

Step by Step

Approach to Disaster Management

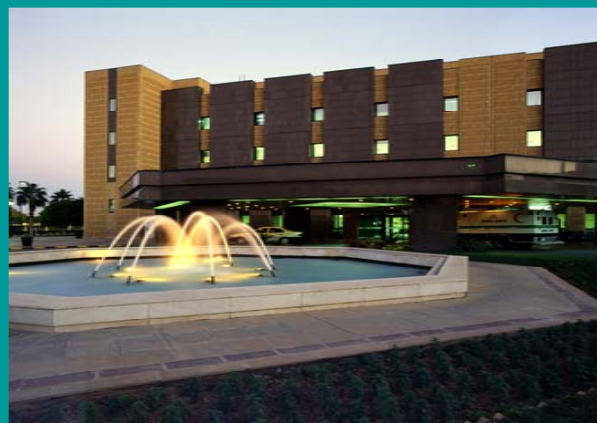
By

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Disaster Management


- **Advancement into the arena of Emergency Medicine – it is our game**
- **Essential component of your EMS system**
- **Essential component of Your Safety and public Health Care System**

Disaster Management

- You would rather be ready than sorry
- The idea of the cote” It will never happen” changed to “what might happen will happen”
- We have to be ready



Disaster Management

- **Became a science by it self – ICS, MIMS.....**
 - **What we need to Know as Emergency Physician**
 - **An Approach into successful disaster management**
- 

History

- Several recurring problems involving multi-agency responses
 - ***Nonstandard terminology***
 - Lack of capability to ***expand and contract*** as required by the situation.
 - ***Nonstandard and non-integrated communications.***
 - Lack of ***consolidated action plans.***
 - Lack of ***designated facilities.***



History

➤ Needs:

- **A common organized structure based on a Standardized Key management principles**



You Need Approach

- Understand the concept of **Command**
- **Identify its functions and structure.**
- **Identify where do you fits** into the System structure.
- **Define key common terms.**
- Have an Action Plan
- **What are the primary facilities**
- List your **resources**
- Describe how and why resources are **managed.**
- List the **steps** that you should take **to prepare** for, **participate** in, and **demobilize** from an incident.

The Concept of Command

➤ A model tool for

- *Command*
- *Control*
- *Coordination* of a response

The Concept of Command

➤ Common Goal:

- **Stabilizing the incident**
- **Protecting life, property, and the environment**
- **Improve efficiency and effectiveness**

The Concept of Command

➤ Why? – Control & Coordinate

- You may not be working for your day-to-day supervisor
- You may be working in a different location.
- When response operations are *not* “business as usual.”

The Concept of Command

- **Ensure quick and effective resource commitment**
- **Minimize disruption to the normal operating policies and procedures of responding organizations**

The Concept of Organization

➤ **No single agency but Everyone must work together to:**

- **Manage the emergency**
- **Coordinate the effective use of all of the available resources**
- **Formalized management structure**
- **Lends consistency**
- **Fosters efficiency**
- **provides direction**

The Concept of Organization

➤ Is built around five major components that has the capability to expand or contract to meet the needs of the incident:

- *Command*
- *Planning*
- *Operations*
- *Logistics*
- *Finance/Administration*

Command Function

➤ The command function is directed by the ***Incident Commander*** Major responsibilities include:

- Performing command activities, such as establishing command and establishing the ICP.
- Protecting life and property.
- Controlling personnel and equipment resources.

Command Function

- The command function is directed by the ***Incident Commander*** Major responsibilities include:
 - **Maintaining accountability for responder and public safety, as well as for task accomplishment.**
 - **Establishing and maintaining an effective liaison with outside agencies and organizations, including the EOC, when it is activated.**

Command Function

➤ As incidents grow, the Incident Commander may delegate authority:

- The *Information Officer*
- The *Safety Officer*
- The *Liaison Officer*

Command Structure

It should include:

- *Common terminology*
 - *A modular organization*
 - *Integrated communications*
 - *Unity of command*
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- The background of the slide features several faint, concentric circles in a lighter shade of blue, resembling ripples in water, located in the bottom right quadrant.

