Access the recorded webinar here:

https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/recording/7256831016810409474? assets=true

Access speaker bios here:

https://files.asprtracie.hhs.gov/documents/aspr-tracie-small-ruralhospital-based-incident-command-systems-webinar-speaker-bios.pdf

Access Q & A here: <u>https://files.asprtracie.hhs.gov/</u> <u>documents/aspr-tracie-hospital-based-ics-webinar-</u> <u>small-and-rural-qa.pdf</u>

> T R A C I E HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION GATEWAY

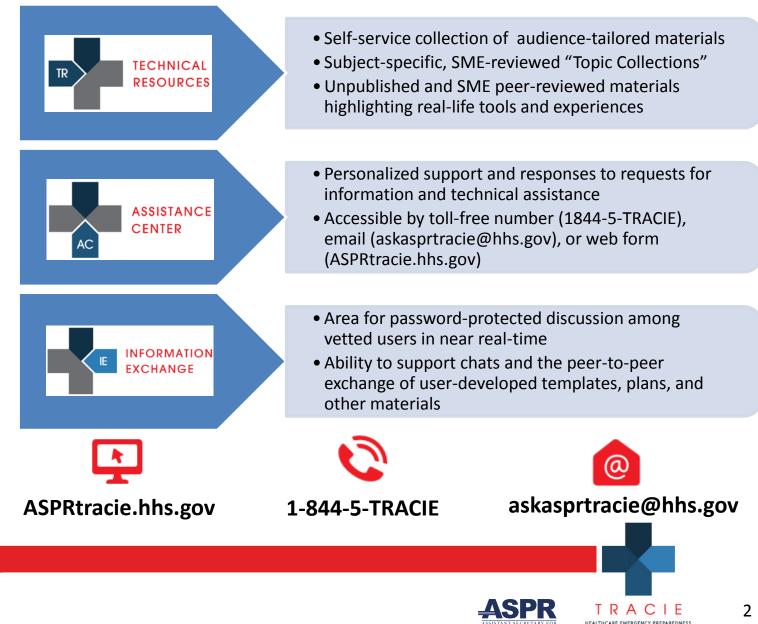
Hospital-Based Incident Command Systems: Small and Rural Hospitals

March 12, 2019

Additional Materials: <u>https://files.asprtracie.hhs.gov/documents/</u> <u>hospital-based-incident-command-systems-</u> <u>webinar-additional-materials.pdf</u>



ASPR TRACIE: Three Domains



INFORMATION GATEWAY



TRACIE

HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION GATEWAY

Melissa Harvey, RN, MSPH Director, Division of National Healthcare Preparedness Programs (NHPP), HHS ASPR





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HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION GATEWAY

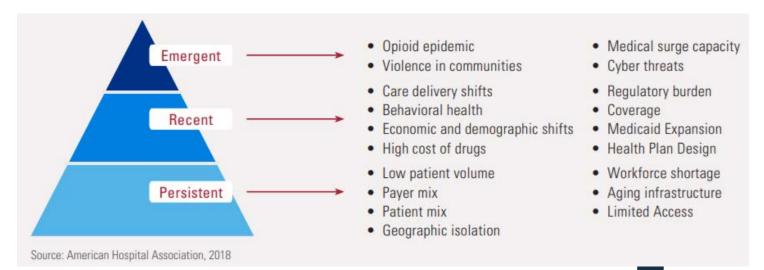
John Hick, MD Hennepin County Medical Center & ASPR Moderator





Setting the Stage

- Rural areas cover approx. 97% of the US land area and contain 19.3% of the population (approx. 60 million people)¹
- Persistent, Recent, and Emergent
 Challenges Facing Rural Communities²



- 1. US Census Bureau. (2016)
- 2. American Hospital Association. (2019). <u>Rural Report: Challenges Facing</u> <u>Rural Communities and the Roadmap to Ensure Local Access to High-</u> <u>quality</u>, Affordable Care.



HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

INFORMATION GATEWA

Setting the Stage, Con't.

- Barriers to healthcare access in rural areas:
 - Distance and transportation
 - Phone service
 - Poor health literacy
 - Workforce shortages
- Rural hospitals
 - 1349 critical access hospitals in United States
 - Individuals have multiple roles at the facility
 - Severe provider shortages
 - Providers may not live in the community
 - Limited EMS resources and mutual aid resources
 - No / limited ability to distribute patient load



CARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Setting the Stage, Con't.

- Preparing rural hospitals:
 - Conduct emergency preparedness training, drills, and exercises
 - Review and update the healthcare facility's emergency response plans
 - Discuss hypothetical challenges and potential solutions, such as security and supply limitations
 - Cross training among employees
 - Hold regularly-scheduled regional planning activities with their partners including referral centers and specialty centers
 - Understand and adapt HICS to their resources





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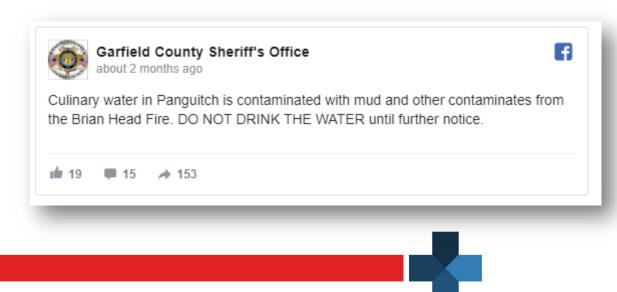
HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION GATEWAY

Steve Ikuta, BS, MEP Emergency Management South Area Manager, Intermountain Healthcare (UT)



Garfield Memorial Hospital Culinary Water Incident – 14 July 2018

This presentation will cover how Garfield Memorial Hospital utilized HICS forms in the response and recovery periods during the culinary water incident.





