# Advanced Regional Response Training Center

**Emergency Management Program** 

**Nursing Homes** 



# **SECTION 1**

DISCUSSION: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



# Nursing Home Care Provision Statistics

Nursing Homes provide substantial health care benefits to their communities during normal times:

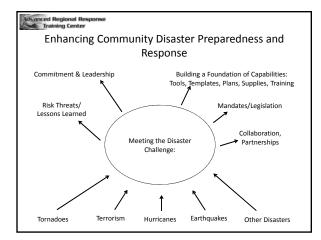
- Demographics and statistics regarding NH services:
  - $\bullet\,$  There are approximately 16,000 NHs in the US
  - 1.75 million beds
  - 1.50 million beds occupied = 85% occupancy rate
  - 1.3 million residents > 65 years of age
  - 175,000 previously lived alone or have no family
- Nursing Homes provide comprehensive care, including physical, mental, dental, hospice, hearing, vision, therapy, etc.

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# Nursing Home Care Provision Statistics

Nursing Homes provide substantial health care benefits to their communities during normal times:

- Demographics and statistics regarding NH services:
  - Only 1.5 1.75% of residents need NO assistance with ADLs
  - 50% need assistance with ALL 5 ADLs
  - > 50% are totally dependent or extensively dependent with bathing, dressing, toileting and transferring
  - Leading illness is cardiovascular, mental disorders second
  - 15% have diseases of the nervous system and sense organs
  - Approximately 30% are incontinent of bowel and bladder
  - Approximately 45 50% take 9 or more medications daily



## ed Regional Response

# Mursing Home Role in Disasters

Nursing Homes play a vital role in community disaster response by:

- Managing Internal Emergencies
- Mass Casualty Care
- Reception and Triage
- Reception of Hospital Overflow
- Maintaining Ongoing Routine Patient Care
- Mental Health Services
- Bio-Agent Identification and Reporting
- Staff Protection
- Mass Prophylaxis
- Risk Communication
- Provide Volunteer Staff Receive/Utilize Volunteers
- Community/Clientele Preparedness
- Sheltering

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# Types of Post-Disaster Response Facilities

• Temporary

• Mass Shelters

• Medical Needs Shelters

• Comfort Care Centers

• Alternative Care Sites

- Permanent
  - Hospitals
  - Acute Care Facilities
  - Primary Care Facilities
    - Community Health Centers
    - Public Health Centers
    - » State Health Agencies
    - Physician OfficesUrgi-Care Centers
  - Nursing Home Facilities







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Emergency Management Program (EMP) Expectations – For All Agencies:

- At the "Core" of an EMP there are 3 key elements:
  - > Safeguarding human resources
  - Protecting physical resources
  - > Ensuring business continuity

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Nursing Home (NH)
Emergency Management Program (EMP)
Expectations

- At the "Core" of an EMP for Nursing Homes the 3 key elements that apply are:
  - ➤ Protecting health center staff
  - ➤ Protecting health center patients
  - ightharpoonup Safeguarding the ability to deliver health care

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Four Stages of Disaster Planning:	
Mitigation:	
<ul> <li>Pre-event planning and actions which aim to lessen the effects of the potential disaster</li> </ul>	
Preparedness	
<ul> <li>Actions taken before an emergency to prepare the organization for a response</li> </ul>	
Response	
<ul> <li>Activities to address the immediate and short-term effects of an emergency or disaster. Response includes immediate actions to</li> </ul>	
save lives, protect property and meet basic human needs	
Recovery     Activities that occur following disaster response that are designed	
to help an organization or community return to a pre disaster level	
of function	-
3dyanced Regional Response	
Training Center	
Underlying Theory of Emergency Response	-
Most emergencies are limited in scope and range, and	
are managed at the local level	
Private sector entities have a key role related to	
contributing necessary resources and services to help NH	
be self-contained/self-sufficient	
In this context – NHs are a vital part of effective	
emergency response in the communities they serve.	
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Advanced Regional Response Training Center	
So, where are you?	
Lets talk about your Emergency Management	
Program	
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Advanced Regional Response Training Center	]
SECTION 2	
SECTION 2	
AVIAG (ICC (AIDE	
NIMS/ICS/NRF	
Advanced Regional Response Training Center	]
Emergency Response Related Federal Policies	
Emergency Response Related Federal Folicies	
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	
Incident Command System (ICS)	
National Response Framework (NRF)	
**While it is not a requirement for NHs at this	
time, compliance with NIMS is encouraged.	
<b>⊗</b> FRMA	
Advanced Regional Response  Training Center	]
INIIVIS	
National Incident Management System	
A standardized, all-hazard incident and resource management concept.	
<ul> <li>A comprehensive, national approach to incident management that is applicable to all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>The intent is to be applicable across a full spectrum of potential incidents and hazard scenarios, regardless of size or complexity.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Designed to improve coordination and cooperation between public and private entities in domestic management activities.</li> </ul>	
Response actions will be based on the ICS system.	
All First Responders comply with NIMS training requirements.	