Command Structure

It should include:

- *A unified command structure*
- *Consolidated IAPs*
- *A manageable span of control*
- *Designated incident facilities*
- *Comprehensive resource management*

Planning

➤ The Planning Section's function includes:

- The collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of **information about the development of the incident** and status of resources
- Creation of the ***Incident Action Plan*** (IAP)- defines the response activities and resource utilization for a specified time period

Operations

- The **Operations Section** is responsible for carrying out the response activities described in the IAP
- The **Operations Section Chief** coordinates Operations Section activities and has primary responsibility for receiving and implementing the IAP
- The **Operations Section Chief reports to the Incident Commander** and determines the required resources and organizational structure within the Operations Section

Operations

- The **Operations Section Chief** responsibilities are:
 - Direct and coordinate all operations, ensuring the safety of Operations Section personnel.
 - Assist the Incident Commander in developing response goals and objectives for the incident.
 - Implement the IAP.
 - Request (or release) resources through the Incident Commander.
 - Keep the Incident Commander informed of situation and resource status within operations.

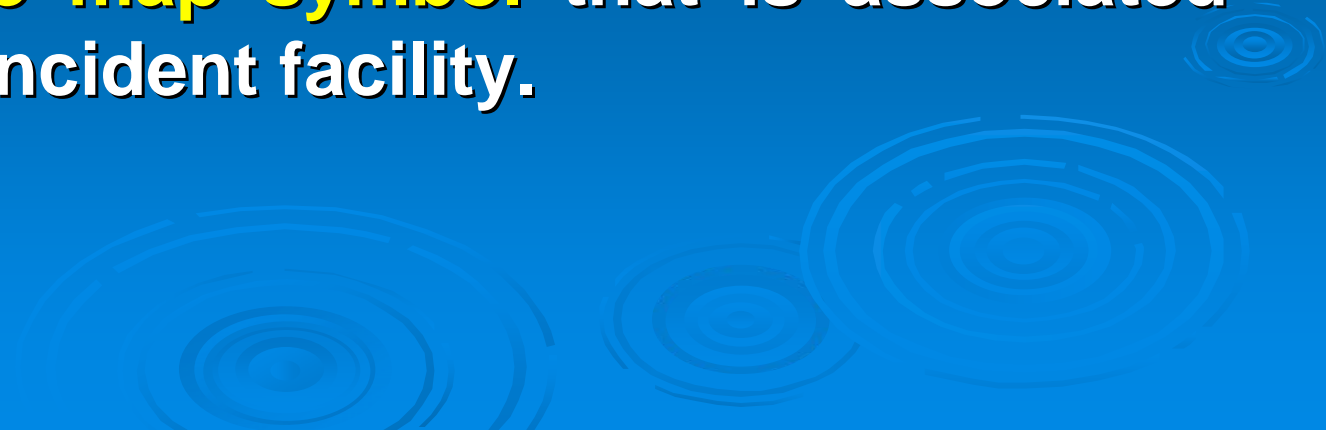
The Logistics

- The **Logistics Section** is responsible for providing facilities, services, and materials, including personnel to operate the requested equipment for the incident
- Takes on great significance in **long-term** or extended operations.
- Functions are **geared to support the incident responders**

The Finance/Administration

- the **Finance/Administration** Section is critical for tracking incident costs and reimbursement accounting
- Is especially important when the incident is of a magnitude that may result in a **Presidential Declaration**
- Unless costs and financial operations are carefully recorded and justified, **reimbursement of costs is difficult**, if not impossible.

Designated incident facilities

- **Name critical facilities used in your operations and explain the purpose of each**
 - **Identify which facilities may be collocated at an incident.**
 - **Describe how the various incident facilities are managed to support incident operations.**
 - **Identify the map symbol that is associated with each incident facility.**
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Incident Facilities

➤ Incident Command Post:

- The location at which the **primary command functions take place.**
- The Incident Commander is **located at the ICP.**
- **Away, Outside, & Within View**

Incident Facilities

➤ ***Base:***

- The location at which **primary logistics functions for an incident** are coordinated and administered.
- There is **only one Base per incident**. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term Base.)
- The Incident Command Post may be colocated with the Base.