Garfield Memorial Hospital Culinary Water Incident – 14 July 2018

The Hospital Command Center (HCC) staff utilized the HICS Quick Start IAP (Incident Action Plan) along with other HICS forms during the response and recovery periods of the incident.



Saturday, July 14, 2018 Panguitch City, Garfield County Municipal Watershed Burn Scar from 2017 Brianhead/Panguitch Lake Fire





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Garfield Memorial Hospital

Panguitch, Utah

From Salt Lake City, UT: 245 miles – 3 hrs. 40 min drive

Bryce Canyon National Park: 23 miles – 30 minute drive

Population: 1665 (2016) Elevation: 6624 feet



HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

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Campus Footprint

Garfield County Nursing Home Garfield Memorial Clinic Garfield Memorial Hospital







T R A C I E HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS What happened?

One of Panguitch City's culinary water system spring collection box was damaged from flooding that occurred on Saturday, July 14th.





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What happened?

A "No Use" water order was issued for all residents living in Panguitch City.

This meant water was unsafe to drink or boil.

Those residents that were on well water were not affected by the order.



What happened next?

- At the onset, attempts were made to notify hospital and nursing administrators.
 - They were at a half marathon that
 Saturday morning with limited cell service.
- GMH caregivers placed "Do Not Use" signs at all locations using culinary water.



Notable Events

- Hospital Command Center (HCC) activated by liaison officer.
- Operational period #1 established 0730-1800.
- Operational periods #1-7: Response, Days 1-5
- Operational period 8: Recovery, Day 6
- HCC demobilized, Day 6
- Facility on filtrated water for six days.



HICS Forms Used

- HICS 200 IAP Cover Sheet
- HICS IAP Quick Start (HICS 201, 202, 203, 204, 215A)
- HICS 207 HIMT Chart
- HICS 213 General Message Form (requesting assets, resources & supplies)
- HICS 214 Activity Log
- HICS 257 Resource Accounting Record



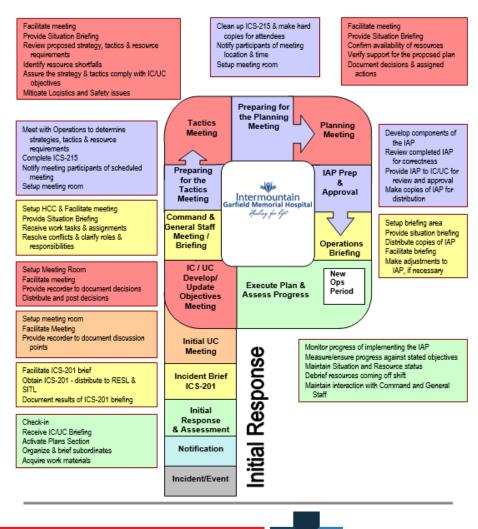
IAP Process

GMH Command Section

Planning Section Activities

The Operational Planning "P"

Used the Planning "P"





T R A C I E HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

HICS INCIDENT ACTION PLAN (IAP) QUICK START COMBINED HICS 201-202-203-204-215A

5. Health and Safety Briefing Identify potential incident health and safety hazards and develop necessary measures (remove hazard, provide personal protective equipment, w arn people of the hazard) to protect responders from those hazards. ---- HICS 202, 215A ----

Have all caregivers, patients, visitors, medical staff and others who enter GMH not to utilize any of the culinary water. Signs will be placed over sinks, hand washing stations, showers, water and soda fountains, coffee maker, Steam sterilizers, dishwasher equipment, will not be used.

6. Incident Objectives HICS 202, 204			
6a. OBJECTIVES	6b. STRATEGIES / TACTICS	6c. RESOURCES REQUIRED	6d. ASSIGNED TO
Notify all GMH caregivers, patients, visitors and medical group personnel of the No Use Water Order	Place signs Send E-mail to ALL GMH and other stakeholders	Staff	Alberto Vasquez and DeAnn Brown
Implement the water outage emergency response plan	Notify SW Healthcare Coalition Coordinator, Steve Rossberg and SWUPHD EM, Paulette Valentine to acquire First Water portable water filtration systems	First Water FW-720-M unit First Water FW-120-M unit First Water FW-120-M unit	Steve Rossberg, SWUPHC Jody Johnson, CCH Steve Ikuta, DRMC
Implement the water outage emergency response plan	Provide drinking water to GMH	Acquire two (2) palettes of 16.9 oz bottled drinking water Acquire one (1) palette of 1 gallon spring water	Eric Wilkinson, DRMC
Implement the water outage emergency response plan	Provide bathing and hygiene washing without use of culinary water	Acquire disposable wash clothes	John Taylor, DRMC
Implement the water outage emergency response plan	Provide alternative laundry service functionality.	Utilize Sevier Valley Hospital's laundry service	Cade Harland, GMH Jesse Lewis, SVH

Sustains

- Resource request for Intermountain Healthcare's IMT liaison officer
- First Time use of:
 - Planning "P" Process
 - 2014 HICS forms
- Planning "P" process created operational period IAPs



Sustains cont'd

- Daily updates with agency representatives:
 - County EMA
 - Local Health Department
 - Utah DEM Liaison Officer
- Daily updates with internal stakeholders:
 - Intermountain Healthcare's EOC
 - Intermountain Healthcare's Senior Leadership
- HICS form documentation facilitated in creation of AAR/IP (After Action Report/Improvement Plan)





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HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION GATEWAY

Michael Patterson, RN, BS, EMHP Director of Emergency Services, Fannin Regional Hospital (GA)



Fannin Regional Hospital Ricin Incident



- 50 bed rural hospital located in the north Georgia mountains
- Small, 6 bed emergency department with an annual census of 13,500
- Large tourist and transient (seasonal) population



ARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Patient exposed to castor beans presents to the emergency department (ED)

- Patient states he has been exposed to castor beans over the past several days.
- ED Director and triage nurse recognize the potential issues with this exposure.
- Patient is isolated. Clothes were isolated in bags.
- After further discussion with the patient, to determine how the exposure occurred, it was discovered that the patient was attempting to process castor beans into Ricin using acetone based nail polish remover. Patient stated he presented to the ED because he was scared.

