

2020 WARN Chairs Meeting Summary

Date and Time: November 5, 2020: 12:00 PM – 4:30 PM Eastern

Location: Virtual event using the GoToTraining Platform

Objectives:

1. Discuss current initiatives.
 2. Identify future capabilities of the WARNs and resources needed to accomplish them.
 3. Identify emerging issues and potential solutions.
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Action Items

WARNs

- Let the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) know if interested in conducting a functional exercise in 2021 with associated improvement planning sessions.
- Provide updated snapshots for the 2020 WARN Progress Report, when requested.
- Please let EPA know of any webinar topics should be added to the current list (on page 10).

AWWA

- Continue to share information nationally about COVID-19 and potential water sector needs during emergencies.

EPA

- The EPA shared the following resources to all WARN Chairs following the meeting:
 - EPA Water and Wastewater Critical Infrastructure Letter
 - Example Critical Workforce Approval Letter
 - Arlington County (VA) Department of Environmental Services (DES) COVID-19 Exposure and Testing Protocols
 - FlaWARN Considerations in Providing and Accepting Mutual Aid in a Pandemic
 - November 19, 2020 Pennsylvania Black Sky Workshop Flyer
 - Cape Fear Public Utilities Flow Restrictor White Paper
- The EPA will also share any other relevant resources with the group as they are received (e.g., COVID-19 resources, recruitment letters and packages).

WARN Quick Hitters

COVID-19 Roundtable Discussion

The WARN Chairs discussed COVID-19 impacts to the water sector and the work that is being done at all levels of government to support the sector:

- Mike Snyder (PaWARN) described a situation that occurred at a Pennsylvania utility. An operator tested positive for COVID-19 and had interacted with the other operators at the utility as well, which led to concerns that all operators were exposed. The utility did not have enough staff to quarantine all potentially exposed operators and at the time rapid testing was not available in the area. The utility tried to get operators tested at local urgent care facilities but was told that water and wastewater staff were not essential workers and needed two referrals. Mike was interested in knowing if other WARN representatives have encountered similar

2020 WARN Chairs Meeting Summary

situations and if state agencies have been helpful in ensuring that water sector staff are considered “essential” and have access to testing?

- Kevin Morley (AWWA) described the [Families First Coronavirus Protection Act](#), which requires certain employers to provide employees with paid sick leave or expanded family and medical leave for specified reasons related to COVID-19 through December 2020. However, this Act provided exemptions for emergency responders including public works personnel, who have special skills necessary to maintain facility operations. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) recognizes the water sector as essential. Utilities should work with their local public health agency to determine testing availability for essential workers.
- Ernie Lau (HIWARN) noted that the Honolulu Board of Water Supply (HBWS) has worked with city and county governments to get access to testing, including rapid tests. Any employee that tests positive must notify their supervisor and the city conducts contact tracing and the staff member quarantines. HBWS has taken several precautions to reduce the potential for spread including requiring masks and social distancing, closing lunchrooms, implementing temperature checks, instituting flexible scheduling, teleworking if possible and requiring that windows be open in vehicles.
- Mike Snyder (PaWARN) noted that utility staff in Pennsylvania have a letter that lists them as essential during a snow emergency and it would be great if there was something similar to use during COVID-19 related to testing. He reiterated the challenges related to testing and the differentiating guidelines across counties, states and the federal government.
 - EPA worked with AWWA and other agencies to develop a letter that promoted the importance of recognizing water and wastewater staff as essential workers (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-03/documents/wheeler_gov_covid-19_ow_3-27.pdf), but it has been a challenge to link this to testing. Brian Pickard and Dawn Ison (EPA) suggested that the sector work with state agencies in a top-down approach to promote testing at the local level.
- Scott Kelly (FlaWARN) asked if other WARN representatives have access to any procedures regarding how to manage their water sector workforce during a pandemic.
 - Kevin Morley (AWWA) noted that other utilities and organizations have developed some guidance, including AWWA with the information available at: <https://www.awwa.org/Resources-Tools/Resource-Topics/Coronavirus#10681531-resources>.
 - Steve Bieber (NCRWARN) shared guidance from Arlington County (VA) DES COVID-19 Testing Protocol with all participants.
- Scott Kelly (FlaWARN) shared that there has been a carbon dioxide (CO₂) shortage in Florida and that utilities have been seeking ways to improve the supply chain.
 - Kevin Morley (AWWA) noted that there are a limited number of providers who deliver CO₂ in Florida. Overall, supplies are limited, and delivery costs are increasing as suppliers must go farther to find it. In some states, food grade is an acceptable alternative to NSF-60. However, it is expected that when vaccines become available, dry ice for vaccine cooling will further stress CO₂ supplies.
 - Brian Pickard (EPA) noted that the EPA is developing guidance and templates for utilities regarding potential supply issues for key resources.
- Eric Hatcher (NCWaterWARN) brought up water shutoff moratoriums during the pandemic. These moratoriums have financial impacts on utilities in the short term, even though the payment will still be due eventually. Some utilities have been able to put flow restrictors on the

