operation. [indistinguishable chatter on recording due to distance from microphone] We can do one here.

Daiko Abe: Sometimes our rankings are hard because we lack data. If we do a hazardous materials flow study as a hazard mitigation project then you have a little bit more visibility when it comes to what's actually coming through your county and the community. You guys know what a hazardous materials flow study is? It's basically a survey of what materials, what contents come through. And so it's a very specific plan and methodologically you're surveying all the different trucks and so forth sometimes rail. It depends on the need.

Art Deyo: By the way, we did do a rail flow study in Green River, so that does come through your County and we can provide that so you can see what's coming through down the rail line. You also have a line that runs from Crescent Junction down to the UMTRA and they're hauling all that radioactive stuff. We can provide that so you have all of that information.

Daiko Abe: Another blind spot we have is cyber security incidents. In the plan right now we provide a lot of examples from across the whole country, not specific to Grand County. That's sometimes a gap in data, but a lot of times we know cyber is a big concern, big issue, a growing emerging threat. But in terms of data, we sometimes struggle. So if you have to have some information, good data, certain things that have happened here in the county, that's an area where we can certainly improve. So, some of this ranking is influenced by just data available to you here.

01:03:55

Meeting Participant: [muffled] concerning large amounts of people and prolonged power outage

Daiko Abe: So this long power outage isn't a traditional hazard we normally include in the hazard mitigation plan. That is something that came out of this group from our previous meeting concerns. Again, a big blind spot for us here is data. So we've gone through to capture, I think you had one earlier this year, maybe an 8-hour outage, maybe it was only 4 hours, but getting information from the power company is sometimes pretty hard. I think there was one in 2018 as well that was 8 hours long, but sometimes data is hard, but we know the impact could be significant especially for our underserved, access and functional needs populations that are power dependent and so forth. So again, cyber security, power outage, to a certain degree has met in terms of the vulnerability of the county but not impact signal. But with hazmat, every incident needs to be recorded so we have those documented in the plan. But sometimes with man-made hazards we have the data gap challenge as well.

01:05:31

Daiko Abe: So this is kind of a FEMA prescribed risk assessment that we expanded significantly because a lot of times with FEMA's ranking if low, medium, high or consequence and probability for factors, we have close to about 17 different factors. So we're looking at the data and then scoring it based on the information, based on a prescribed methodology.

Cora Phillips: So historical data, how many times has this occurred in the past, the potential - maybe it hasn't happened yet but because all these factors kind of exist creates the potential, and then also the amount of individuals or property that would be impacted during these events.

Meeting Participant:

Daiko Abe: Yes, so we are the contractor that was hired to help develop the mitigation plan. We specialize in updating and developing mitigation plans.

Chris Tulls: Yeah. And so yes, can you tell me more about you and your company and how you got started. How were you selected and all that?

Daiko Abe: I will let Cora go into all that, but we're an emergency management consulting firm. This is where we specialize. We do mitigation plans everywhere, and then, because of the very prescribed nature of the planning, the requirements, there's a lot and goes into the development process. I'll stay after the meeting. I'd be happy to talk more about me and my background. The one that I did want to highlight that I thought perhaps is a little too low, we kind of went through it with my internal consulting team and we looked at the data and we went through this, is that landslides potentially seemed a little low. Based on the data and information, the geographic footprint, especially when you look at some of the mapping analysis it's very defined. But I just wanted to make sure that wasn't too low from your perspective.

Meeting Participant: [indistinguishable] A huge rockfall on highway 128 could really have a significant impact. Low probability, high consequence.

Daiko Abe: And we can even show in the plan itself, you know when, like I said, when we look at landslides. Again, way over Cora's time. I'm gonna hurry up here.

Cora Phillips: You're okay.

Daiko Abe: When we look at landslides and some of the different historical events that we've captured and then you look at some of the high hazard areas and issues. And then this kind of maps out historical areas, where landslides that have historically occurred, we map all that out. But that's one area where it did seem like, perhaps, I'll work with Cora. That one might go up a little bit just because it seemed a little bit lower once we kind of did all the analysis.