Response to the incident

- Law enforcement and hospital senior leadership were notified.
- It was decided that there would be a limited HICS activation.
- Maintaining patient isolation, medical exam was provided by the ED physician.
- Patient exhibited no signs of Ricin exposure. Patient did have redness in his finger tips and complained of irritation.



Response cont'd

- Waiting room was cleared and decontaminated.
 Waiting area was moved down an interior hallway for the duration of the incident.
- CNO acted as Incident Commander, Facilities
 Director acted as Safety Officer, ED Director acted as
 Operations Section Chief, EVS Director acted as
 Logistics Section Chief.
- Fannin County Sheriff's Office investigator arrived on scene and interviewed the patient. Command was relinquished to Fannin County SO.
- Regional Coordinating Hospital was contacted and apprised of the situation.



Response cont'd

- Patient was released to law enforcement for continued investigation. The patient's vehicle was identified and isolated. The ED parking lot was secured and only EMS traffic was allowed ED access.
- Additional state and federal officials continued to arrive. Among these were GEMA, FEMA, and the FBI. The FBI began multiple interviews with the subject, FRH staff, and initial responding LE units.

CARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Response cont'd

- Cherokee County, GA Type 1 HAZMAT team and Georgia National Guard WMD team arrived with multiple pieces of apparatus.
- The subject's vehicle was searched and cleared by HAZMAT and WMD teams.
- The incident concluded at 0330 on 3 February, 2017.



Lessons learned

- Have a scribe
- HazMat awareness for staff
- Don't wait. Implement early. You can always stand down.
- Don't restrict your EOC. It's okay to be mobile.
- HICS is difficult in a small facility. Everyone wears multiple hats.



Lessons learned cont'd

- This was a multi-jurisdictional event. Be prepared for handling multiple agencies. Plan your drills that way. Don't silo.
- Think about staging with multijurisdictional events.
- Practice, practice, practice.



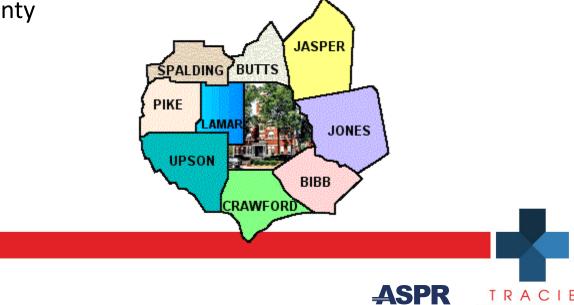
HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION GATEWAY

Casey Fleckenstein, RN Director of Patient Care Services, Emergency Management Coordinator, Monroe County Hospital (GA)



Monroe County Hospital – Forsyth, GA

- We service several surrounding counties that do NOT have a hospital
- Lamar, Pike, Jones and Crawford Counties do not have a hospital and for some we are the closest facility
- We are a 25 bed critical assess hospital with a 6 bed Emergency Department
- Multiple schools, Train, Major Interstate, Georgia Public Safety Training Center and Department of Corrections within Monroe County



CARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Incident Command – Frequent incidents

- School bus wrecks that bring in 20-30 students at once
- Our normal average daily census for 24 hours is only 22 patients
- This causes an influx/code triage for us
- Incident command is established



Incident Command other Frequent Incidents – longer lasting

- Weather Tornados and Winter Weather (Ice and Snow)
- Training exercises evacuation of entire facility, active shooter, mass casualty incidents (MCIs) and decontamination, power failure, water conservation



Incident Command Hurdles for MCH

- Staffing
 - Limited supply of staff
 - more non-clinical than clinical staff
 - We wear multiple hats
 - Incident Command may be functioning as different roles
 - Can lead to lack of communication to departments
 - Can lead to steps being missed



Incident Command Hurdles for MCH

- Resources and Assets
 - Limited funding
 - Limited space
 - Supplies are not always readily available and housed in the most efficient area



Incident Command Hurdles for MCH

- Communication
 - No Wi-Fi
 - Poor Cell signal
 - Again, staffing so this cuts down on the amount of runners we can have



Incident Command – MCH Overcoming Hurdles

- Staffing we use an all hands on deck approach
 - No one is allowed to leave during an incident until instructed to do so by their manager
 - All managers and ER charge nurses are trained in Incident command
 - IC 100 and IC 200 for all managers and ER charges nurses



Incident Command – MCH Overcoming Hurdles

- Resources and Assets
 - Reached out to our coalition for grant funds
 - Made wall mounts for some supplies for easier accessibility for some
 - Relationship building with county public safety (EMS, EMA, and LE)



Incident Command – MCH overcoming Hurdles

- Communication
 - Wi-Fi was installed in January 2019
 - Improved cell signal
 - Utilized internal radios that were purchased with grant money to house in each department to improve throughout communication



Incident Command - MCH

- Overall our biggest struggle is still staffing and communication.
- We continue to work on this through continued training and drills with the staff
- We incorporated Emergency Preparedness into all new hire orientation





HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION GATEWAY

Michael O'Keefe Chief Executive Officer, Redfield Community Memorial Hospital Avera (SD)



Incident



- 25 Bed Critical Access Hospital
- 45 miles from Higher level care facility
- Background of Incident
 - Domestic Dispute and Child Custody
 - Ex Spouse is employed at hospital and working at time of incident
 - Events started prior to 7am



HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Incident, Continued

- Gunman has his 10 year old son with him in the vehicle while being pursued by Highway Patrol on high speed chase, and when he breaks into facility
- Scanners in nursing station are following the high speed chase – Appears he is returning to the hospital
- Hospital goes into a full Lockdown
- Gunman arrives at hospital enters vestibule with son and reaches the locked entry doors and begins to try and break/breech doors, door is breeched after multiple attempts to enter



Incident, Continued

- Gunman angry, in my face and <u>pulls gun</u>.. wants to see his ex wife NOW
- I lead gunman into ED waiting room (1 entry/no windows)
- Officers arrive and surround ED waiting room with guns drawn
- Incident Command Established
- 6 hours later he releases his son
- 2 hours later he slides gun to officers, is handcuffed and taken away



Incident Command Established

- Lockdown and Incident Command established all before 7:42 am
- 8:25 am: Established second Incident Command outside of facility with Federal and State agencies
 - FBI, Highway Patrol, Sheriffs offices from 3 counties, Police, SWAT teams all arriving outside of our facility.
 - Communication between internal and external Incident Command posed some challenges.
 - Inside Command very limited due to staff being told not to come to work via eICS and other notifications. Thus only a few folks to handle roles!



Incident Command: What Went Right!

- Ability to move patients quickly and safely to a safe zone
- Ability to move staff to safe zone
- Ability to alert staff in route not to report to work
- Ability to alert the public to avoid the area, stay away
- Ability to plan and execute necessary medical needs/services to care for inpatients in safe zone
- Ability to garner supplies, food, nutrition and medications
- Ability to handle media



Incident Command: Challenges

- Timing of Incident
 - Posed problems as staff who are trained to be key members of Incident Command were not yet at work and told not to report to the hospital
 - Communicating the situation quickly to staff while in the middle of it all (Who calls Incident Command)
- Location of Incident
 - Unable to get to our Incident Command materials, Binders, radios......
 - Access to key medications for inpatients
 - Access to EMS services, Ambulances



Incident Command: Challenges

- Two commands established
 - Outside Law enforcement, FBI, SWAT, Medical staff, Employees
 - Inside CEO, small staff, one provider
- Communication between inside and outside needed to be better
- Cell phone use filled towers so not all calls were getting through
- Location of Command Center became safe zone for staff and patients
- Plan and Practice no scenario will play out as planned!!! (Talk about variables)





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HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION GATEWAY

Donna Owl, BS, EMC Safety & Security Manager, Cherokee Indian Hospital Authority (NC)



Cherokee Indian Hospital, Cherokee NC

- Nestled in the heart of the Great Smoky Mountains
- We are a Level 5 care facility
- Nearest Level 2 Trauma Center is located 1 hour from our facility
- Have access to Air transportation, closest is Life Care (approx. 30 minutes out).
- We have a 20 bed Inpatient unit
- ER has 8 beds
- CIH is the primary medical home for over 16,000 members of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (EBCI)
- We provide over 35,000 primary care visits as well as over 16,000 ER visits yearly
- Pharmacy fills over 230,000 prescriptions yearly



Cherokee Indian Hospital Community Wide Active Assailant Mock Exercise

- Exercise Date: October 18,2018
- Scope: The exercise is a functional-full scale exercise planned for up to 4.0 hours at CIH.
- Mission Areas: Multi Agency Response
- Core Capabilities: Operational Coordination; Test the hospital's ability to communicate both internally and with participating emergency response partners; Response Suppression; Test the individual and collective response/suppression effort of emergency response; Command and Control; Test the integrated response effort within the scope of the Incident Command.
- Threat or Hazard: Active Assailant (shooter) on property
- Scenario: Parking lot domestic situation prompts mass shooting involving numerous victims at CIH.
- Participating Organizations: CIH, Cherokee Indian Police Dept., Cherokee Fire Dept. and Cherokee Tribal EMS



Module 1

- The entire exercise was conducted in the Old part of the hospital that was ready for demolition. There was not patient involvement. All participants (30) were volunteers from CIH staff. Volunteers were recruited via email one month prior to the exercise. For this reason we decided to use "Simunition" firearms.
- CIH "Old Hospital parking lot" is the scene of an argument and eventual physical altercation between two brothers which includes setting fire to a motor vehicle in the parking lot.
- One individual enters the rear staff entrance of the Old Hosp. building armed with a semi-automatic pistol.
- The second (accompanying/ brother) individual calls 911 and reports a man with a gun entering CIH reporting "he will shoot people" and that a "car is on fire." This same second individual then enters hospital.



ARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Module 2: Incident Initial Response

- Both individuals enter rear entrance of Old Hosp. and first individual (shooter) begins shooting (utilizing "Simunition" firearms) bystanders (staff) as he walks through building. Some bystanders/staff run from building and escape. Others hide in place. Still others remain in area attempting to evade the shooter.
- All participating were briefed prior to exercise and told to treat event as real and to respond as trained.



Module 3: Incident Emergency Response

- As planned, a community wide response was initiated by Emergency response agencies CPD, CT-EMS and CFD.
- Police arrived first two officers entering north double door entrance to Old Hospital
 - Officers utilized Simunitions firearms.
 - Officers executed a two-man dynamic search of the interior of the target bldg. Both officers located gunshot and other injured victims along route.
 - Officers located both suspect individuals in storage room where gunfire was exchanged between one officer and first individual shooter/suspect.
 - Second officer covertly approached and apprehended shooter/ suspect from another route/angle in same room. Suspect was arrested uninjured and processed.
 - Second individual was confronted and detained.
 - As more officers arrive ICS was staged out of the hot zone.



ARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Module 3: Incident Emergency Response

- Cherokee Tribal EMS arrive on scene and ICS was set up outside the hot zone.
 - CPD relayed several victims shot/injured. These injuries included gunshot wounds, Trauma injuries, Heart Attack, and Emotional Trauma. CPD give an all clear with suspect in custody.
- CFD arrives on scene and sets up ICS as well.
 - CFD and EMS were lead in by CPD to access, triage, and or treat and remove the injured from the scene.
 - Other EMS responders were waiting outside to attend to the injured.
 - EMS transported patients to ER and some fatalities were transported to the morgue.



Module 3: Incident Emergency Response

- All role players were given cards which were attached to their person as indicated injuries.
 - These cards were given to role players in the briefing that took place earlier that A.M.
- Once the exercise was complete all individuals convened back inside new hospital for a De-briefing.
- The #1 breakdown across the board for everyone was Communication.
 - More communication of ICS being set up and more radio communications for all emergency responding agencies.
 - During the initial briefing prior to the exercise all agencies verbalized their HICS and ICS structure and establishment.



RE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS



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HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION GATEWAY

Harold (Rocky) Jones

Emergency Management/ Physical Security Specialist, Indian Health Services, Nashville Area Office, DHHS



4th Annual Tribal Nations Training Week (March 16-23, 2019)

- FEMA Center for Domestic Preparedness hosting training week in Anniston, AL
- All personnel who work in an emergency response capacity and are affiliated with one or more Tribal Nations, Indian Health Service and those who work directly with Tribal Nations are authorized to attend
- Courses:
 - Healthcare Leadership for Mass Casualty Incidents
 - Medical Management of CBRNE Events
 - Incident Command for All Hazards/ Surface Transportation Emergency Preparedness and Security- Mass Transit & Passenger Rail
 - Environmental Health Training
 - Managing Public Information/ EOP for Rural Jurisdictions
 - Protective Measures Course/ Community Based Response to Threats to Tribal Communities/ Intro to WMD

See Flyer at <u>asprtracie.hhs.gov</u>





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HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION GATEWAY

Barbara Dodge, BA-E

Director of Hospital Preparedness Programs, Center for Preparedness Education, College of Public Health University of Nebraska Medical Center



Center for Preparedness Education

- 14 Years Disaster Preparedness for Hospitals
- Participated in the last 2 revisions of HICS
- Currently serving:
 - The HICS Center Board
 - The California EMSA Revision Committee
- Facilitated the group of small hospitals who adapted the Incident Management Team Chart and Job Action Sheets to better serve small hospitals.



Why?

Hearing complaints that HICS just doesn't work for small hospitals.



What We Did: Getting Started

- Survey to see what other hospitals were doing
- Gathered volunteers from 10 Critical Access Hospitals in the southeast area of Nebraska



What we Learned:

- The current version of HICS was overwhelming
- Too hard to adapt for small hospitals
- Too hard to sort out what we need and don't need
- Organizational chart was too big
- Too many Job Action Sheets

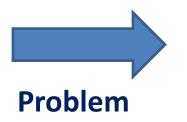


We Knew...

- HICS is adaptable
- Only activate the positons you need

But that didn't solve the problem





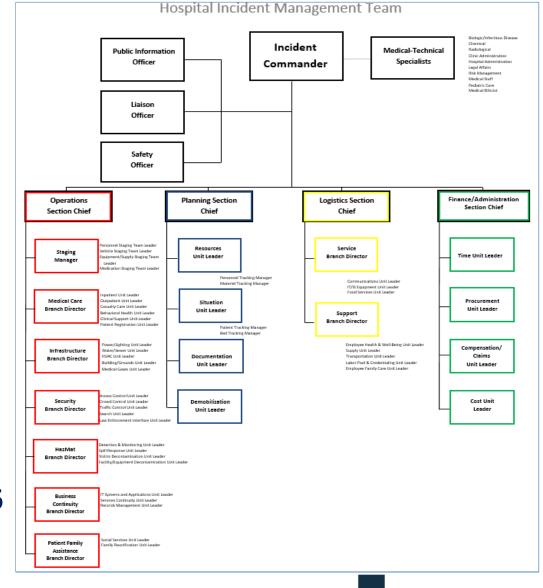
Small Hospitals were just too small to use the current system

HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS



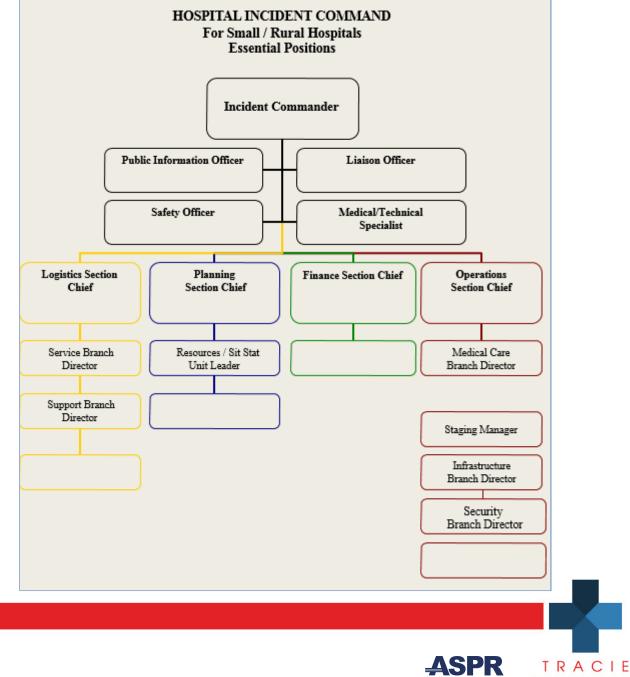
What to do?