2020 WARN Chairs Meeting Summary

utility side of the service for non-paying residential customers, while others have been able to shut off non-paying commercial customers. The residential flow restrictors allow for flow of 1-2 gallons per minute, which is enough water for sanitation and drinking.

- Steve Bieber (NCRWARN) noted that moratoriums are set by the state.
- Pat Credeur (LaWARN) reiterated that moratoriums make sense, but the order should make clear that the homeowner is still required to pay their bill once the moratorium is lifted.

ESF-3 Developments and Current Activity – Brian Pickard, EPA Headquarters

Brian Pickard (EPA) provided an update related to federal water sector mission assigning through Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and initiatives to increase the visibility of the water mission in the National Response Framework. Water sector mission assigning is currently scattered among multiple ESFs and the water sector is the only FEMA Community Lifeline that does not have its own ESF. The EPA has been working with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to stress the benefits of all water sector missions being assigned to ESF-3 (Public Works and Engineering) or to establish a specific Water Sector ESF. As part of this effort, EPA Headquarters also has been working with the EPA Regions to ensure that they could execute mission assignments through ESF-3. If no specific Water Sector ESF is established, the EPA has requested that EPA be elevated to an ESF Co-Coordinating or Co-Primary agency along with USACE to lead water sector mission assignments in ESF-3. It was noted that USACE does not have water sector subject matter expertise, so the agency often leans on the EPA for support under the current organization. On a related topic, Eric Hatcher (NCWaterWARN) also noted that the USACE Emergency Power Facility Assessment Tool (EPFAT) has been discontinued.

Water Sector Resource Typing Update – Kevin Morley, AWWA and Christine Herndon, Herndon Solutions Group

Kevin Morley (AWWA) and Christine Herndon (Herndon Solutions Group) provided an overview of the November 2019 AWWA [Water Sector Resource Typing Guidance](#) which updated the 2008 AWWA Resource Typing Manual to integrate lessons learned over the past ten years. FEMA has accepted all water sector-based teams into its guidance, but they are still reviewing non-water sector-based teams. Christine noted that resource typing supports the America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) Section 2013 requirements for community water systems (CWSs) serving a population over 3,300 to determine the resources which can effectively be mobilized as well as the limitations of their response capabilities. AWWA is in the process of developing a toolkit that mimics the FEMA requirements in the resource typing framework and will provide workbooks for a utility to start developing their capabilities and typing those teams and resources. The tool will also likely include an easy fill-in way to develop mission ready packages (MRPs). Scott Kelly (FlaWARN) noted that recent mission requests from the Florida Division of Emergency Management did not require the use of resource typing in the past hurricane season.

