Emergency & Disaster Management at JABSOM:
Emergency Response Group (ERG) Brief

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Briefing Content

1. Recent hazards to JABSOM
2. Preparation
   1. Timeline
   2. Existing Structure
   3. Disaster types
3. Training
   1. ICS
   2. Other
4. Readiness
   2. Website - PIO. Presently, EHSO
      http://www.hawaii.edu/ehso/ (discussion)
Events

• 2010 Tsunami
• July 2010 – 3.5R event Oahu
• July 2010 – 4, 3-7.5R events off Indonesia and Luzon; no tsunami
• June-October 2010: Tropical Storm & Hurricane Season
• 11 March 2011 Fukushima earthquake & tsunami
• *These are point-in-time events.* Hazards may also be plotted over time and according to level/type of risk
The hazards can be seen as: prevailing/periodic (hurricanes); prevailing/episodic (earthquake, volcano); and episodic (tsunami)
JABSOM EOC Timeline: Preparation Process

Organization/Planning (Periodic)  
Training (Periodic & Continuous)  
Drill/Exercise (Periodic & Episodic)  
Evaluation (Consequent)
Emergency & Disaster Management UH

• System
  • President Greenwood

• Manoa
  • Chancellor Hinshaw
    • UH Manoa Emergency Management Team (EMT)

• Colleges/sites
  • Dean Jerris Hedges (EIC)
    • JABSOM MEB & BSB: EOC
      • Clinical and Operational Sites
      • Training centers
      • Biomed Bldg.
Classes of Incident

- **Point-in-time**
  - Flood
  - Fire
  - Earthquake
  - Conflict:
    - Hostage-taking, assault
    - Ballistic-Chem-Bio-Rad attack

- **Protracted**
  - Civil unrest
  - Epidemic
  - Famine

- **Complex**
  - E.g., Katrina – multiple “sub-disasters”

- **Disaster Analogy or non-material**
  - Loss of financial support, bankruptcy
  - Termination of mission by higher authority
Realms of Disaster

- Geographic
  - National/international
  - State-wide
  - Coastal
  - By island
  - Within campuses

- Class
  - Explosion/fire/CBNRI
    - Natural (volcanic), inadvertent
    - Terroristic (Propagative) & warfare, arson, infective
      - Organized and generalized (9/11)
      - Idiosyncratic (Columbine)
    - Inadvertent
  - Hurricane
  - Tsunami, other flooding
  - Civil unrest
    - Mass
    - Focal (hostage-taking)
  - Epidemic/pandemic
    - Delimited (anthrax)
    - Propagating (smallpox)
Organizational Array to Meet Disasters

  - Healthcare Association of Hawaii (HAH) – consultative role, to hospitals and to State
  - Governmental agencies (C&C HNL ES, HFD, HPD, ARNG & ANG)
    - Dept. of Defense – inhibited by doctrine of *posse comitatis* but may participate in relief on invitation of the Governor and approval by the President

• Institutional planning
  - UH System
    - UHM
      - JABSOM
        - Training sites (hospitals)
        - MEB + BSB campus (Kaka‘ako) [tested 19 APR 2011]
        - Biomed Bldg. at UHM
        - Leahi Hospital, other operational & research sites
  - Hospitals
    - Each must have a disaster response plan
Training

- Consistent process and replicable array of organizations: NIMS (National Incident Management System)
  - BDLS
  - ADLS
  - NDLS
  - ICS – 100, 200, 300, 400, 700 courses
- FEMA Site: http://training.fema.gov/IS/NIMS.asp
ICS: Background & Discussion (1/2)

ICS (Incident Command System) was originally developed in the 1970s during massive wildfire suppression efforts in California and following a series of catastrophic wildfires in California's urban interface. Property damage ran into the millions, and many people died or were injured. Studies determined that response problems often related to communication and management deficiencies rather than lack of resources or failure of tactics. ICS fell under California's Standardized Emergency Management System or SEMS. In 2003, SEMS went national with the passage of Homeland Security Directive number 5 "mandating" all federal, state, and local agencies use NIMS or the National Incident Management System to manage emergency in order to receive federal funding.
ICS: Background & Discussion

(2/2)

Weaknesses in incident management were often due to:

- Lack of accountability, including unclear chains of command and supervision.
- Poor communication due to both inefficient uses of available communications systems and conflicting codes and terminology.
- Lack of an orderly, systematic planning process.
- No predefined methods to integrate inter-agency requirements into the management structure and planning process effectively.
- Freelancing by individuals with specialized skills during an incident without coordination with other first responders.
- Lack of knowledge with common terminology during an incident.
- Emergency managers determined that the existing management structures — frequently unique to each agency — did not scale to dealing with massive mutual aid responses involving dozens of distinct agencies and when these various agencies worked together their specific training and procedures clashed. As a result, a new command and control paradigm was collaboratively developed to provide a consistent, integrated framework for the management of all incidents from small incidents to large, emergencies.
Sample Incident Command (from ICS-100)
Examples of ICS Course Series:

- **ICS300**
  Persons serving as command staff, section chiefs, strike team leaders, task force leaders, unit leaders, division/group supervisors, branch directors, and multi-agency coordination system/emergency operations center staff.*
  - ICS Staffing and organization to include: reporting and working relationships and information flow.
  - Transfer of Command
  - Unified Command functions in a multi-jurisdictional or multi-agency incident
  - ICS forms
  - Resource Management
  - Interagency mission planning and procurement

- **ICS 400**
  - Command and General Staff
  - Deputies and assistants
  - Unified command
  - Organizational relationships between Area Command, Unified Command, Multi Entity Coordination Systems, and Emergency Operations centers (EOCs)
ICS Course Titles

- IS-100.a (ICS 100) Introduction to Incident Command System
- IS-100.HC Introduction to the Incident Command System for Healthcare/Hospitals
- IS-100.HE Introduction to the Incident Command System for Higher Education
- IS-100.LEa Introduction to the Incident Command System for Law Enforcement
- IS-100.PWa Introduction to the Incident Command System for Public Works Personnel
- IS-100.SCa Introduction to the Incident Command System for Schools
- IS-200.a (ICS 200) ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents
- IS-200.HC Applying ICS to Healthcare Organizations
- IS-700.a National Incident Management System (NIMS), An Introduction
- IS-800.b National Response Framework, An Introduction
Incident Command System (ICS) Forms

- Intended to assure completeness and consistency in reporting progress of response to an emergency.
- Employable for any emergency, it is designed for incidents that exceed the elasticity of day-to-day resources in a given setting
  - Arguably, every day in an ER entails disaster management
  - Some organizations are designed to both absorb and even to create disaster (e.g., military)
  - ICS imposes structural order on an incident, guides the participant through assembly and use of resources, and encourages a long-term overview of response
Sample UHM Drill Activity (24 May 06)

**Topic:** Hurricane Makani Pahili Exercise

**Involved Agency:** John A. Burns School of Medicine, by direction of the University of Hawai‘i, Manoa

**Contact Person:** William F. Haning, III, M.D. 692-0877, e-mail haning@hawaii.edu

**Action taken:** Dissemination of contact list and telephone tree to involved parties. Telephone tree rehearsal pending.

**Extramural Agency Contacts:**
- State Civil Defense (SCD) (Kevin Richards) to assure placement on notification roster.
- Healthcare Association Hawaii (HAH) (Toby Clairmont) to verify inclusion on HAH alert roster; responded to test call from HAH 19 May.
Emergency Information Access

- Presently, EHSO: http://www.hawaii.edu/ehso/