- Started with the Organizational Chart
- Now called the IMT (Incident Management Team)
- <u>Agreed</u> that they could (given a little time) activate from 9-16 positions





T R A C I E HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION GATEWAY



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Job Action Sheets

Huge Job

- Went through every sheet
- Highlighted key instructions
- Determined priority tasks
- Moved those tasks up
- Unit leader to Branch Director to Section Chief
- Put them in blue shaded areas
- * Didn't remove anything



CARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

INCIDENT COMMANDER

Mission: Organize and direct the Hospital Command Center (HCC). Give overall strategic direction for hospital incident management and support activities, including emergency response and recovery. Approve the incident Action Plan (IAP) for each operational period.

Position Reports to: Executive Administration Com	mand Location:	
Position Contact Information: Phone: () -	Radio Channel:	
Hospital Command Center (HCC): Phone: () -	Fax: ()	-
Position Assigned to:	Date: / /	Start: hrs.
Signature	initais:	End: hrs.
Position Assigned to:	Date: / /	Start: hrs.
Signature:	initais:	End: hrs.
Position Assigned to:	Date: / /	Start: hrs.
Signature:	initials:	End: hrs.

immediate Response (0 - 2 hours)	Time	Initial
 Receive appointment Gather Intelligence, Information and likely impact from the sources providing event notification Assume the role of incident Commander and activate the Hospital Incident Command System (HICS) Review this Job Action Sheet Put on position Identification (e.g., position vest) Notify your usual supervisor and the Hospital Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Incident, activation of the Hospital Command Center (HCC), and your assignment 		
Assess the operational situation Activate the Hospital Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and applicable Incident Specific Plans or Annexes Brief Command Staff on objectives and issues, Including: Size and complexity of the Incident, Expectations Involvement of outside agencies, stakeholders, and organizations The situation, Incident activities, and any special concerns Seek feedback and further Information		
Determine the incident objectives, tactics, and assignments Determine incident objectives for the operational period Determine which Command Staff need to be activated; Safety Officer Ualson Officer If all of the Command Staff positions are not immediately assigned, attend to the priorities summarized in the blue shaded areas on the next two sheets. Assign those positions as soon as necessary. Determine the impact on affected departments and gather additional information from the Ualson Officer		



T R A C I E HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION GATEWAY

Incident Commander	
 Appoint a Planning Section Chief to develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP) Appoint an Operations Section Chief to provide support and direction to affected areas Appoint a Logistics Section Chief to provide support and direction to affected areas Appoint a Finance Section Chief to provide support and direction to affected areas Appoint a Finance Section Chief to provide support and direction to affected areas Determine the need for, and appropriately appoint or ensure appointment of Medical- Technical Specialists Make assignments and distribute corresponding Job Action Sheets and position Identification Ensure hospital and key staff are notified of the activation of the Hospital Command Center (HCC) Identify the operational period and any planned Hospital incident Management Team (HIMT) staff shift changes Conduct a meeting with HIMT staff to receive status reports from Section Chiefs and Command Staff to determine appropriate response and recovery levels, then set the time for the next briefing 	
ctivities Ensure all activated positions are documented in the incident Action Plan (IAP) and on status boards Obtain current patient census and status from the Planning Section Chief Determine the need to activate surge plans based on current patient status and injury projections if additional beds are needed, authorize a patient prioritization assessment for the purposes of designating appropriate early discharge if applicable, receive an initial hospital damage survey report from the Operations Section Infrastructure Branch and evaluate the need for evacuation	
 Priority Tasks from Reporting Position's Job Action Sheets Public Information Officer Establish a designated media staging and media briefing area located away from the Hospital Command Center (HCC) and patient care activity areas, coordinating with the Operations Section Security Branch Director as needed Brief public information team members, if assigned, on current situation, Incident objectives, and their assignments Inform on site media of the physical areas to which they have access and those that are restricted Develop public information and media messages to be release to the news media and the public 	
 Obtain Initial status and information to provide surge capacity status; provide an update to external stakeholders and agencies Establish communication for information sharing with other hospitals and local agencies (e.g., emergency medical services, fire, law, public health, and emergency management) Respond to information and or resource inquiries from other hospitals and response agencies and organizations 	



T R A C I E HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION GATEWAY

Advise the Hospital Incidic corrective recommendation Evaluate the building or Specify the type and leve personnel to ensure their Post non-entry signage a Monitor operational safety Ensure that safety team conditions Assess hospital operation	the hospital and the envir lent Management Team () ons incident hazards and ident el of personal protective ex r protection, based on the around unsafe or restricted y of discontamination oper members, if assigned, ider	onment HIMT) of any unsafe co Ify vulnerabilities quipment (PPE) to be u incident or hazard i areas, as needed ations, if applicable tifly and report all haza erminate and report an	inditions and used by hospital indis and unsafe ly unsafe operation	
Documentation Incident Action Plan (IA3 HICS 200: Consider wh HICS 201: Initiate the Inc HICS 201: Assign or cor HICS 207: Assign or cor for assigned positions HICS 213: Document all HICS 214: Document all continual basis HICS 252: Distribute the Specialist Staff and ensu	ether to use the incident , ident Briefing form mplete the Assignment U mplete the Hospital Incide communications on a Ger key activities, actions, and	st as appropriate nt Management Tean veral Message Form I decisions in an Activit Sheet to Command and	n (HIMT) Chart ty Log on a	
recorders	cal personnel from current factivated, to function as			
Communication Hospital to complete: Insert Interface with external partn		ly, Instructions for use	and protocols for	



Planning Section Chief

Mission: Oversee all incident related data gathering and analysis regarding incident operations and resource management; develop alternatives for tactical operations; initiate long range planning; conduct planning meetings; and prepare the Incident Action Plan (IAP) for each operational period.

