

# Managing Public Health Activities using the Incident Management System

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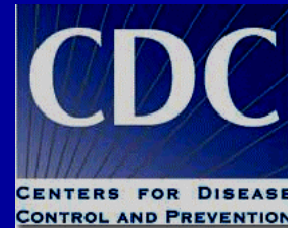
*National Association of County & City Health Officials (NACCHO)*

# The Project Partnership

- National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO)



- Centers for Disease Control (CDC)



- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)



# We Want to Talk About Three Things

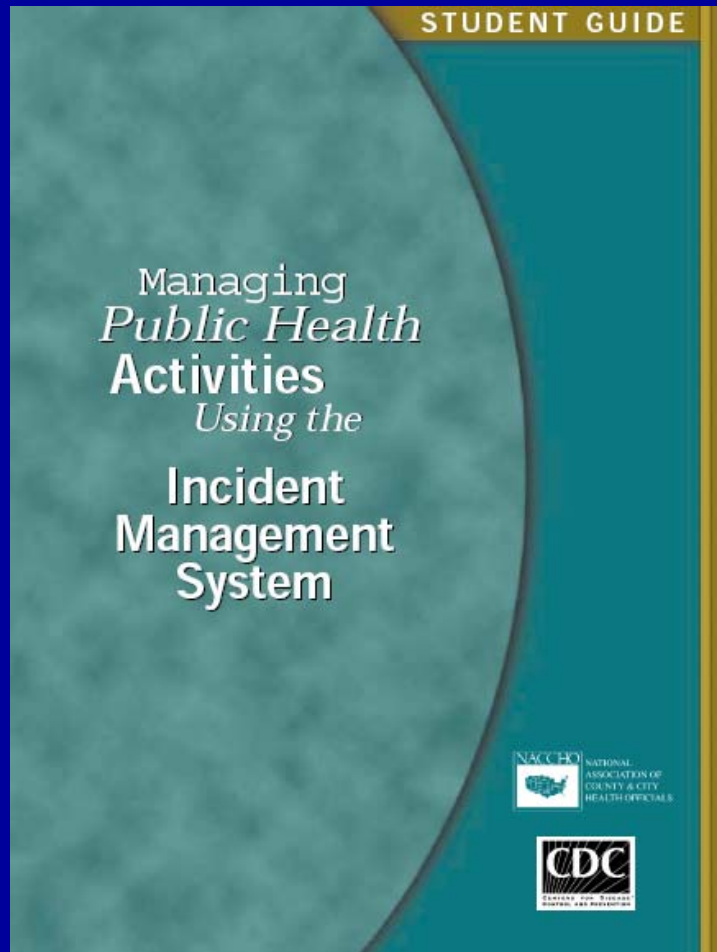
1. Share what we learned in developing ICS/IMS for public health agencies
2. Review NACCHO-FEMA-CDC Course
  - What IEMS means for public health
  - What ICS means for public health
  - What NIMS means for public health
3. Highlight Reasons to Use ICS and Discuss Challenges

# Incident Command or Incident Management: Which is it?

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- The original system is called incident command; it emphasized one person as being in command.
- The whole system is more complex than simply who is in command; command is just one facet of this MANAGEMENT system.

# The Course – Basic ICS Training



- CD-ROM Training
- Supplementary Material
- Basic Awareness
- Designed for public health professional audience

# The Course – Basic ICS Training

# The Course – Basic ICS Training

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**IEMS Mitigation**

Activities which actually eliminate or reduce the chance of occurrence or the effects of an event.

Public health activities, although not often called mitigation, are often aimed at preventing negative consequences to the public. Some examples are smoking cessation, weight loss, and healthy lifestyle programs.

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**IEMS Mitigation**

Pre-event      Post-event

|          |      |           |          |
|----------|------|-----------|----------|
| Identify | Plan | Implement | Evaluate |
| Identify | Plan | Implement | Evaluate |

← Mitigation →

Some people prefer to think of mitigation as an ongoing activity. Even during a major event, we are working to diminish its negative consequences. In this model, the mitigation phase is then named prevention, a word more familiar to public health.