2020 WARN Chairs Meeting Summary

WARN Reports – Accomplishments and Challenges

Dawn Ison (EPA) asked each WARN Chair in attendance to describe their WARN’s recent accomplishments and current challenges. The information they provided is in the following table:

WARN	Recent Accomplishments and Current Challenges
Arizona	AzWARN now has 33 members (a notable increase) and is still a special committee within the AZ Water Association, which continues to keep track of funds provided through voluntary membership dues. AzWARN continues to be involved in mask distribution efforts and has increased communication with members because of the pandemic. The committee has updated the Operational Plan and AzWARN flyer. AzWARN held an EPA-sponsored Functional Exercise (FE) on September 22, 2020.
California	CalWARN now has over 400 members and is registered as a 501c3 charity, which should help with fundraising efforts. CalWARN was involved in the successful delivery of 140,000 masks thus far. CalWARN now has an assigned chair and co-chair in all regions (first time ever) and would like to have county chairs in the future. CalWARN representatives have been working on improving GIS capabilities, including fire mapping, and to promote the importance of vaccine priority for water sector personnel.
Colorado	CoWARN has 258 members and has added 93 new members thus far in 2020. Members provided assistance to help a community arrange for an emergency calcite delivery. Some systems requested assistance with filling staffing shortages caused by COVID-19 and CO Rural Water as able to assist. CoWARN has helped in the delivery of 60,000 masks so far and recently reached out to all members to ask them to verify their contact information.
Connecticut	CtWARN has 25 members and this year members shared resources because of a tornado. CtWARN was involved in setting up points of distribution (PODs) for masks and partnered with the Atlantic States Rural Water Association to distribute 40,000 masks to date. CtWARN incorporated into CTAWWA to help with visibility. The CtWARN website is currently being upgraded. The committee is still interested in identifying new ways to engage the existing membership outside of its core mission and to promote CtWARN membership to meet AWIA Section 2013 requirements.
Delaware	DEWARN has 19 members, which includes all large utilities and communities in the state. DEWARN members are prepared to support each other if there is a need due to COVID-19 impacts. DEWARN representatives partnered with the Delaware Rural Water Association and the state Office of Drinking Water to set up mask distribution locations. Rob Penman will be retiring in the next year and is working with the committee on succession planning and identifying his replacement as DEWARN Chair.
Florida	FlaWARN has over 260 members and representatives have been involved with the successful distribution of over 160,000 masks so far. In addition, FlaWARN was able to procure 5,000 KN95’s for purchase by members. FlaWARN members provided assistance after Hurricanes Laura and Sally in 2020. Representatives are working with state emergency management agency (EMA) regarding new pre-deployment resource initiatives. In one instance, state EMA directly mission-assigned the members with the FlaWARN-maintained generators. The generators were pre-deployed to a location and sat unused for several days when they could have been used elsewhere. FlaWARN members prefer to deploy generators when needed, utility-to-utility.

2020 WARN Chairs Meeting Summary

Georgia	GAWARN has over 50 utility members and 13 representative utilities were involved in the successful distribution of masks. Currently, GAWARN is exploring the need to establish pre-defined resource staging locations prior to a potential hurricane landfall.
Hawaii	HIWARN has 3 county members that cover 95% of the population, although Maui has not yet been able to become a member. HIWARN representatives have been involved in distributing 10,000 masks and HIWARN held its first statewide FE on October 12, 2020.
Idaho	IdWARN has 68 members, having added two in 2020. There has been an increase in coordination between the member utilities and their county emergency management counterparts due to increased frequency of fires, drought, and flooding. County EMAs are participating in quarterly meetings, including prioritization of COVID vaccines. IdWARN representatives have been pushing for water sector employees to be prioritized for COVID-19 testing and the network plans to ask members to review and update their contact information if needed. IdWARN is currently re-building the Steering committee as there has been a recent retirement movement. One challenge is with turnover at utilities who sign the MAA then retire and do not pass on the agreement.
Illinois	ILWARN has over 90 members and is an Illinois Section AWWA committee. There were 10-15 new members join this year, which is the most in a long time. ILWARN members volunteered to distribute masks and the committee held weekly meetings, as needed, to discuss COVID-19 related issues with the membership.
Indiana	InWARN has over 160 members (17 new members between April and September of this year) and has become the point of contact for state agencies when there is a water sector emergency. InWARN representatives have been working with state agency representatives to ensure that water sector personnel are considered and treated as essential. InWARN was so successful in mask distribution that the EMA asked them to also coordinate the distribution of 750 no-contact thermometers. Many water sector utilities saw an increase in early retirements due to COVID-19 and fatigue and there were many calls to see if mutual aid could be used for long-term assistance for operators to fill the gap until a new operator is hired. Through utility conversations it was determined that InWARN is suited for emergency assistance, not as staff replacements, and systems should use contract operators until a new operator is brought on board.
Iowa	IOWARN has over 70 members and representatives worked with the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department to set up mask distribution sites and to distribute thermometers. One system reached out with drought issues but ended up not needing assistance.
Kansas	KSMAP has 180 members and its electrical utility members facilitated assistance following electrical outages in 2020. KSMAP has distributed 40,000 masks. In addition, KSMAP members have been involved in EPA-sponsored black sky and incident command system training. During the pandemic, systems have been preparing for potential shortages of operators due to quarantine requirements and have found that resource sharing has been a challenge due to travel restrictions. One question that is being proposed is what is the WARN's role in cybersecurity? How does the WARN approach systems who have been compromised and what, if any, assistance can be provided?