Meeting Participant: Yes, I have a question about where hail is placed on this.

01:09:21

Daiko Abe: Historical occurrences, and some of that we depend on the National Weather Service and their storm database where they document all the different events. They also articulate damages. That's one. And then, FEMA has a separate national risk index. They also measure all your hazards. Ours, I think it's a lot more accurate than FEMA's, but we look at a number of different sources on that. If you have thoughts, or maybe think that should be higher, I'll stay behind, we can chat about the hail. We can look into the data and then we can kind of look and get your input on that.

Cora Phillips: And with the major transportation incidents, we used to scale of more than five deaths that occurred during that traffic incident. It's not to say that we haven't had traffic incidents in Grand County, but using that number.

Didar Charles: With the major transportation it's probably the same when looking at these factors so it's not the only problem.

01:10:43

Daiko Abe: Right, there's a lot of other factor elements as well. This is just for visibility. On the previous ranking, we use a different methodology, not quite as many factors that they looked at. The hazards were a lot broader as well. Last time, five years ago, severe weather was number 1, flooding number two, wildfire 3, drought 4, landslides five and so forth. So again, the methodology matters a lot and we look at a lot of different factors to include. The most important thing, again, we extend and I find that the risk assessment is very interesting, really insightful. But ultimately, the goal of the risk assessment is to help us. We've had consensus on what are our top hazards, right? We're looking at our top hazards that keep us up at night that could have the greatest impact on our community. The correlation to the plan is those hazards should have the most mitigation actions and projects and without going into the whole plan and going into each action we crosswalk and provide a visual of flooding. You have a number of different mitigation projects identified to mitigate flooding. Wildfire has quite a few. Severe winter weather has quite a few. The one thing I'll say about the mitigation actions. Some of them are purposely written generically and the reason why we include a lot of generic projects is we don't have a crystal ball. We can't anticipate every issue or every need that will come from a disaster that happens here in the county. But what this plan does is it gives you the ability to seek and receive funding, right? So, if those projects aren't included especially in a post disaster environment and you don't have the project identified and FEMA says, "where in the plan do state you want to do this," and you can't point to it, you potentially jeopardize funding. So we purposely include projects generically so that you can point back to the plan for justification. So there is a certain bit of strategy involved in ensuring we're putting the county the best position possible in the event something were to happen.

01:13:06

Daiko Abe: So finally just to recap and I'll stay after and we can dive into the plan if you'd like. In terms of our project schedule, our goal is to finalize the plan this month. It's on your website. It's been up for a month. Please go there. If you have feedback, reach out to Cora or reach out to me. The state Federal review process is typically about 45 days. Sometimes it takes longer, especially if FEMA is busy, we're in hurricane season now. So sometimes, if there's a lot of disasters happening that will delay their review. That's why we're trying to get this plan in early so it goes through the State and federal review. Once a plan comes back, Cora will receive a letter saying that your plan has been approved pending adoption. At that point, the county, and the city of Moab needs to formally adopt the plan resolution. At that point, you have a FEMA approved mitigation plan, but this is a living document so as you meet annually to review your hazards, review your projects, you have an opportunity to continually review this plan, update this document and then get ready for the next update in five years. So with that, thank you.

Cora Phillips: Thank you all for coming. This is an excellent turn out. I really appreciate you all being here and participating in this plan. The past couple days, I was in the Salt Lake area as part of a hazard mitigation plan workshop. Daiko is making sure that we're meeting all those elements that are kind of new for this year in the plan update process. Thank you Daiko for guiding us through that process and providing us so much support. And thank you to all of you for participating and taking the time to review that. This is not the only plan in Grand County that we're working on. We're working on our emergency operations plan, flood emergency action plan, there were comments during our last LEPC meeting and I've made additions to that. So I feel that it's where it needs to be. But like the hazard mitigation plan, it is a living document and we are continuing to update that as needed. So as with the increased flows that occurred on Mill Creek last week, we are continuing to look at the plan and revise it as necessary to make sure that it meets our needs.