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**IEMS Mitigation**

Examples of mitigation activities

- Vaccinations
- Seat belts, air bags, antilock brakes
- Tobacco, weight loss, healthy lifestyle programs
- Careful and deliberate hazardous materials (HAZMAT) routing and storage location

**RadioslyRisk Reduction!!**

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# Course Outline

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- I. Principles of Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS)
- II. Incident Command System (ICS)
- III. The National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- IV. Exercise



# The Department of Homeland Security



**National Incident Management System**

**Good Public Health Practice  
*is*  
Good Domestic Preparedness:**

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exercises

education

leadership

contacts

communication

collaboration

threat awareness

organization

public trust

surveillance

media understanding and  
support

stockpiles

training

equipment



# IEMS

## *Emergency Management Phases*

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- Mitigation
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery

# IEMS

## *Mitigation -- Examples*

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- Vaccinations
- Seat belts, air bags, antilock brakes
- Tobacco, weight loss, healthy lifestyle programs
- Careful and deliberate hazardous materials (“Hazmat”) routing and storage location

# IEMS

## *Preparedness -- Examples*

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- Plan development  
Bioterrorism, mass vaccination/prophylaxis
- Training courses  
Employee and public education
- Exercises and drills  
TOPOFF 2000 & 2003  
Identify weakness / build on strengths
- SNS (Strategic National Stockpile)

# IEMS

## *Response -- Examples*

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- Health Alert Network (HAN) alerts
- Public Announcements – Risk communication via media, web, phone centers
- Mobilization – Case investigations, increased surveillance
- Analysis of situation – Epidemiology activities
- Treatment – Vaccination/Prophylaxis

# IEMS

## *Recovery -- Examples*

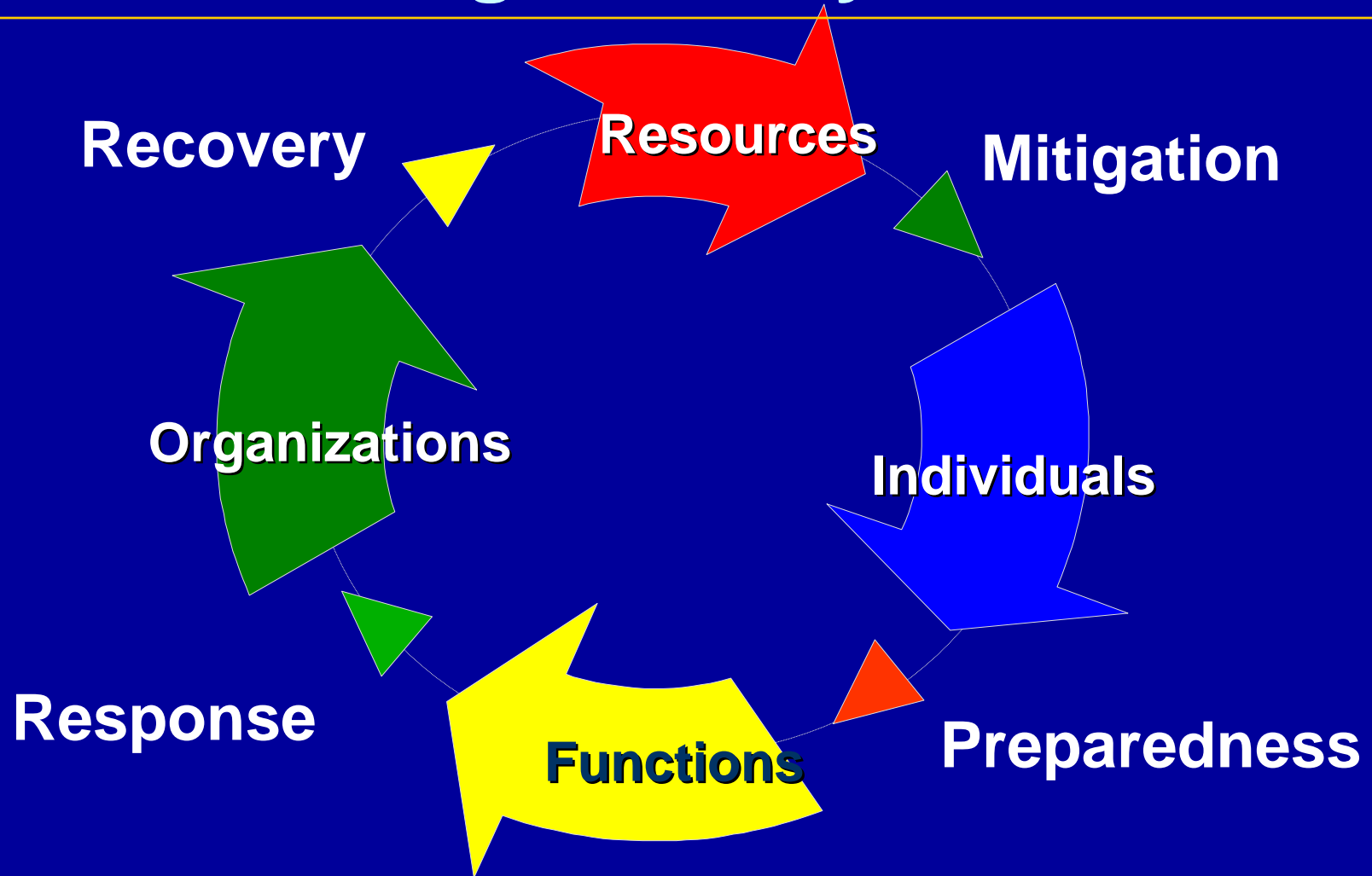
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- Case follow up
  