2020 WARN Chairs Meeting Summary

Kentucky	<p>KYWARN has over 60 members and coordinated mask delivery efforts have gone well (in second round of distribution now). Members assisted a storm-impacted community that had 6,000 customers without water and another 17,000 under a boil water advisory by sharing five generators for approximately 7-10 days. The state tried to distribute no-contact thermometers to water sector utilities, but they went to public health who redistributed them to school systems before they could be delivered. Five water systems have reported issues with COVID-19. A system in the Cynthiana area received staff assistance from a neighboring utility. Over 275 operators across the state have added their name to a list of people willing to help a system that needs assistance due to operators being out after testing positive for COVID-19.</p>
Louisiana	<p>LaWARN has over 780 members and the network now has access to an emergency response trailer capable of transporting a generator. Members helped conduct damage assessments at over 100 utilities following Hurricane Laura and the committee plans to have a March 2021 LaWARN workshop.</p>
Maine	<p>MEWARN has over 130 members after gaining nine new members thus far in 2020. Matt Demers is the new Chair and has been working to verify current member contact information and has hosted webinars to reengage the membership. The MEWARN committee would like to build better coordination between utilities and emergency management. Many communities are dealing with drought in 2020 and are working on emergency drinking water supplies, including bulk water hauling.</p>
Minnesota	<p>MnWARN now has 430 members and has not had any activations thus far in 2020. The Board has continued to hold virtual meetings during the pandemic, but member engagement has been challenging due to virtual meeting fatigue. The Board plans to verify member contacts and would like to capture both primary and alternate contacts.</p>
Missouri	<p>MoWARN has 50 members and is now a Missouri Section AWWA subcommittee. The Section is expected to sponsor a new website in the future. Frank Genovese is the new Chair and is working with the MO Rural Water Association to coordinate with existing members and gain new members.</p>
Montana	<p>MTWARN has 13 members and is in the process of increasing outreach to non-member utilities by sending out brochures. MTWARN Board representatives have been involved in biweekly meetings to discuss mask distribution and share training opportunities. In addition, the mutual aid agreement was restructured to supersede all the others, so the Board is reaching back out to all existing members. Montana Rural Water Systems now hosts the MTWARN website.</p>
National Capital Region	<p>NCRWARN membership includes all the major utilities in the region and representatives have been a part of several COVID-19 collaboration initiatives. NCRWARN representatives have been working to develop deployable teams in the region, including those that have sampling, monitoring and biosolids storage capabilities (looking to see if biosolids mutual aid is allowable). NCRWARN representatives have also be involved in a cybersecurity threat sharing group that involves federal agency representatives such as InfraGard and the FBI. The region has also received an Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) program grant to fund Potomac River spill monitoring equipment.</p>