01:15:41

Cora Phillips: Tier II reporting, you remember from our last session, if you are representing an organization that has a mass quantity of hazardous materials, please go through the Tier II reporting process. If you have any questions about that, I can certainly guide you through that process.

Cora Phillips: If for some reason, someone's here that it's not received my emails for this meeting, let them know that I can make sure that I include you in emails in the future. Show of hands - anyone that's missing in my email? Do you get too many of them?

Cora Phillips: [Audience member stated that they added their email to the sign in sheet] Perfect!

Cora Phillips: Let's see, program updates and reports, training and exercises - we had an active shooter preparedness workshop with Jamison Moody from CISA. That was hosted at Star Hall, for City and County employees. I think we've had 50-60 people attend. Show of hands, who was there? Awesome. Some of you all missed out. It was really great. We had a lot of participation. It was very well received and as a second add-on to that Jamison Moody and his team are going to be conducting physical security assessments for a lot of our county buildings to help further improve our emergency management efforts.

Cora Phillips: Upcoming training, we have the Southeast Utah Health Department will be working with us for an exercise on September 27th, that's in collaboration with San Juan County as well. That'll be a joint exercise. We're also working with UMTRA, we're hoping to schedule training in the fall, so stay tuned for that. Community outreach: thank you for those that subscribe to the Facebook page. It's kind of getting up and running and I'm continuing to add outreach material. The PIO group has been wonderful at maximizing the reach of that information. When something is posted, it goes to the Sheriff's Office page, it goes to the City of Moab Page, Moab City Police, etc. We have the Grand County Roads Department. Thank you Bill

Jackson's. His team placed our new “When flooded, turn around. Don't drown.” signs at our low water crossings in the area to encourage people to take an alternate route when, for example, Stocks Drive has water running over it.

Cora Phillips: The Moab Sun and Times Independent have been really gracious in sharing flood preparedness information with the public. It’s been really wonderful. We've had interviews with KUTV just last week, we did hit that one year mark for the flooding in August of 2022. So it is very fresh on peoples minds and they were also encouraging flood preparedness. These are partnerships that we are really proud of.

Cora Phillips: Our PIO group is currently working on preparedness for the annular ring of fire eclipse. Has anyone heard of it? I know the park service has, come on. So it is occurring on October 14, we are not in the direct viewing path. However, Mexican Hat, located in San Juan County is, so we are expecting a lot of visitation. SIAC analysts are anticipating 78,000 to 314,000 visitors to the state of Utah or from other parts of Utah for the event. While we might not see 314,000 we do expect a portion of those visitors. As many of you know, October is already a very busy time of year for us. We have some information, flyers, in the back that Robert with Grand County economic development was kind enough to create for us. I think they are awesome. It was also in collaboration with the Trail of Ambassador Program. You can take a look. That was based on guidance that I received from the EM from Teton County, WY that experienced the total eclipse in 2017, and some of the issues that they saw. So you will probably start seeing them distributed to the public in the very near future along with other preparedness messages for the public. If they are concerned about the influx of tourism, we are encouraging them to stock up with groceries and filling up their vehicle with fuel. Any questions about anything that I have discussed so far? Anything to add? Whitney?

01:20:56

Whitney Coonrod: The State will be activating their EOC for this event and sharing information.

Cora Phillips: Information is also posted on the Grand County website dicovermoab.com/2023eclipse

Meeting Participant: What was that? What was posted?

Cora Phillips: The annular eclipse that is occurring in October, the flier.

Meeting Participant: Sorry, this thing (HVAC) is a little loud.

Cora Phillips: It is also posted on the Grand County website and Facebook. If you can’t hear me, on that note. Tell me to speak up. I will not be offended at all. Alright, I’ll speak up. Funding and grants: we had funding from the state for flood mitigation efforts. As part of spring runoff, Grand County was able to receive $70,000 of that funding, which is pretty awesome. We were able to fund a portion of a culvert cleaning device that Bill Jackson has been using with this crew, three variable message signs, the when flooded turn around signs, skid steer attachment that fills sandbags very expeditiously, and some of Kara's work with Rim to Rim Restoration which was also included in our hazard mitigation plan and future efforts. Thank you, Kara.