- Studies (lessons learned)
  - Assess impact on residents (Superfund sites, aftermath of 9/11)
  - Critiques and Debriefings (AAR –After Action Report)
  
- Environmental Clean up (Anthrax-DC, 2001)



# Integrated Emergency Management System

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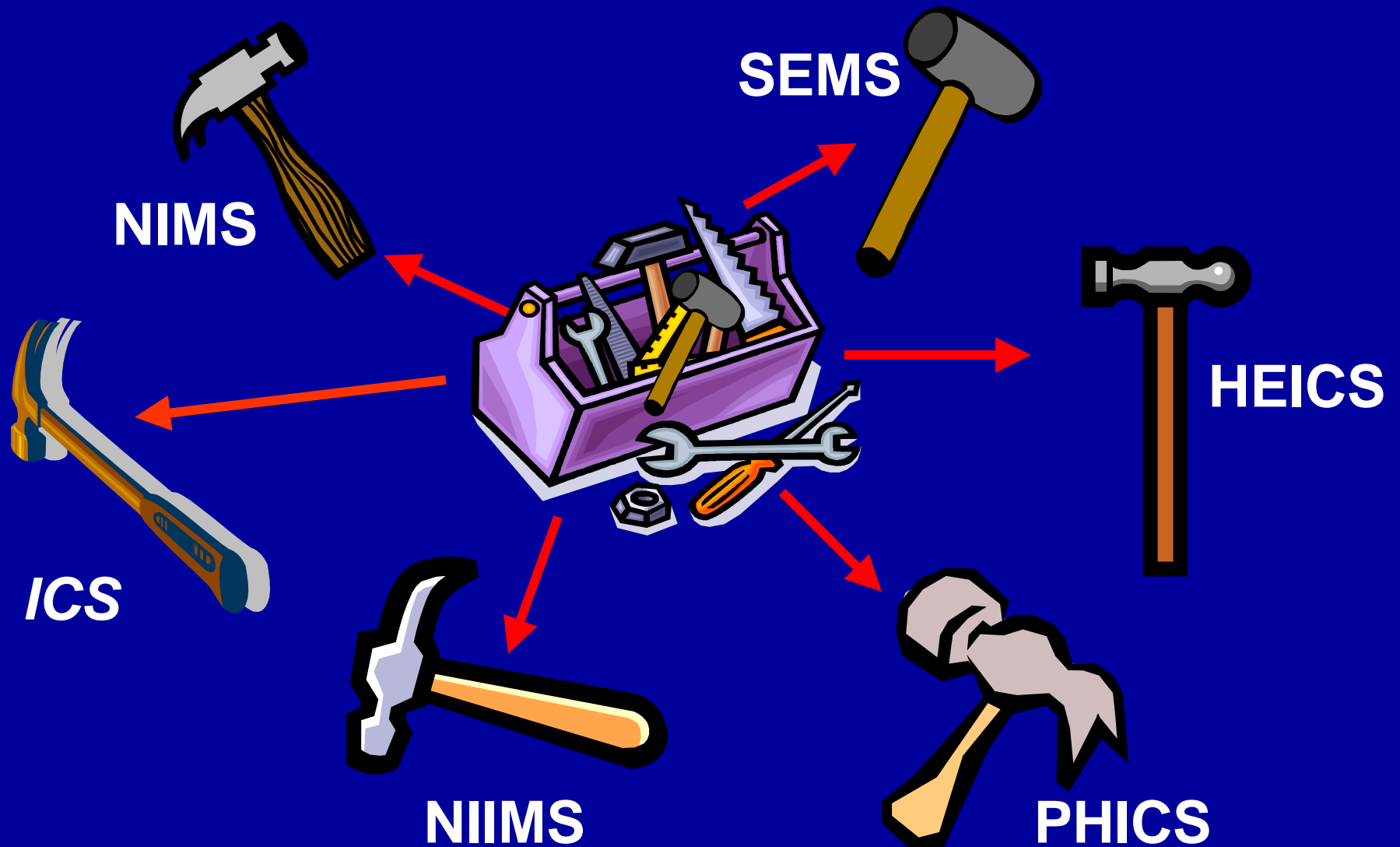


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# The name may vary...