2020 WARN Chairs Meeting Summary

Nebraska	NEWARN has over 180 members and in 2020 representatives have been focused on mask distribution and COVID-19. The mask distribution efforts have increased NEWARN awareness and helped build stronger relationships with the Nebraska Rural Water Association (helped with mask distribution) and state agency partners. There have not been instances of resource sharing, but members have been coordinating as part of the response to several flooding incidents. NEWARN asked if there is anything else that WARNs can offer to members such as continuity of operations planning (COOP) to expand role. MIWARN offered to produce an after-action report for a utility following an incident.
New Hampshire	The NHPWMA has over 150 members and there have not been any activations thus far in 2020, though many utilities are dealing with severe drought. Due to the pandemic, training had to be re-scheduled for next year. The network needs new board members and for utility and board members to engage in meetings.
New York	NYWARN has 160 members and continues to receive support from the state primacy agency and other state associations. New York was the early hotspot for COVID-19 and was one of the first states to receive and distribute masks. NYWARN brought on co-chairs that represent wastewater systems due to intense rainfall and is had led to increased engagement on the wastewater side of the sector. There is no operations center for NYWARN and NYAWWA runs the website completely remotely due to no physical office. Utility to utility response is strong, but NYWARN would like to discuss ways to improve response coordination in the future.
North Carolina	NCWaterWARN has over 110 members and representatives continue to work closely with the North Carolina Rural Water Association, which now hosts the website and helps manage the membership. Winston-Salem joined so membership now includes all large systems in the state and the committee would like to become more involved in the state ESF-3 during incidents. The steering committee is comprised of 7 regions and all seats are filled. It does take a lot of effort to cross-check membership. The network is looking to tweak the MAA and will work with the Rural Water Association and NC Council of Government when doing so.
Ohio	OHWARN now has over 150 members, having added 21 new members thus far in 2020. The main accomplishment over the past year has been the distribution of 60,000 masks. Member utilities have requested Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) development templates because of the of the pandemic. Due to the pandemic, OHWARN had to cancel the annual conference and lost that revenue. The northwest area seat was filled by Toledo so OHWARN now has filled all regional chair vacancies. There are great communications with all partners. OHWARN would like to update the website in 2021 using the NYWARN template but funding is an issue. The network is reaching out to association partners and looking into online training as a potential revenue stream.
Oregon	ORWARN now has 141 members and members have provided assistance in response to the wildfires that have impacted the state. Representatives have been involved in developing an EPA-sponsored Black Sky training on November 12, 2020. Jeremiah Hunt is the new Chair.

2020 WARN Chairs Meeting Summary

Pennsylvania	PaWARN has 130 members and representatives worked with the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) to help update portions of the state Emergency Response Plan. PaWARN distributed 50,000 masks and has also been involved with the development of several EPA-sponsored black sky trainings. PaWARN included a recruitment letter as part of the mask distribution to over 100 non-member utilities which resulted in 10 new members and would like to engage agency or association circuit riders in recruitment efforts in the future.
South Carolina	SCWARN has approximately 100 members and had no activations during this hurricane season. Representatives were involved in the distribution of nearly 20,000 masks and several SCWARN member utilities volunteered to be points of distribution. SCWARN representatives initiated several membership recruitment efforts, started looking into mobile water treatment options and plan to update the SCWARN website to allow for text message notification options to include graphics, among other upgrades.
South Dakota	SDWARN has 118 members (added two new members this year) and has shared their pumps to two members to help them with long-term issues. The SD Association of Rural Water Systems continues to maintain the pumps. SDWARN would like to purchase more capable pumps and generators in the future based on membership needs but funding is an issue. The challenge grant that SDWARN instituted raised \$35,000 over the years but one pump costs that amount so will need a partner to help with funding. Succession planning is also becoming a higher priority as the current Chair is planning to retire in 2 ½ years.
Tennessee	TNWARN has 21 members and continues to work to reinvigorate and advertise the benefits of the network. TNWARN will hold an EPA-sponsored FE on November 10, 2020.
Texas	TXWARN is up to 1,430 members and has developed a partnership with the Texas Rural Water Association (TRWA). TXWARN representatives worked with TRWA to provide generators to systems impacted by Hurricane Laura and partnered to distribute masks across the state. TXWARN members have also volunteered to provide operators to systems impacted by positive COVID-19 diagnoses, but they have yet to be requested.
Vermont	VTWARN reactivated after an eight-year hiatus with a new committee and website (https://dec.vermont.gov/VTWARN) that is hosted by the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation. Representatives partnered with the Vermont Rural Water Association (VRWA) to distribute 10,000 masks. VRWA also worked with the VT Department of Health to receive a grant to purchase, store, and maintain equipment to assist in flooding and other disasters and is working to identify what equipment is needed.
Virginia	VA WARN has 51 members and recently added a community water system as a member. VA WARN representatives worked with the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) and Virginia Department of Environmental Quality to distribute masks and also hosted weekly COVID-19 meetings during the pandemic, which went over really well. VA WARN is serving as a conduit for VDH for wastewater COVID-19 surveillance since the WARN is the most effective way to reach utilities. The goal of VA WARN is to keep momentum going.
Washington	WAWARN now has 180 members and is working to expand its committee. It is currently a website only at the moment, but representatives are working to engage state agency and association representatives in determining the future of the network.