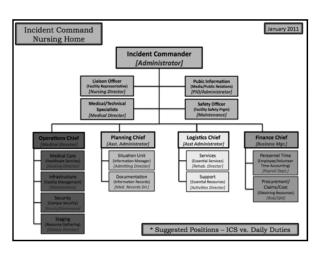
# Advanced Regional Re Training Center **NIMS National Incident Management System** Established to create uniformity: - Organization Structure (ICS) - Plans Training/Exercises Organization - Resources Communications/Technology NIMS- Outline of the 14 Elements 1. Adoption of NIMS and NRF 9. Common and consistent terminology Federal Preparedness awards support NIMS Implementation 10. Systems, tools and processes for consistent and accurate information Revise and Update Plans to incorporate 11. Manage events with ICS and NIMS NIMS and NRF components 12. Use of incident Asian Plans and NIMS 12. Use of Incident Action Planning and common communication plans 4. Mutual Aid Agreements Training and Exercises (IS 100,200, 700) 13. Adopt Public Information (PI) principles by using both JIS and JIC during events 5. Training and Exercises (IS 800) 14. PI Procedures must gather, verify, coordinate and disseminate information Apply NIMS and ICS to all training and Equipment, communication and interoperability NIMS and the NH- How the 14 Elements Might Apply: Adopt the NIMS and NRF systems for development and activation of the NH emergency preparedness plan. A statement and incorporation of concepts, terminology, etc. into NH EMP Insure that the organization's top level positions ( $\approx$ 2-3 persons and no > than 5-10 persons) are trained in IS 800. Maintain the training records. Utilize NIMS and ICS in at least 2 training/exercises events per year. Maintain documentation demonstrating principles applied. Maintain an inventory of all equipment, supplies, medications furnished to the NH with Federal or State emergency planning funds. Create atmosphere/plan of interoperability for equipment, communication and personnel. Equipment should be HPP standardized, communications should be redundant and common to emergency response personnel and personnel should be cross trained. Implement a systematic approach to reviewing, revising and updating your NIMS/NRF plans. Include Organization Chart and how/when to implement ICS Common and consistent terminology should be used. Speak plain English so that everyone will have same understanding of event, regardless of their roles in response. Ensure that personnel who participate in disaster preparedness (approximately 25% ) are trained in IS 100, 200 and 700. Maintain documentation on all personnel trained.

# NIMS and the NH- How the 14 Elements Might Apply (continued):

- Utilize HICS documents and systems (AIMS)
   to provide tools for consistent and accurate information. Must also identify a Public Document what occurs in command post. Examples: can use HICS form 201, dry erase relationships with local agencies. Should have plans for initially mid term and st. Utilize Incs documents and systems (AIMS) to provide tools for consistent and accurate information. Must also identify a Public Information Officer (PIO) to establish working relationships with local agencies. Should have plans for: initially, mid term and at termination of event
- 11. Manage events utilizing concepts, structure and terminology of , HICS, ICS, NIMS. Should have an incident action plan and a common communications plan. All documentation should include description of event, scenario and record of event (need a historian). If a real event is documented correctly, it can be used as one of the two required annual training events.
- 13. Adopt Joint Information System (JIS) and Joint Information Center (JIC) during events for disseminating Public Information (PI). Write a plan and show how you use it (documentation).
  - Disaster planner and Information officer review plan and make sure plan says how you will coordinate, verify, coordinate and disseminate information regarding information you want to communicate.