**but the basics of the  
tool remain the same...**

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**“a hammer, is a hammer, is a  
hammer...”**

# FIRESCOPE\* found:

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- Lack of common organizational structures.
- Lack of common terminology among departments.
- Poor on-scene and inter-agency communications.
- Inadequate joint planning.
- Lack of varied and timely intelligence.
- Inadequate resource management.

# What is an incident?

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An incident is anything out of the ordinary day-to-day activities that necessitates a response.

- Emergencies and Disasters
- Outbreaks
- Vaccination Programs
- Important meeting/conference

# Public health activities which could benefit from the use of ICS:

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- Supporting the deployment of the Strategic National Stockpile
- Conducting field investigations and monitoring of people
- Conducting surveillance and epidemiological studies
- Establishing a disease/exposure registry and monitoring long-term impacts
- Medical interventions/decontamination and recommendations

# **From the simple to the complex, the routine to the unexpected...**

- Food borne illness outbreak from one restaurant
- Health Fair
- Flu Clinics
- State Fair food safety and sanitation
- West Nile investigation & prophylaxis
- Major contaminant spill on highway
- Measles epidemic in school system
- Deployment of Strategic National Stockpile



**If the management system can be adapted for the size and adapted for task, it *will fit*...**

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Each and every region *is* unique...BUT:

- ICS is a system which is flexible and adaptable
- ICS can become the standard to which we refer even as we tailor it for our own special situation...
- ICS enables the most competent person to be in charge according to the nature of the situation.

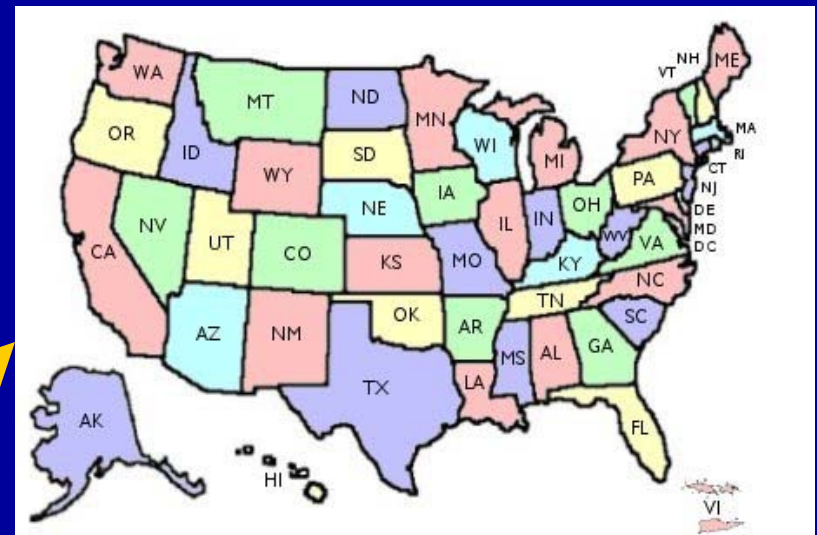
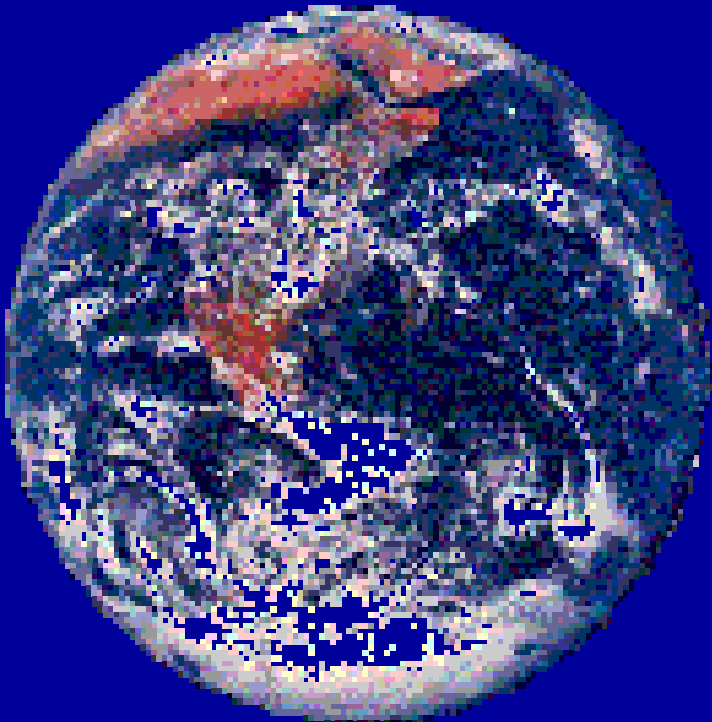
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# We need the BIG picture!