Incident Facilities

➤ ***Staging Area:***

- Staging Areas are locations set up at an incident **where resources can be placed** while awaiting a tactical assignment.
- Staging Areas are **managed by the Operations Section.**

Incident Facilities

➤ ***Casualty Collection Point:***

- A CCP can prove useful as an area that **serves to triage, treat, and provide transportation to victims** in a multi-casualty incident.

Incident Facilities

➤ *Camp:*

- **A camp is a geographic site, within the general incident area, separate from the Incident Base, equipped and staffed to provide food, water, and sleeping and sanitary facilities to incident personnel.**
- **In wild land fire application of ICS, Base activities may be performed at a Camp.**

Incident Facilities


➤ ***Helibases and Helispots:***

- A **helibase** is a location in and around an incident area at which helicopters may be parked, maintained, fueled, and equipped for incident operations. Very complex incidents may require more than one helibase.
- A **helispot** is a temporary location where helicopters can land and load and offload personnel, equipment, and supplies. Complex incidents may have several helispots.

The Emergency Operation Center

- An **EOC** is where department heads, government officers and officials, and volunteer agencies gather to coordinate their response to an emergency event
- Incident Command and the EOC **function together** with the same goals, but function **at different levels of responsibility**
- The Incident Command operation is responsible for on-scene response activities, and the EOC is responsible for the **entire community-wide response to the event.**

Comprehensive resource management

- **Maximizes resource use**
 - **Consolidates control of single resources**
 - **Reduces the communications load**
 - **Provides accountability**
 - **Reduces freelancing**
 - **Ensures personnel safety**
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Comprehensive resource management

- All resources are assigned to a status condition.
 - **Assigned** resources are performing active functions.
 - **Available** resources are ready for assignment.
 - **Out-of-service** resources are not ready for assigned or available status.

Incident Resources

- ***Operational resources*** include all personnel and major items of equipment that are available, or potentially available, for assignment. For consistency, resources are described by:
 - ***Kind*** (e.g., patrol cars, helicopters, or a utility truck).
 - ***Type*** (i.e., performance capability).

Incident Resources

- The ability to select the right resource for each operational assignment at an incident is essential to:
 - **Accomplishing the task.**
 - **Ensuring resource safety.**
 - **Ensuring the cost-effectiveness of the operation.**

Incident Resources

- *Operational resources* may be categorized into:
 - *Single Resources*, which are individual pieces of equipment or a crew of individuals, with an identified work supervisor, that can be used in an operational application.
 - *Task Forces*, which are combinations of single resources, organized within the limits of span of control. Task Forces may be a mix of different kinds of resources but, together, they must serve a specific function.
 - *Strike Teams*, which are resources of the same kind and type that must have a leader and the ability to communicate with each other and with the command structure.

Unity of command

- **The concept by which each person within an organization reports to only one designated person**