# **ICS**

# **Incident Command System**



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# ICS is:

- A Proven Emergency Management System Based on Military and Fire Management Chains of Command
- Designed for all hazards and all sizes of response, as necessary
- Flexible and adaptable only activate what is needed.
- Manages routine or planned events
- Provides logistical & administrative support to operational personnel
- Improves Communication Formal and Informal
- Cost effective avoids duplication of effort
- Allows for adaptation into a common response structure

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# **Characteristics of ICS**

- Common Terminology
- Modular organization
- Reliance on an Incident Action Plan (IAP)
- Management by objectives
- Chain of command and Unity of command
- Unified Command
- Manageable Span of Control
- Emergency Operations Centers
- Resource Management
- Information, Intelligence and Communications

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To have an effective EMP each NH should:

- Build on existing relationships with natural partners at the local level:
  - Hospitals
  - County Health Departments
  - Emergency Management Agencies



- Build on existing relationships with natural partners at the state level:
  - State Hospital Associations
  - State Health Department
  - State Emergency Management
  - State Nursing Home Association

Advanced Regional Respons

**State Nursing Home Associations** 

NHs are encouraged to work with their associated State Nursing Home Associations.

The State Nursing Home Association is expected to provide state leadership to the NH through:

- Integration of nursing homes into Statewide and community preparedness and response plans
- Direct assistance in the area of Emergency Preparedness Planning to NHs



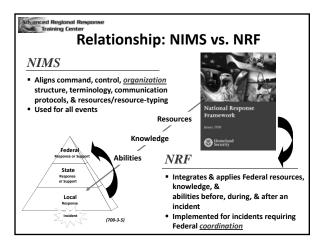
Went into effect in March 2008.

Updated and revised the National Response Plan.

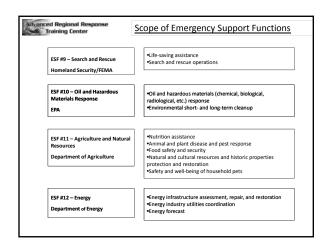
The NRF establishes . . .

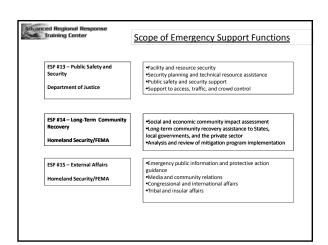
• Federal coordination structures/mechanisms
• Direction for incorporation of existing plans
• Consistent approach to managing incidents