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...with local applications  
and adaptations

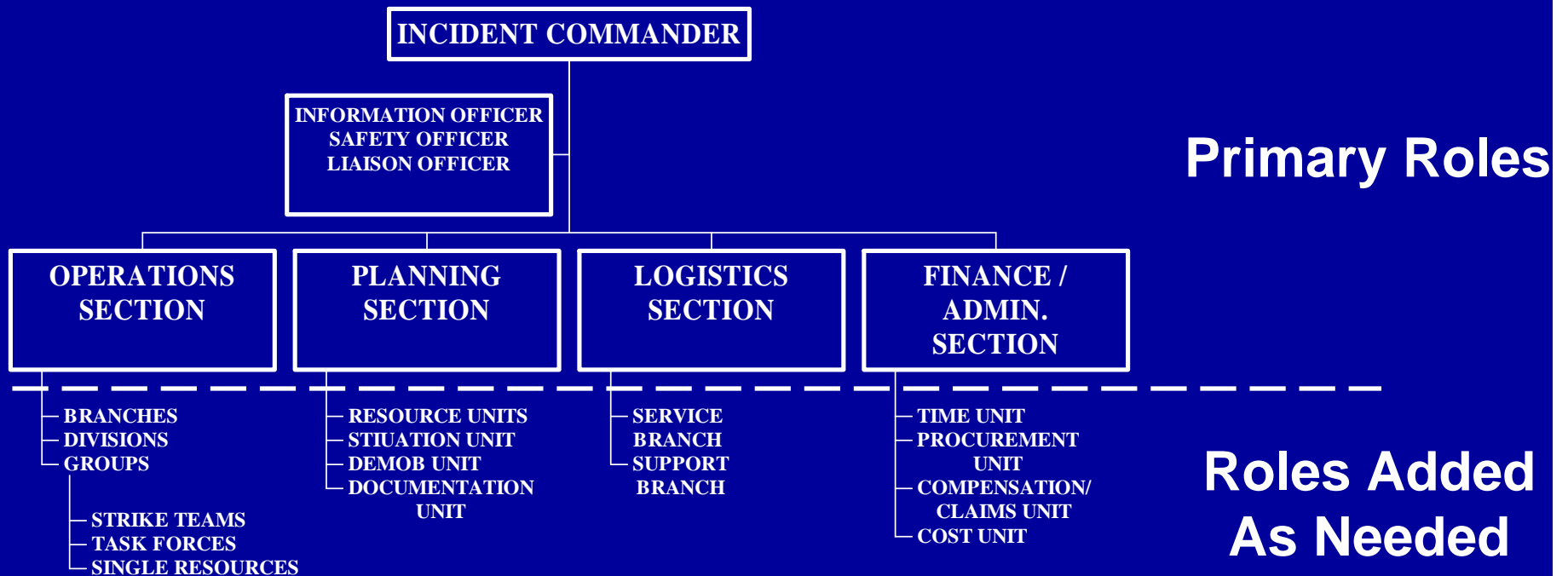
# Reasons *to* use ICS

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- Mandated by Office of Homeland Security (in NIMS)
- Establishes clear lines of authority and clear objectives
- Provides a specific structure for safety of responders

# ICS

## Organization & Roles



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**The question is  
not...**

Who is in charge?

**The question is...**

How can all responders  
work together for the  
best results?



# The Exercise

## Scenario Material

### Managing Public Health Activities using the Incident Management System A Scenario



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### Disclaimer

The events depicted in this scenario were developed for instructional use only and do not reflect real events or imply endorsement from the parties cited herein.