2020 WARN Chairs Meeting Summary

Wyoming	WYOWARN has 44 members, having added three new members in 2020, including one large utility that was required to join as the result of a primacy agency Administrative Order. There have not been any WYOWARN-facilitated responses thus far in 2020, but members have been involved in mask distribution and efforts to build stronger relationships with emergency management agencies at the state and county levels.
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2020 WARN Chairs Meeting Summary

EPA Updates and Additional Discussion

EPA Funded Events and Tools: Dawn Ison (EPA) noted the following:

- EPA plans to fund additional WARN Functional Exercises in 2021.
- EPA planned to schedule WARN webinars in 2020, however due to large number of webinars in progress due to the pandemic and remote work, WARN webinars were delayed. The following topics were previously identified as priority topics:
 - EMAC and WARN – deployment briefings, lessons learned, etc.
 - FEMA paperwork and reimbursement – important forms and lessons learned
 - Resource Typing and Mission Ready Package (MRP) development – practical applications for resource typing, step-by-step instructions for developing MRPs
 - WARN-facilitated responses overview
 - Digital resources – mobile applications and data management
 - WARN-to-WARN Deployment – pros and cons of interstate WARN deployment
 - Florida WATER Tracker – overview of Florida DEP’s new system

Please let EPA know if any additional webinar topics should be added to the list.

Attachments

- Attachment A: Evaluation Summary
- Attachment B: Participant List
- Attachment C: WARN Chairs Meeting Agenda

Attachment A: Evaluation Summary

The following are the evaluation questions and responses provided after the virtual meeting:

1. What parts of the WARN Chairs Meeting did you find most useful for you and your WARN?

- Discussion on COVID, Resource Typing.
- All of it.
- Interaction (with other WARNs).
- Hearing what's going on.
- Updates from everyone and what they have experienced.
- How others reacted to infected COVID-19 staff.
- Interaction info/ideas for getting other entities involved and supporting WARNs.
- Continued challenges in other states regarding the recognition of the water sector as essential. It is frustrating and something that needs elevation to primacy agencies/governors.
- As always, the report outs are interesting to learn about all the different ideas out there that are being tried.
- Good report-outs with valuable nuggets. Also appreciated the Resource Typing review and ESF-3/10 developments discussion.
- Information and document sharing.
- Discussion of state activities.
- The report outs from larger utilities, outlining COVID responses and strategies.
- Open discussion and information sharing.
- The status updates of the different WARNs.
- Sharing of information by the attendees and facilitators.