Position Reports to: Incident Commander Co	mmand Location:
Position Contact Information: Phone: () -	Radio Channel:
Hospital Command Center (HCC): Phone: () -	Fac: () -
Position Assigned to:	Date: / / Start: /
Signature:	Initials: End: P
Position Assigned to:	Date: / / Start /
Signature:	Initials: End: P
Position Assigned to:	Date: / / Start: /
Signature:	Initials: End: : /

Immediate Response (0 – 2 hours)	Time	Initia
Receive appointment Cotain briefing from the Incident Commander on; Size and complexity of the Incident Expectations of the Incident Commander Incident objectives Incident objectives Involvement of outside agencies, stakeholders, and organizations The situation, Incident activities, and any special concerns Assume the role of Planning Section Chief Review this Job Action Sheet Put on position Identification (e.g., position vest) Notify your usual supervisor of your assignment		
Assess the operational situation • Obtain information and status from the Operations and Logistics Section Chiefs to ensure the accurate tracking of personnel and resources by the Personnel Tracking and Materiel Tracking Managers, if appointed, or the respective Section Chiefs if not • Provide Information to the incident Commander on the Planning Section operational situation including capabilities and limitations		
Determine the incident objectives, tactics, and assignments Determine which Planning Section Units need to be activated: Resources Unit Situation Unit Documentation Unit Demobilization Unit Make assignments and distribute Job Action Sheets and position Identification Determine strategies and how the tactics will be accomplished Determine needed resources Sirief section personnel on the situation, strategies, and tactics, and designate a time for the next briefing		



Planning Section Chief	
Determine need for and appropriately appoint Unit Leaders, distribute corresponding lob Action Sheets and position Identification. Complete the Branch Assignment List HICS Form 204). If no Unit Leaders are assigned, attend to the highlighted priorities on the Unit Leaders Job action sheets. A summary of these priorities can be found in the <u>Dive shaded</u> areas on the following page. Note: <u>Resources Unit</u> Leader and Situation Unit Leader are essential positions for most events.	
 Activities Ensure a bed report, staffing report, and current patient census and status are being prepared for the incident Commander Prepare and conduct a planning meeting to develop and validate the incident objectives for the next operational period Coordinate the preparation, documentation, and approval of the incident Action Plan (UAP) and distribute copies to the incident Commander and Section Chiefs Obtain and provide key information for operational and support activities, including the impact on affected departments Gather additional information from the Llaison Officer Cotain information and updates regularly from Planning Section Unit Leaders Maintain current stuato of all areas Inform the Situation Unit Leader of status information Communicate with the Operations and Logistics Sections for resource needs and projected activities Inform Planning Section personnel of activities that have occurred; keep updates of status and utilization of resources Communicate with the Finance/Administration Section for personnel time records, potential compensation and claims, and canceled surgeries and procedures Activate incident Specific Plans or Annexes as directed by the incident Commander 	
 Priority Tasks from Reporting Position's Job Action Sheets Resources Unit Leader: Establish contact with the Situation Unit Leader and hospital department heads to account for on-duty personnel, and equipment and supplies on hand. Coordinate activities and inventories with Logistics Section's Supply Unit Leader. Maintain contact and share information with Labor Pool & Credentialing Unit Leader. 'Determine the need and ability to activate Personnel Tracking Manager and Material Tracking Manager, Their Immediate priority tasks are listed below. Personnel Tracking Manager Assist the Labor Pool to establish volunteer credentialing process per the hospital's standard operating procedures Establish contact with the hospital's statting office or coordinator and department directors to obtain an accounting of all personnel on duty or expected to report Establish access to personnel tracking system; compare the available informations. 	





Planning Section Chief		
Documentation Unit Leader: • Activate a system to receive documentation and completed forms from all sections over the course of the Hospital Command Center (HCC) activation • Provide duplicates of forms and reports to authorized requestors • Establish Initial contact with all Section Chiefs to obtain status and history of all major events and actions that have occurred to date, critical issues, and concepts of operations and steps to be taken within the next operational period. • Coordinate with IT/Systems (in Operations Section) to Insure access to IT systems with email and Intranet communication to facilitate communication and document sharing. • Obtain and provide key information for demobilization activities, including status updates from all Sections, Branches, Units and Managers • Begin drafting Demobilization Plan. (refer to demobilization check sheet)		
 Documentation HICS 200: Consider use of the incident Action Plan (IAP) Cover sheet HICS 201: Draft Incident Briefing for Incident Commander as directed HICS 202: Draft Incident Objectives for Incident Commander approval HICS 203: Prepare Organization Assignment List as part of the IAP HICS 204: Document assignments and operational period objectives on Assignment List HICS 205A: Distribute the Communications List appropriately HICS 214: Document all communications on a General Message Form HICS 214: Document all key activities, actions, and decisions in an Activity Log on a continual basis HICS 215A: Obtain completed Incident Action Plan (IAP) Safety Analysis from the Safety Officer for Inclusion In the IAP HICS 257: Track equipment used during the response on the Resource Accounting Record 		
 Resources Determine equipment and supply needs; request them from the Logistics Section Supply Unit Leader Assess Issues and needs in section areas; coordinate for resource planning Make requests for external assistance, as needed, in coordination with the Llaison Officer 		
Communication Hospital to complete: Insert communications technology, Instructions for use and protocols for Interface with external partners Safety and security		
 Ensure that all section personnel comply with safety procedures and Instructions 		



The same process for all of the job action sheets

- Operations and Logistics are much more complicated.
- More Branch Directors and Unit Leaders
- More blue shaded areas.
- Example:
- <u>Logistics</u> Section Chief
 - Support Branch Director
 - Unit Leaders
 - Service Branch Director
 - Unit Leaders



SUPPORT BRANCH DIRECTOR

Mission: Organize and manage the services required to maintain the hospital's supplies, alternate care areas and work locations, transportation, and labor pool. Ensure the provision of logistical, psychological, and medical support of employees and their families.