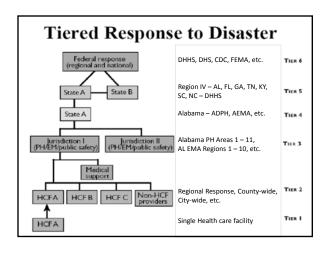
COORDINATION



Advanced Regiona Training Cer		NDF Churching
		NRF Structure
Base Framew	work	Describes the domestic incident management structures and processes
Appendixes		Include acronyms, definitions, authorities, and compendium of national interagency plans
Emergency S Function Ann		Describe the structures and responsibilities for coordinating incident resource support
Support Ann	nexes	Provide guidance for the functional processes a administrative requirements
Incident Ann	nexes	Address contingency or hazard situations requi
Advanced Regiona Training Cer	al Response	Scope of Emergency Support Functi
ESF #1 – Tra	insportation t of Transportation	Aviation/airspace management and control     Transportation safety     Restoration/recovery of transportation infrastructure
		Movement restrictions     Damage and impact assessment
ECE #2 Com	mmunications	
I	Security/NCS	•Coordination with telecommunications and information technology industries
		Restoration and repair of telecommunications infrastru     Protection, restoration, and sustainment of national cylinformation technology resources
		Oversight of communications within the Federal incide management and response structures
ESF #3 – Pub Engineering	blic Works and	•Infrastructure protection and emergency repair •Infrastructure restoration
Department US Army Co	t of Defense orps of Engineers	*Engineering services and construction management     *Emergency contracting support for life-saving and life-sustaining services
		Justanning services
ESF #4 – Fire Department	efighting t of Agriculture	Coordination of Federal firefighting activities     Support to wildland, rural, and urban firefighting opera
Advanced Regiona	al Response	Scope of Emergency Support Functi
Training Cer	nter	
I	mergency Managemen	
Homeland	Security/FEMA	Resource and human capital     Incident action planning     Financial management
		Thereto management
	lass Care, Emergency , Housing, and Human	•Mass care •Emergency assistance
Services		
		Disaster housing     Human services
	Security/FEMA	
Homeland  ESF #7 – Lo	Security/FEMA	*Human services  *Comprehensive, national incident logistics planning,
ESF #7 – Lo and Resour	Security/FEMA	•Human services
ESF #7 – Lo and Resour Homeland	Security/FEMA  pgistics Management rce Support	*Human services  *Comprehensive, national incident logistics planning, management, and sustainment capability *Resource support (facility space, office equipment and







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	SECTION 3	
	COMPONENTS OF AN EMP PLAN	
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	What makes up an EMP?	
	Start with an Analysis of threats:	
	Hazard Vulnerability Assessment – identify potential emergencies and rank based on likelihood and impact on the NH	





Principles of Hazard Threat Vulnerability Analysis

- Consider each of the following when rating each potential hazard/event based on the following criteria:
  - Probability
  - Response time and scope
  - Human Impact
  - Property Impact
  - Business Impact
  - Preparedness
  - Internal Resources needed
  - External Resources needed

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# Types of Events Identified in Hazard Threat Vulnerability Assessment (HTVA)

• Some different types of potential Hazards/threats to plan for:

Natural	Mass Casualty Accidents	Technological	Human	Terrorist
Disasters		Events	Caused Events	Events
Severe weather Hurricanes Florandoes Fires Flooding Earthquakes Widespread life-threatening infectious disease outbreaks such as influenza Mud Slides	accidents •Airplane accidents •Hostage events •Natural disasters	*Utility and Power failures *Communication failures *IT failure *Water supply failures *Critical resource shortages *Fuel shortages	*Urban fires *Chemical spills *Civil Disorder *Industrial Plant accidents *Nuclear plant malfunctions causing radiation release *Transportation accidents, such as plane crash or passenger train derailment	*CBRNE (Biological, Chemical, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive Agents) *Bomb threats *Sabotage *Armed insurrection, which threaten life or property *Hijacking

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# What makes up an EMP? (con't)

# Establish Mutual Aid Agreements:

- Work with other community providers Other NHs, hospitals, rural health clinics, .....
- Work towards interoperability sharing of resources like personnel, equipment and supplies



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# Additional Components of an EMP

- Continuity of Operations
- Command and Control
- Training and Exercises
- Staffing
- Surge
- Medical and Non-medical Supplies
- Pharmaceuticals
- Security
- Evacuation

- Decontamination
- Isolation
- Power Supplies
- Transportation
- Water/Sanitation
- Communications
- Data ReportingMedical Records
- Behavioral Needs
- Access for Special Populations

# Nursing Home

# **Emergency Management Program** Manual



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   1.2. Purpose and Scope...
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   1.6. Community Coordination
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   2.2. Key Personnel Phone/Pager Notification ......
   2.3. Facility Checklist

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  - 5.3 Direction and Contro
- 6. Hazard Vulnerability Analysi
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  6.2. Determination Of Pol
  6.3. Mitigation, Preparedr
- 7. Incident Action Plan..

- 9. Facility Checklist
  9.1. General Facilities Checklist
  9.2. Management Of Environment

ot Command System			
is (HVA)			
stential Risk ness, Response & Recovery			

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10.8 Serving as host facility	
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11.4 Food Supply 11.5 Medications	
11.6 Transfer of Medical Records 11.7 Staffing	
11.8 Resident Personal Belonging 11.9 Re-entry	
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