Unified command

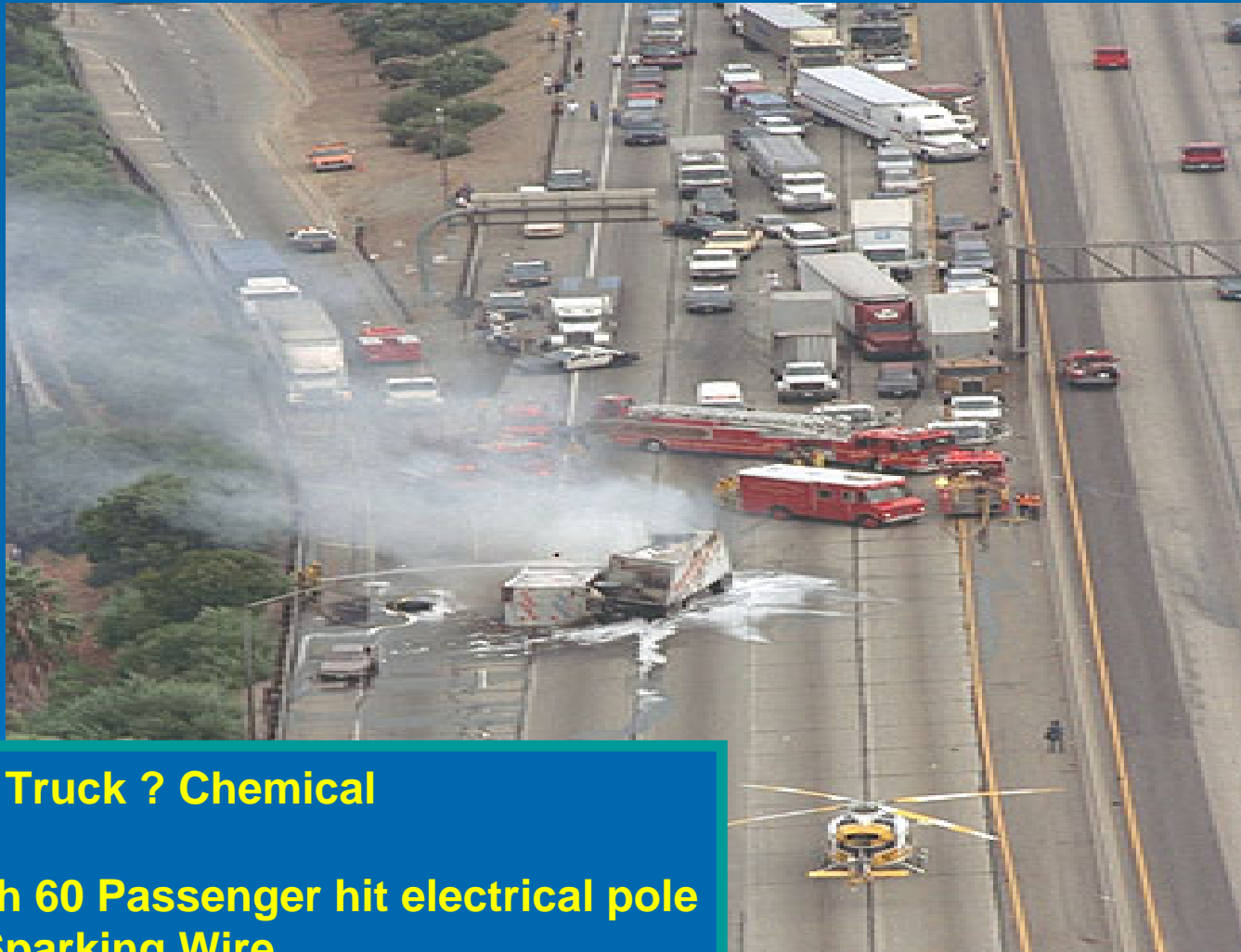
- Allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographic or functional, to:
 - Manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident **objectives and strategies**
 - **Does not** mean losing or giving up agency authority, responsibility, or accountability

Challenge



- Buss with 56 passenger
- Hit Electric Relay
- Fire, Stampeding

Example



Military Truck ? Chemical
10 Cars
Bus with 60 Passenger hit electrical pole
Fire & Sparking Wire

Example



Night Cargo & Passenger train Accident
Chemical & Other
250 Passengers
Fire & Sparking Engine

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Steps

➤ Incident management encompasses:

- **Establishing command.**
- **Ensuring responder safety.**
- **Assessing incident priorities.**
- **Determining operational objectives.**

Steps

➤ Incident management encompasses:

- **Developing and implementing the Incident Action Plan (IAP).**
- **Developing an appropriate organizational structure.**
- **Maintaining a manageable span of control.**

Steps

- Incident management encompasses:
 - **Managing incident resources.**
 - **Coordinating overall emergency activities.**
 - **Coordinating the activities of outside agencies.**
 - **Authorizing the release of information to the media.**
 - **Keeping track of costs**

Steps

➤ Incident management encompasses:

- **Set Your Facilities**

- **Operation Area Zones**
- **Base - ICP, CCP (Triage, Treatment, and Transport) Morgue, Communication Center, Heli-Spot**
- **Heli-base**
- **Staging Area**
- **Camp**
- **Map**