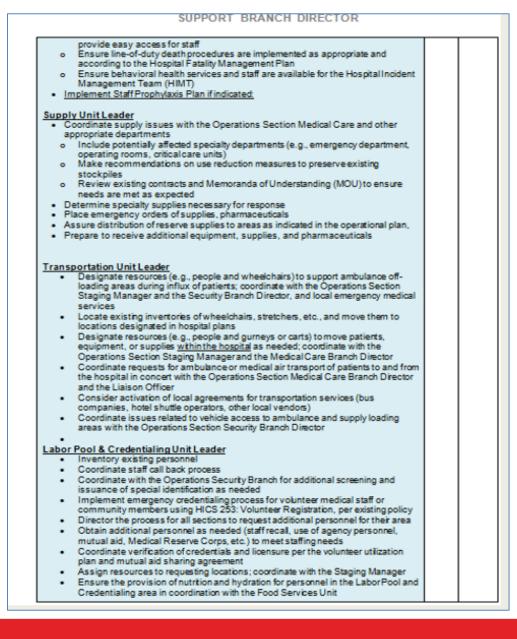
Position Reports to: Logistics Section Chief Co	mmand Location:
Position Contact Information: Phone: () -	RadioChannet
Hospital Command Center (HCC): Phone: () -	Fax:() -
Position Assigned to:	Date: / / Start:hrs
Signature:	Initials: End::hrs
Position Assigned to:	Date: / / Start::hrs
Signature:	Initials: End:hrs
Position Assigned to:	Date: / / Start: hrs
Signature:	Initials: End:: hrs

Immediate Response (0 – 2 hours)	Time	Initial
Receive appointment Obtain briefing from the Logistics Section Chief on: Size and complexity of incident Expectations of Incident Commander Incident objectives Involvement of outside agencies, stakeholders, and organizations The situation, incident activities, and any special concerns Assume the role of Support Branch Director Review this Job Action Sheet Put on position identification (e.g., position vest) Notify your usual supervisor of your assignment		
Assess the operational situation Assess the Support Branch's capacity to provide: Additional credentialed and non-credentialed personnel Employee health care, including prophylaxis and medical monitoring Behavioral health support to staff Support to staff family members Medical equipment and supplies Internal and external transportation support Alternate care and worksite locations and furnishings Provide information to the Logistics Section Chief on the operational situation of the Support Branch 		
Determine the incident objectives, tactics, and assignments Determine which Support Branch functions need to be activated: Employee Health and Well-Being Supply Unit Transportation Unit Labor Pool and Credentialing Employee Family Care Unit Leader 		











T R A C I E HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS HICS IMT Chart and Job Action Sheets for Small and Rural Hospitals

Are designed to help make Incident Command work for small hospitals.

Understanding the <u>responsibilities</u>, the <u>tasks</u>, the <u>documentation /forms</u> and the flow of <u>communication</u> are essential to a successful response.



The Key to Success!

Practice! Practice! Practice!



T R A C I E HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS 83

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Website: www.preped.org

Small Hospital JAS at: https://preped.org/resources/hospital-resources/





HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION GATEWAY

Moderator Roundtable John Hick

Mandi Sralla, RN, Chief Nursing Officer and Director of Emergency Services, Connally Memorial Medical Center (TX)



Mass Shootings and Rural Areas

- November 5, 2017 a gunman opened fire in the First Baptist Church of Sutherland Springs (TX), killing 26 and injuring 20
- Received some of the injured to Connally Memorial Medical Center, a 44 bed facility (10 in ED, 1 major trauma bay) that averages 8-10 patients/day and 35 ER visits/day. Closest Level 1 trauma center is approx. 45 min.



Mass Shootings and Rural Areas

Overview of Events

11:15 a.m.	Incident Command requested all mass casualty resources.
12:00 p.m.	Incident Command came back over the air and reported that there were more than 20 wounded, including children. We had the benefit of hearing this over the radio before patients arrived, giving us time to prepare.
12:15 p.m.	The first call came from EMS stating they were inbound with a small child with multiple GSW. This patient ended up being the most severely injured we received. Injuries included multiple suspected entrance and exit wounds, a shattered pelvis and femur, and we could see the back of the patient's spine. The patient was bleeding profusely, so the first things Dr. Kingdon and our tech did were pack the wounds with QuikClot [®] and administer blood. We called the aircraft for a transfer.
	The IC and mass triage at the scene had already isolated who needed to go by air or by ground and who was deceased. They were able to divert one of the aircraft coming from San Antonio to us to pick up this young patient. During a subsequent hot wash, we found out that the reason this pediatric patient lived is because we stopped the bleeding. This child is now back at school and doing well physically.
12:25 p.m.	EMS pulled up with three patients in the back. These patients had GSW to the extremities and abdomen, and were varying levels of critical.
12:35 p.m.	MEDCOM called us back and said they would auto accept all trauma transfers; we just needed to have the doctor call and provide a full patient report.
12:50 p.m.	Received three adult patients.
12:53 p.m.	Received two more patients. After that, some patients came in their own cars, primarily with ricochet injuries. The church is very small and there was only one exit door. People were trying to escape, but they were crushing each other in the process; this led to additional injuries.
1:50 p.m.	We transferred our last patient to a Level 1 facility. One was transferred by helicopter, three went by ground. MEDCOM did help arrange the ambulances and air transport. Only one patient was admitted to our hospital.

Full interview, *Mass Shootings and Rural Areas*, available in **ASPR TRACIE Exchange Issue 7**



Question & Answer





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