

### AR Tornado December 2021 "Cover up! Cover up! Here we go!" Barbara Richards, LVN







## Car Crashes into LTC Facility

















### Failure to Respond......

- Subconscious Need for Normalcy
- Overwhelming Sense of Denial
- Optimistic Bias
- Unable to Comprehend Scope of Event
- Acclimation to a "New Normal"
- Lack of Safety Culture
- No Planning / Preparedness
- Poor Training
- No Practice / Rehearsal



### Four Phases of Emergency Management - Mitigation: efforts to identify hazards and reduce their impact - Preparedness: efforts to prepare for likely hazards - Response: actions taken to respond to an emergency or disaster - Recovery: efforts to restore community to pre-disaster condition

3.

### "All Hazards" **Emergency Management**

- Addresses your Residents' Unique Clinical and Support Need
- Focuses on your High Risk Threats
- Reflects Local Emergency Planning Considerations
- Includes

  - System for Command & Control = ICS
     Communications
     Resources and Assets and Supply Needs
     Safety and Security
     Staff Responsibilities







### What are your Identified Hazards? · Weather-related hazards Hostage situation Hurricanes, tornadoes, mud-slides, forest fires, flood, extreme cold, extreme heat, earthquake, drought, tsunami, landslide, etc. Water contamination • Suspicious package • IT systems outage Chemical exposure Internal flood Bomb threat / explosion • Infectious disease outbreak Active shooter / armed assailant · Hazardous material/waste emergency • Gas leak Drinking water supply Generator failure • Power outage / disruption • HVAC failure Food supply emergency Missing resident Communication / telephone failure • What else could possibly happen?











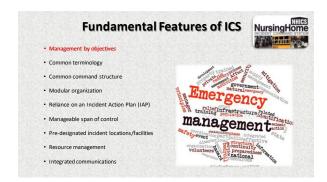






### One of the most important 'best practices' that has been incorporated into the NIMS is the Incident Command System (ICS), a standard, on-scene, all-hazards incident management system already in use by firefighters, hazardous materials teams, rescuers and emergency medical teams. The ICS has been established by the NIMS as the standardized incident organizational structure for the management of all incidents.

# ICS — What is it? (simply) A standardized, all-hazards approach to preparedness & incident management Used to manage all types of emergencies and disasters by establishing a clear chain of command ICS ensures Safety of responders and others Achievement of tactical objectives Effective use of resources



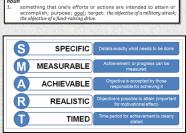












ob·jec·tive 🖒 [uh b-jek-tiv] ? Show IPA



ob-jec-tive □ | tah b-jek-tuv | ② Show.IPA noun

1. something that one's efforts or actions are intended to attain or accomplish; purpose; gog); target: the objective of a military attack; the objective of a fund-ruising drive.

NHICS = Emergency Management by "Objective"

• Objective is typically stated in a word or phrase (concise)
• Communicates what needs to be accomplished
• Examples:
• Provide nutrition and hydration to residents and staff
• Evacuate the building as quickly as possible
• Shelter-in-place
• Lockdown the community
• Restrict in-coming contaminated air (ex.- haz-mat)
• Account for all staff and residents

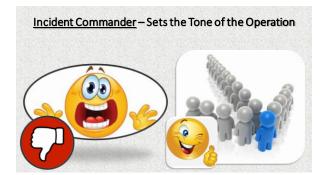
### **→** The Leader



- Some one identified Everyday Every shift
- Trained to the "all hazard" plan and the high risk events for this facility
- Authority to make decisions
- The only position that is always activated
- Duties: Assess the situation, establish priorities, prepare assignments, determine objectives and decide strategy
- NHICS calls this the "Incident Commander"

### Someone Needs to Lead the Charge!

# Incident Commander = Leader / Conductor

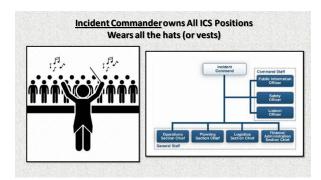






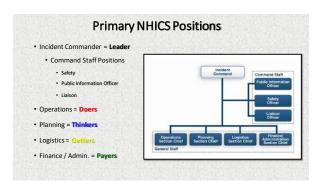












### The Helpers Called "Command Staff" May or may not be needed, depending on incident Assist and answer to the Incident Commander: ⇒Safety Officer ⇒Public Information Officer ⇒Liaison Officer ⇒ Medical Director/Specialist

