National Incident Management System

Incident Command and NIMS

- ICS developed over 30 years ago in California to manage wild fires

- Prior to ICS, major problems on scene were lack of communication and coordination

National Incident Management System NIMS

- Developed under the presidency of George W. Bush through the *Homeland Security Presidential Directive*

- Ultimately released by Homeland Security Secretary – Tom Ridge, March 2004

- Provides the framework to enhance the ability of responders to work together

National Incident Management System -NIMS

- Used in US to coordinate emergency preparedness and incident management among all levels of agencies, governmental and nongovernmental as well as private sector

- Allows for flexibility and standardization

National Incident Management Command – Types of Hazards

- Natural: Earthquake, epidemic, hurricane, floods, tornado, wildfire, etc.

- Technological: Airplane crash, levee failure, HAZMAT release, train derailment, etc.

- Human-caused: civil disturbance, cyber events, terrorist acts, school violence, etc.

NIMS Components:

- Command and Management

- Preparedness

- Resource Management

- Communications and Information Management

National Incident Management System
NIMS – Planning

- Community-based
  - Know the demographics of your community.
  - Resources and needs are different from area to area
  - Gather and analyze information to help formulate logistical objectives for your community
  - "See" the 'Big Picture' with guidelines in place BUT, be adaptive and use creativity.

NIMS - Planning

- Consider hazards and threats--they differ from event to event, but certain objectives remain the same
  - Evacuation and shelter
  - ID common tasks
  - ID responsible persons
- The plan has to be flexible
- Evaluate through practice - scenarios

NIMS --Planning

- Know the mission and set goals to accomplish it

- Integrate plans from experienced developers

- Review past incidents – what worked and what didn't and can be improved. Any preparedness gaps??

- Accountability – Once a plan has been devised, planners stand accountable for its implementation.

NIMS --Planning

- Planning – an art and science!
  - Offers operational personnel guidelines to their roles and responsibilities
  - Offers guidelines for how outlying recruits can best help
  - Offers continuity reducing duplication
- Risk management – decreased though planning

National Incident Management System
NIMS – Planning

- Always ongoing!

- Strategic Planning – Set forth by senior planners, policy designers

- Operational Plan
  - Roles and responsibilities
  - Actions/guidelines for the personnel to follow
  - More complex/comprehensive but now as defined as tactical planning

NIMS - Planning

- Tactical plan – managing the event as it evolves
  - managing personnel
  - Managing equipment
  - Managing resources

- Know 'gaps' and how to fill them with outlying agencies/personnel/resources

National Incident Management System
NIMS – Planning

- How best to plan?
  - A. Committees
  - B. Politicians
  - C. Table top exercise
  - D. Scenario-based

National Incident Management System NIMS – Planning

- Scenario-based: today's exercise
- Functional-based: describes common functions performed during an emergency that may involve other agencies
- Capabilities-based: deals with the 'course of action' Combo of scenario-based and functional-based planning

National Incident Management System
NIMS – Plan Integration

- Vertical: integration of levels from local to federal
  - Layered

- Horizontal: integrates operations across dominions SOP's and SOG's
  - This plan meets agency internal needs and incorporate into the EOP
  - Supports adjacent agencies/jurisdictions integration into plans

National Incident Management System NIMS – Planning

Emergency planning includes:
- Prevention
- Protection
- Response
- Recovery
- Mitigation

National Incident Management System NIMS – Planning

- Pitfalls to planning
  - Lengthy and too detailed

  - Forgetting the community needs

  - Experimental suppositions and uncoordinated resources

National Incident Management System - Planning

- Framework for any incident, be it large or small, simple or complex

- Creates a common ground for all hazards

- Develops leadership roles

National Incident Management System

Agencies to consider in an Incident

    Fire

    Law Enforcement

    Emergency Medical

    Emergency Management

    Hospital

    School Systems

    Other Resources

NIMS –School Bus vs Gangsta's

Today's Scenario:

Goals and Objectives

Determine threats and hazards

Determine victims

Develop a plan of action, including a command structure, accountability

ID resources needed

NIMS Incident Command

- How and Where?

- Command Post

- Additional Resources

- ID Mass Casualty

- Notify Public/Parents

ICS – Emergency Action Plan

- Has 5 functions
  - Command
  - Operations
  - Planning
  - Logistics
  - Finance and Administration
- Depending upon the size of the incident, may not use all five functions.

Incident Command

- Incident Commander-"the buck stops here"

- Command Staff
  - Public Information Officer-release correct info
  - Safety Officer-all lives in his hands
  - Liaison Officer-coordinate

Incident Command

- General Staff
  - Operations Section Chief
  - Planning Section Chief
  - Logistics Section Chief
  - Finance/Administration Section Chief

Unified Command – prevents duplication of work

MACS – Multiagency Coordination System

Incident Command System: Incident Commander

- Delineates the type of response

- Safeguards the incident safety

- Oversees tactical operations

- Manages all incident operations

- Sets goals/purpose, priorities

ICS—Incident Commander

- Directs and controls resources

- Assigns command staff – Overall authority

- Determines what information to release to the media

- May transfer role to other personnel

- Will always be an incident commander!