2. Do you have suggestions for future WARN Chairs Meetings?

- How individual warn agreements and Ops Plans play into EMAC.
- Maybe some more on how to get members to participate in WARN - not just be a name on a list.
- Discuss member fresh approach's and NYWARN engagement to bring in wastewater.
- As COVID 19 slows down, we could transition into quarterly Teams meetings or something like that format and an annual face to face meeting to do the extended networking with the fellow WARN members.
- Sounded like succession planning for WARNs might need some discussion. Continued discussion on Return to Standard Operations for post-pandemic (whenever the heck that might be). Web presence and member development could also be discussed.
- Takeaways from regional (tabletop) training events.
- Possible cybersecurity component of WARN.
- Funding, sustainability and oversight of smaller and less active WARNs.
- How can we continue to expand the recognition and effectiveness of WARN's in states that do not see regular disasters, yet need to be prepared to respond if an activation occurs?

3. Do you have any additional comments or recommendations?

- Thanks for the day!
- Keep up the good work, be flexible and let's have a good time!
- Thanks for all the hard work and for representing the needs of our critical industry so well!
- Very informative for me to attend the first time around.
- Time seemed somewhat limited.

Attachment A: Evaluation Summary

3. Do you have any additional comments or recommendations? (continued)

- The virtual meeting was effective in many ways and was conducted in that fashion for this year out of necessity.
- I hope that we can return to in-person meetings in the future as the networking and opportunity to meet new representatives. I feel that these factors far outweigh the time commitment and expense of travel.
- Kudos to all who planned and facilitated this meeting. Very well done, considering COVID related constraints with hosting this type of annual meeting!

Attachment B: Participant List

Count	First	Last Name	Affiliation	Representing
1	Carol	Adams	Allegheny County Sanitary Authority	PaWARN (Pennsylvania)
2	Sonia	Allman	Metro Water Services	TNWARN (Tennessee)
3	Marty	Aman	Wayne County Water and Sewer	NYWARN (New York)
4	Tom	Barger	Regional Water Authority	CtWARN (Connecticut)
5	Steve	Bieber	MWCOG	NCRWARN (National Capital Region)
6	Michael	Borchers	City of Greensboro	NCWaterWARN (North Carolina)
7	David	Brown	City of Yakima	WAWARN (Washington)
8	Joe	Burns	Kentucky Rural Water Association	KYWARN (Kentucky)
9	Angelo	Carrieri	Parker Water & Sanitation	CoWARN (Colorado)
10	Shawn	Coffman	Charlotte Water	NCWaterWARN (North Carolina)
11	Pat	Credeur	Louisiana Rural Water Association	LaWARN (Louisiana)
12	Michael	Demanche	Horsley Witten Group	EPA Contractor
13	Matthew	Demers	Maine Rural Water Association WARN	MEWARN (Maine)
14	David	DiDomenico	State of Vermont Wastewater Program	VTWARN (Vermont)
15	Jaimie	Foreman	City of Carmel	InWARN (Indiana)
16	Frank	Genovese	City of St. Louis Water Division	MoWARN (Missouri)
17	Eric	Hatcher	Cape Fear Public Utility Authority	NCWaterWARN (North Carolina)
18	Brian	Heiser	State College Borough Water Authority	PaWARN (Pennsylvania)
19	Andrew	Henry	Lake Huron & Elgin Area Water	Ontario WARN
20	Christine	Herndon	Herndon Solutions Group	AWWA
21	Tim	Hewett	City of St. Cloud	MnWARN (Minnesota)
22	John	Hines	Las Vegas Valley Water District	NvWARN (Nevada)
23	Carol	Hinton	University of Florida TREEO	FlaWARN (Florida)
24	Mike	Howe	Texas Section AWWA	TXWARN (Texas)
25	Jeremiah	Hunt	City of Eugene	ORWARN (Oregon)
26	Ryan	Hurst	Wahoo Utilities	NEWARN (Nebraska)
27	Dawn	Ison	EPA Headquarters	EPA
28	Krista	Johnston	City of Casper	WYOWARN (Wyoming)
29	Will	Keefer	Horsley Witten Group	EPA Contractor
30	Scott	Kelly	City of West Palm Beach	FlaWARN (Florida)
31	Kirsten	King	New England Water Works Association	MaWARN (Massachusetts)
32	Ernest	Lau	Honolulu Board of Water Supply	HIWARN (Hawaii)
33	Brad	Lawrence	City of Madison	SDWARN (South Dakota)
34	John	Lins	Des Moines Water Works	IOWARN (Iowa)
35	Michael	Lynn	Albemarle County Service Authority	VA WARN (Virginia)
36	Johnna	McKenna	New Hampshire DES	NHPWMA (New Hampshire)
37	Brad	Mears	Kansas Municipal Utilities	KSMAP (Kansas)
38	David	Melton	City of Asheville	NCWaterWARN (North Carolina)
39	Jill	Miller	South Carolina Rural Water Association	SCWARN (South Carolina)
40	Dana	Moore	City of Wadsworth	OHWARN (Ohio)
41	Kevin	Morley	American Water Works Association	AWWA
42	Joel	Ogle	Underground Solutions	MoWARN (Missouri)
43	Robert	Penman Jr.	Artesian Water Company Inc.	DEWARN (Delaware)