### → The Doers

- Coordinate tactical activities and implement actions consistent with the objectives identified by the Incident Commander
- Resident care
- Search and rescue
- First aid
- Assess physical plant and clean up or repair
- Supervises the actual response duties
- NHICS calls this "Operations"



### **⇒** The Thinkers



- Gather information for all functions
- Prepare action plans
- Keep abreast of changes (intelligence)
- Analyze the situation and prepare recommendations and reports
- Documentation of response
- NHICS calls this "Planning"

### **→ The Getters**

- Acquire needed staff, supplies and equipment in support of operations
- Arrange for transportation
- Keep track of resources
- Set up alternate communications
- Establish staffing patterns
- NHICS calls this "Logistics"



### **→** The Payers

- Track personnel overtime
- Screen volunteers
- Procurement and purchasing
- Track costs
- Handle claims
- Handle the administrative elements
- NHICS calls this "Finance/Administration"

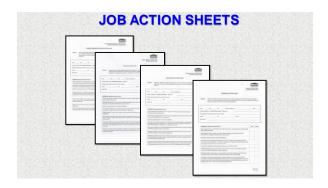


### **Job Action Sheets**

- Job Actions Sheets (JAS) provide IMT staff with position-specific responsibilities (checklist)
- - In the planning phase (prior to activation)
  - Immediately upon receiving an IMT assignment
  - At the onset of activation to ensure all tasks and activities are considered and acted on if necessary
- Tasks in the Job Action Sheets are grouped according to time periods:

  - Immediate Response (0-2 hours)
     Intermediate Response (2 12 hours)
     Extended Response and Recovery (greater than 12 hours)







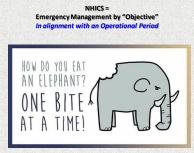




### NHICS = Emergency Management by "Objective" In alignment with an Operational Period

- The amount of time estimated to successfully complete an objective or series of objects (operation)
- Communicated in minutes, hours or days
- Duration depends on the complexity of the operation in the following phases of the incident per NHICS protocol:
  - o Immediate
  - o Intermediate
  - o Extended
  - o Demobilization/System Recovery







### NHICS = Emergency Management by "Objective" In alignment with an Operation Period

- Emergent Situation = Shorter Ops Period

  O Typically measured in minutes
- Stabilized Situation = Longer Ops Period

  O Measured in minutes or hours
- Recovery Phase = Prolonged Ops Period
   Measured in days, weeks or months

**Note:** When multiple objectives are being executed, the Ops Period will align with the objective that requires the **most** amount of time



### Ops Period Allocation— X Develop Ops Periods for 2 Immediate Objectives

- · Chlorine leak at water station across the street
- $\bullet\,$  Strong smell of smoke in main dining room during lunch o Ops Period?
- Notification of contaminated city water supply o Ops Period?
- · Notification of active shooter at high school
- Helicopter crash in ocean front apartment building o Ops Period?

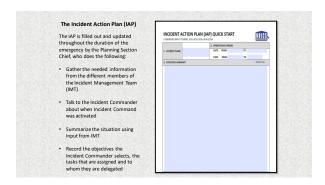




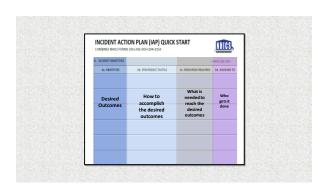


### Delegation—X Delegate Workforce for 2 Immediate Objectives

- Ammonia leak at water station across the street
- Strong smell of smoke in main dining room during lunch
   Ops Period
   Delegation
- Notification of contaminated city water supply
- Notification of active shooter at high school
   Ops Period
   Delegation
- Helicopter crash in ocean front apartment building
   Ops Period
   Delegation

















### Wrap-up

- Emergencies and disasters go sideways Your response as IC needs to be a combination of following protocols and problem solving along the way
- The expanding scope of an event can be overwhelming- Clear leadership is critical and delegation with ICS is essential
- As IC, trust but verify teamwork is absolutely required
- Over communicate rather than under communicate





## THANK YOU! Stan Szpytek Life Safety / EP Consultant Fire and Life Safety, Inc.