Steps

➤ Incident management encompasses:

- Set Your Communication
 - **Within & Out Side**

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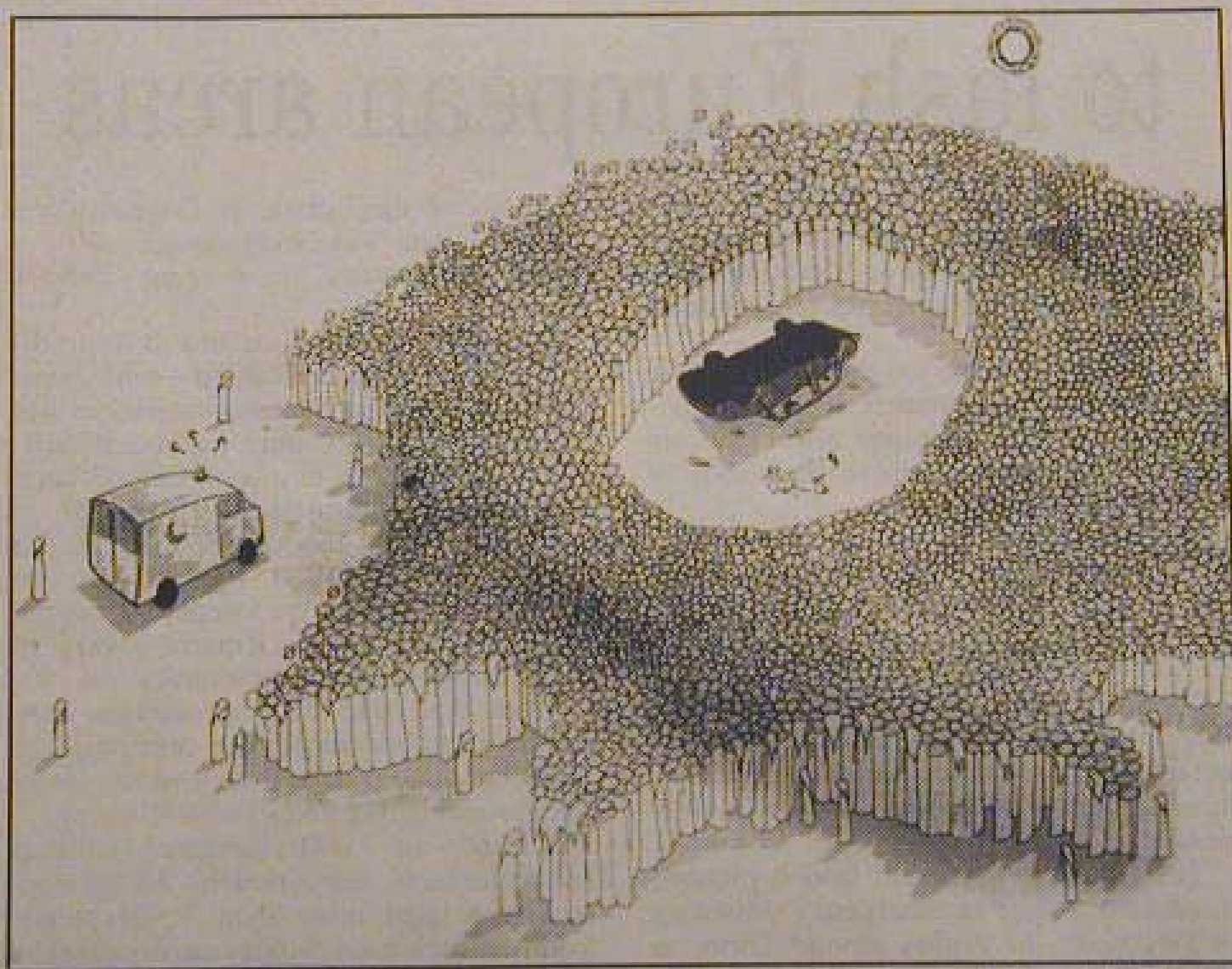
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