Attachment B: Participant List

Count	First	Last Name	Affiliation	Representing
44	Brian	Pickard	EPA Headquarters	EPA
45	Raymond	Riordan	City of San Jose	CalWARN (California)
46	Shelley	Roberts	Idaho Rural Water Association	IdWARN (Idaho)
47	Kevin	Rose	City of Scottsdale - Water Resources	AzWARN (Arizona)
48	Corey	Ross	Las Vegas Valley Water District	NvWARN (Nevada)
49	Nicholas	Rubin	South Carolina Rural Water Association	SCWARN (South Carolina)
50	Steve	Shepard	Metro Water District	AzWARN (Arizona)
51	Scott	Shirley	Western Virginia Water Authority	VA WARN (Virginia)
52	Sandy	Smith	DeKalb County	GAWARN (Georgia)
53	Mike	Snyder	PaWARN	PaWARN (Pennsylvania)
54	Josh	Stewart	City Water Light and Power	ILWARN (Illinois)
55	Jacob	Stokes	North Dakota DEQ	NDWARN (North Dakota)
56	Annie	Storey	Illinois Section AWWA	ILWARN (Illinois)
57	James	Wollbrinck	San Jose Water	CalWARN (California)
58	Ned	Worcester	City of Seattle	WAWARN (Washington)
59	Kirk	Yoder	Montana DEQ	MTWARN (Montana)

WARN CHAIRS AGENDA – NOVEMBER 5, 2020

- 12:00 p.m. Welcome**
- Review of virtual administrative details
 - Introductions (via chat, state and position, i.e., OHWARN Steering Committee)
- 12:15 p.m. COVID-19 Roundtable (Dawn Ison/Kevin Morley)**
- W/WW sector and rapid testing (PaWARN)
 - CO2 shortage in Florida (FlaWARN)
 - Moratoriums on utility disconnections due to COVID
 - Uptick in cases heading into winter, use of mutual aid to respond?
 - Vaccination priority
- 1:00 p.m. ESF-3 Developments and Current Activity**
- Brian Pickard, EPA
- 1:15 p.m. WARN Report-Outs (Dawn Ison)**
- WARN Reps list top 1-2 accomplishments and top 1-2 challenges
- 2:15 p.m. Break**
- 2:30 p.m. Updated Resource Typing for the Water Sector**
- Kevin Morley, AWWA
- 3:00 p.m. WARN Report-Outs Continued**
- WARN Reps list top 1-2 accomplishments and top 1-2 challenges
- 4:00 p.m. EPA – Upcoming Training Available**
- One Functional Exercise funded for FY21
 - Webinars – Took a break due to webinar fatigue, but is EMAC & WARN, FEMA paperwork & reimbursement, and RT & MRP development still on top?
- 4:10 p.m. Closing Comments**
- 4:15 p.m. Adjourn**