ICS: Public Information Officer

- Receives information from the Incident Commander

- Determines location and time to release information to the media and the community/families

- Coordinates the release of information to the media

ICS: Safety Officer

- Maintains the safety of all personnel

- Maintains scene safety

- Very important and decisive role

ICS – Liaison Officer

- Reports to the Incident Commander
- Main contact for neighboring responding agencies assisting with the incident
- Interoperability – coordinate with those outlying agencies
- Maintains on-scene contact for other agencies assigned to the incident – a form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation
- Coordinates with Operational Chief and Logistics

ICS: Operations Chief

- Reports to the Incident Commander
- Directs all strategic planning to meet the objectives of the incident
- Coordinates the response
- Requests resources
- Organizes and manages the tactical operations
- Allocates tasks to ensure the operations are carried out
- Staging Manager will report to Ops Chief

Incident Command System: Planning Chief

- Collect, evaluate, and display incident information

- Prepare an action plan

- Evaluate a disposal options

- Plan for demobilization

- Maintain documentation

ICS: Logistics Chief

- Makes sure there are adequate resources – personnel, equipment, supplies including first aid supplies
- Maintains accountability
- Sets up and maintains ground communication
- Starts at staging
- Responsible for 'tagging' system for personnel
- Works with Liaison Officer for outlying agencies

ICS: Finance and Administration Chief

- Develops finance agreements for replacing of supplies, payment of services

- Tracks the cost, personnel records, claims, etc. . .

- Provide legal expertise

ICS: Staging Area Manager

- A designated area will become the staging area

- Transportation will report to Staging Area Manager

- Responsible for logging transportation to and from the incident

- Accountability Chart for all incoming transportation and personnel

Patient Triage Officer in Treatment Area

- Reassess patient condition and deem if triage ribbon remains appropriate

- Assign a triage tag to patient

S.T.A.R.T. Triage...

- Simple
- Triage
- And
- Rapid
- Treatment

START Triage History

- Developed in California in 1980's by Hoag Hospital and Newport Beach Fire and Marine
- Should take no longer than 10--15 seconds per person
- Based on 4 factors:

  Ability to walk away from the scene

  Respirations - greater or less than 30 respirations per minute

  Pulse – radial present?

  Mental status – able/unable to follow simple commands

GOALS of START Triage

Do the Greatest Good

For

The Greatest Number!

Goals of START Triage

Use scarce resource management

GOALS of START Triage

Don't relocate the disaster!

START Triage - Initially

- Direct all people who can walk to move to a designated area (the Green Tarp!)

START Triage

R

P

M

START Triage

- R - Respirations: None?
  - Open the airway
  - Still none, tag Black!
  - Restored, tag RED
  - Resp present:
    - > 30, tag RED
    - < 30 - check perfusion

START Triage

- P - Perfusion
  - Radial pulse absent-IMMEDIATE – RED
  - Radial pulse present check Mental status

START Triage

- M - Mental Status: Cannot follow simple commands - tag RED
Can follow simple commands tag Delayed or YELLOW

START Triage

- R – Respirations
- P – Perfusion
- M – Mental Stauts

START Triage - Immediate

Assess using RPM-only "treatment" allowed is one attempt to open airway using any method or material available, or to have someone control severe bleed

If patient has RPM injuries or burns to airway=RED

Do not go into TREATMENT MODE-must Triage all first

START Triage - DELAYED

Patient passes RPM tests

      -is breathing, ,30

      -has radial pulse

      -can follow simple command

      -multiple bone injuries; spine injuries; burns

START Triage - MINOR

- Patient can walk on own

- Patient has minor soft tissue or bone/joint injuries

- Patient "passes" RPM tests and can walk

START Triage – Treatment Area

- Patients are brought to the Patient Triage Officer for Re-Triage.

- Once re-triaged, patient will receive a Triage tag and be sent to the appropriate Tarp (Red- Immediate, Yellow - Delayed, Green - Minor, Black – a temporary Morgue)

- Morgue Tarp will be isolated from the other Tarps as a temporary morgue-these patient are moved last

- Medical equipment will be allocated to the different tarps as needed for care.

Transportation Area – Staging Area Manger

- Patients on RED tarp will be moved to ambulances in the Staging Area (transportation area) as directed by the Staging Area Manager.

- He/she will log the patient's number located on the Triage tag with the ambulance number and crew names prior to leaving.

- Staging Manager will designate the hospital where the patient will go.

- A Green or Yellow patient may be transported with the Red patient

- As ambulances are available, patients will be sent to the most appropriate hospitals

- Emergency care will continue during transport

School Bus vs Gangsta's

- QUESTIONS?