Disaster Management/Emergency Preparedness in Maine

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Expectations/Objectives

• What are the types of disasters most likely in the state of Maine?
• What emergency preparedness activities that are on going in the state?
• What is the “All Hazards” approach to disaster preparedness?
• What are the various roles – between local, state, and federal responders?
• What is the Emergency Medical Services for Children’s grant Maine recently received and how does it play a role in emergency preparedness?

What is a Disaster?

Massachusetts-1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team, Response to New York City, September 2001

US Army Base Ft. Devens, Massachusetts, 1918
Risk = Probability (Likelihood) x Severity (Magnitude – Mitigation)

Known Risk?
- Historical Data
- Timeframe – Within 5 years

Future Scientific Projections (including impact of climate change)

Human Impact
- Preparedness
- Internal Response
- External Response

Property Impact

Business Impact

Disaster Management Cycle
- Prevention
- Mitigation
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery
- Rehabilitation

Hazards and Vulnerability Assessment Tool

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<th>EVENT</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Vulnerability</th>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
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5/15/19
United State Border Patrol, Search Trauma and Rescue Team Response to Hurricane Harvey, Houston, TX, Fall 2017

Themes and Characteristics of Disaster Response/Emergency Preparedness

- **Common Themes**
  - Incident Command System/MIC
  - Principles of Triage
  - Management of Surge on the Health Care System
  - Phases of Disaster Response
  - The Federal Response to Disasters – the National Response Framework
  - Resiliency in Disaster Response

- **“Unique” Themes**
  - Decontamination/PPE and Levels of Personal Protection
  - Toxicology Recognition and Management
  - Management of Radiation Emergencies
  - Management Priorities to Victims of Active Shooting and Blast Events/Pre-Hospital Control of Massive Hemorrhage
History of the Incident Command System

- 1970’s – AZ & CA wildfire response
- Local, State and Federal responders noted several issues:
  - Lack of common organization
  - Poor on-scene and inter-agency communications
  - Inadequate joint planning
  - Lack of valid and timely “intelligence”
  - Inadequate resource management
  - Limited prediction capability
- All agencies joined under the FIRESCOPE program and created the Incident Command System (ICS)

What is the ICS?

- ICS is a management system
- Utilizes management concepts and therefore:
  - Improves effectiveness, accountability, and communication
  - Provides a common organizational structure and language
  - Allows multiple agencies (including local, state, federal) to work effectively during the response efforts

General Principles of the Incident Command System

Single Command vs. Unified Command

- Chain of Command
  - Orderly line of authority within the ranks of the organization
  - Every responder has a designated superior
- Span of Control
  - No one supervisor as too many subordinates
  - Range is generally 3 – 7 personnel to one supervisor
  - Important where safety and accountability have top priority
Learning More...

- Federal Emergency Management Agency On-Line Courses
  [https://training.fema.gov/emiweb/c/icsresource/trainingmaterials.htm](https://training.fema.gov/emiweb/c/icsresource/trainingmaterials.htm)
- IS 100 Introduction to ICS
- IS 200 ICS for Initial Action Incidents
- IS 700 National Incident Management System
- IS 800 National Response Framework

Triage - Background

- Past experience suggests that of initial survivors of MOST disasters 80% will be NON-CRITICAL while 20% will be CRITICAL.
- Need to identify those most critical patients and prioritize their care first
  ALSO
- In any disaster – there exists the possibility for the NEEDS of the event to outstretch the RESOURCES AVAILABLE.
- Once this occurs – focus shifts from care for the individual to care for the population
  - Also known as Disaster Standards of Care
  - How to offer the greatest good for the greatest number?
  - May need to ration resources

Triage Systems

SALT Triage System
Maine-Based Resources: MEMA Task Force 1 and the Maine CDC

National Response Framework
Homeland Security

The Stafford Act
Robert T. Stafford
Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as Amended
Federal Emergency Support Function #8

- Core Capabilities Include:
  - Public Information and Warning
  - Critical Transportation
  - Environmental Response/Health and Safety
  - Fatality Management Services
  - Mass Care Services
  - Logistics and Supply Chain Management
  - Public Health, Healthcare and Emergency Medical Services

ESF 8 - Direct Medical Care

- National Disaster Medical System
  - DHS Lead
  - DHS/DOD/DVA support
- Three Major Components
  1. Emergency Medical Response – including personnel, equipment and supplies
  2. Movement of ill or injured patients from a disaster site to area unaffected by the disaster
  3. Definitive care of patients at hospitals in an area NOT affected by the disaster
- Deployable Teams – Disaster Medical Assistance Teams, Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams, National Veterinary Response Teams, etc.

Questions?

Thank You