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Orange County, 724 miles long, fronts the Atlantic Coast for its full length. Business and industry in Orange County make up a significant part of the economy. Being with agriculture. The many communities along the coast also provide a good base for a vibrant tourism business. Orange County is home to 80,000 people residing in 11 major municipalities and encompasses all areas of Orange County, as the home of the Kennedy Space Center will see, that's a considerable launch site.

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## Sample Incident Action Plan Forms

The following forms are examples of standardized ways of developing Incident Action Plans. Your agency may want to find out which form other organizations use in your community. These forms are available from various sources on-line. See the "Web-Based Resources for Further Study" section below for specific websites.

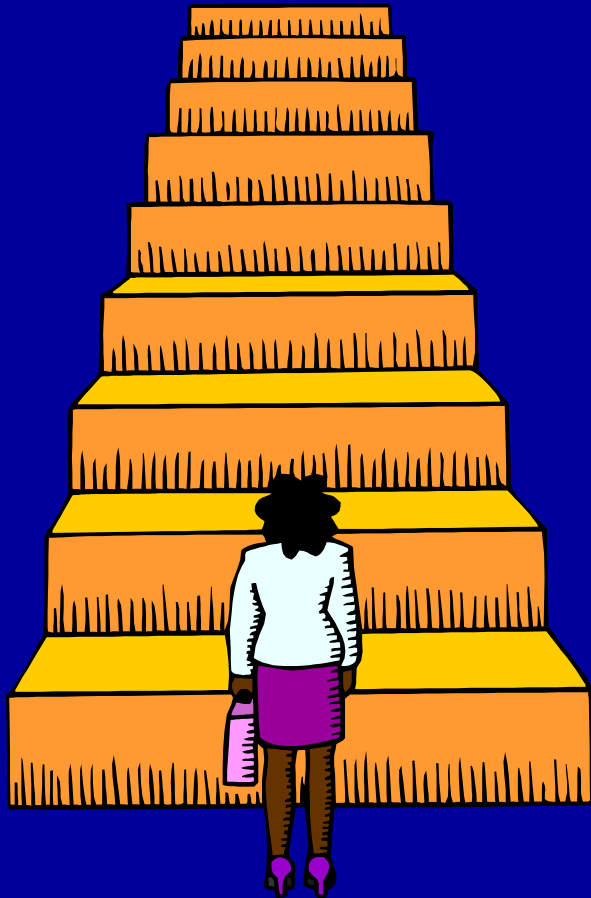
|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Incident Name  | 2. Operational Period (Date / Time)<br>From: _____ To: _____ | INCIDENT OBJECTIVES<br>ICS 200-05                              |
| 3. Overall Incident Objective(s)                          |  |  |
| 4. Objectives for specified Operational Period            |  |  |
| 5. Safety Message for specified Operational Period        |  |  |
| Approved Site Safety Plan Located at:                     |  |  |
| 6. Weather  | See Attached Weather Sheet                                   |  |
| 7. Tides / Currents                                       | See Attached Tide / Current Data                             |  |
| 8. Time of Duration                                       | Time of Sunset   |  |
| 9. Attachments (mark "X" if attached)                     |  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organization List (ICS 203-05)   | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Plan (ICS 206-05)           | <input type="checkbox"/> Resource at Risk Summary (ICS 223-05) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assignment List (ICS 204-05)     | <input type="checkbox"/> Incident Map(s)                     | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications List (ICS 205-05) | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Plan                        | _____  |
| 10. Prepared by: (Planning Section Chief)                 |  | Date / Time  |
| INCIDENT OBJECTIVES                                       |  | June 2002 ICS 200-05   |

# Overview

- ✓ Share what we learned in developing ICS/IMS for public health agencies
- ✓ Review NACCHO-FEMA-CDC Course
  - What IEMS means for public health
  - What ICS means for public health
  - What NIMS means for public health
- **Highlight Challenges & Opportunities**



# Challenges



- Many Local Public Health Agencies (LPHAs) not organized using ICS concepts
- “Command” decision making is major change for public health
- Defining an “incident” or a “scene” presents challenges

# Challenges

- Tremendous diversity in LPHAs nationwide
- LPHAs are part of system, not all parts are accountable to the LPHA
- Continuing education and time for training are “extras” not core job responsibilities in most LPHAs



# Opportunities

- Enhance public health response
- Provide a framework to work collaboratively
- Provide a structure for preparedness activities



# For more information about this presentation, you may contact:

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