Cora Phillips: I'm continuing to work on a precipitation monitoring system, working with Lisa Wilkowlak with the BLM, it has been a bit of a process and learning experience for me. Much of Mill Creek, Kara’s laughing in the back if you can’t see that online. Mill Creek is in a BLM wilderness study area so it has

Impacted the timeline for the project, bringing that project fruition. It's difficult, but Lisa is wonderful and we're actually looking at placing those monitoring stations on the area pit toilet vents. So that's a way to kind of get around that process and expedite the data collection until we can have a more comprehensive flood warning system in place. We're already working towards that and the City of Moab is funding the first phase of scoping for that project and we'll probably have meetings, starting sometime in September. Any questions on that?

01:23:34

Cora Phillips: Also, with that, we are looking at the feasibility for incorporating a PA system that will broadcast verbal alerts. As we have a huge influx of tourism, a siren can mean many different things depending on what part of the world you live in. It could mean anything from a nuclear attack to the fire department having a call for service. So we want to mitigate that by providing some type of voice notification with that. We are in the middle of monsoon season, as some of you are probably aware, Mill Creek last week flashed. The gage in town, in Moab, it read 350 cfs. We had some alerts that went out just based on the radar initially to kind of let folks know that it was a potential and then a WEA or text message alert was sent out to those that would have potential for impact once that the flash was confirmed. I'm working on the after action report for that. So if anyone wants to speak with me afterwards on the details of that, I'm happy to share the information that I can with you.

Cora Phillips: With fire season coming up right after monsoon season, we are working with arches ice to include some fire prevention messaging from Utah Fire Sense in their firewood bundles. I talked with Miguel and was kind enough to partner with us on that. I'm excited about that. I don't have any special events that I need to speak about today other than the ring of fire eclipse. But if anyone has any special events that they're concerned about, please let me know, and I'm happy to discuss that further.

01:25:31

Cora Phillips: Anyone that wants to take this time to speak for our round table report?

Ron Daily: I'm with the UMTRA project. We're going to host an exercise. We are going to have one person injured in the contamination area. We want to make the drill as realistic as possible. The DOE wants to make sure that we do our best to have plenty of agencies engaged and involved with this. We also want to do what's best for other agencies, if they want to see something with this exercise. Let us know and we can include it in the exercise. Whether it's decontamination or focused injuries. We are more than willing to adapt to that. We will send out some more information on that shortly. We are aiming for mid October, but we are flexible. If there is any information that you want to include, just let us know. You can send that to Cora.

Whitney Coonrod: I just wanted to give you an update on the statewide flood declaration that we had during spring runoff. The State of Utah has done kind of a statewide umbrella declaration through FEMA. So there's 23 million dollars in damages throughout the whole state and I just wanted to make sure that you were all aware that Grand County submitted damages as part of that. Remind me was that on Mill Creek?

Cora Phillips: It was the low water crossing on Old City Park and Kerby.

Whitney Coonrod: So Cora and Bill Jackson and Bill Hulse put together a preliminary damage assessment and submitted it so Grand County has been included in that disaster declaration to FEMA so we are waiting to hear back on that. That was submitted on August 11th. We will let you know what comes of that. Additionally, the RISK map or the FEMA flood map. They are redoing those maps. Next is Grand [County]. That should start, maybe December. They're waiting on LiDAR. So probably around December, we'll hear back. Just a word to the wise, if you have any concerns, [indistinguishable] the future maps will be incorporated into your plan. Thank you. That's all I have.

Cora Phillips: Thank you Whitney. Anyone else would like to share from their organization?

Cora Phillips: Alright, looks like we are done. Thank you so much everyone for coming. If you'd like to stay after, I'll be here. Thank you.

Meeting ended after 01:29:11