Falmouth Emergency Management

EMA Director-Chief Howard Rice, Jr.

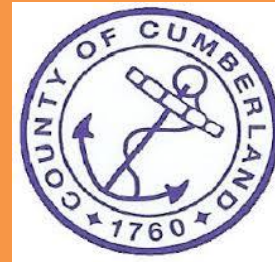*EMA Deputy Directors Jay Hallett & John Kilbride*

EMA Planners-Robb Couture, Nathan Fitzgerald, David Cuttler

What is Emergency Management?

- Emergency management is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters.

- It provides planning for communities to prevent, mitigate, prepare, respond and recover from disasters.

- Emergency management is a dynamic process. Planning is not the only component. Training, conducting drills, testing equipment and coordinating activities with the community are just some of the responsibilities.

Levels of Emergency Management

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

- Cumberland County Emergency Management Agency (CCEMA)

- Falmouth Emergency Management Agency (Falmouth EMA)

Emergency Operations Plan

- EOP approved and adopted by Town of Falmouth on May 19, 2008.
- In July 2014 Falmouth EMA Team began planning activities.
  - Schools, Nursing Homes, Day Care Centers
- In July 2015 next step in planning was started.
  - Falmouth EOP Update Started
  - EOP's created for Library, Hockey Rink, Portland Yacht Club
  - Table Top Exercise held at OceanView
  - Various CPR, Extinguisher and EOP training sessions held
- In July 2016 next step is to adopt a plan and begin training. Then reach out to commercial partners.

Emergency Operations Plan

Falmouth Emergency Operations Plan Sections:

a) Introduction
b) Scope and Assumptions
c) Concept of Operations
d) Organization
e) Direction and Control
f) Resource and Support
g) Plan Development and Maintenance
h) Exercises and Training
i) Authorities and References
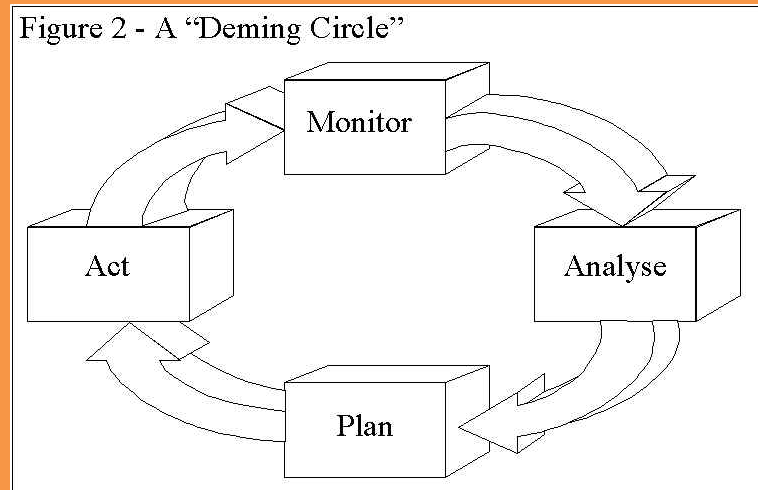j) Attachments / Functional Annexes

Introduction

- **Purpose**
  - To develop and implement an emergency management program utilizing federal, state, & local government agencies and organizations, for emergency management / disaster situations from natural, technological, homemade or hazardous material incidents.

- **Situation Overview**
  - Population
  - Special Hazards
  - Vulnerability
  - Plan Assumptions

Figure 2 - A "Deming Circle"

Monitor

Analyse

Plan

Act

Scope and Assumptions

- Description of Town of Falmouth
  - Population
  - Geography
  - School Enrollment
  - Emergency Resources
- Vulnerability
  - Weather Events, National Emergency, Hazardous Materials, Radiological
- Proximity to Local Resources
  - Hospitals, Nursing Homes

Concept of Operations

- Initial Response

- Incident Command System (ICS)

- National Incident Management (NIMS)

- Phases of Management

  - Mitigation

  - Preparedness

  - Response

  - Recovery

Organization

- Organization
  - Town Council / Town Manager
  - Emergency Management Director
  - Town Employees
  - Volunteer Agencies
- Continuity of Government
  - Line of Succession

Direction and Control

- Responsibilities of EMA Director:
  - Coordinate Emergency Operations
  - Communicate with Responders
  - Preparation of Emergency Operations Plans
  - Schedule Trainings, Drills, and Exercises

Resources and Support

- Coordinate Emergency Supplies
- Support other Departments and Agencies
- Support County, State and Federal EMA
- Work with American Red Cross

Plan Development and Maintenance

- Review Plan after Major Emergencies
- Record of Change
  - Evaluate any request for changes
  - Document any changes
- Record of Distribution
  - Track copies of plan
- Review and Update
  - Annually

Exercises and Training

- Conduct Annual Exercises
- Ensure Personnel have received adequate training
  - Including Basic and Advanced Course Requirements in respect to ICS
- Coordinate requests for Training

Authorities and References

- Federal Statutes
  - FEMA

- State of Maine Publications
  - Maine Bureau of Civil Emergency Preparedness Act
  - MRSA Title 22: Health and Welfare
  - MRSA Title 38: Waters and Navigation

Attachments / Functional Annexes

- Annex A. Direction and Control
- Annex B. Evacuation
- Annex C. Communications
- Annex D. Alert and Warning
- Annex E. Shelter
- Annex F. Emergency Public Information
- Annex G. Resource Management
- Annex H. People with Disabilities

WARNING

EVACUATE THIS AREA
IMMEDIATELY IF
FIRE ALARM SOUNDS

Attachments / Functional Annexes

- Annex I. Fire, Rescue & EMS

- Annex J. Police

- Annex K. Public Works

- Annex L. Parks and Community Programs

- Annex M - Wastewater Treatment

SHELTER IN PLACE:
KNOW HOW, KNOW WHERE

Introduction to the Incident Command System (ICS)

What is ICS?

• A standardized, on-scene, all-hazards incident management concept.

• Enables a coordinated response among various jurisdictions and agencies.

• Establishes common processes for planning and managing resources.

• Allows for the integration of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure.

What is an Incident?

- An incident is an occurrence or event, natural or human-caused that requires a response to protect life or property.

Examples?

- Natural hazards.
- Technological hazards.
- Human-caused hazards.
- Planned events.

Why Use ICS?

1. It Works!

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

FEMA

2. Mandates

What are common problems during incidents?

- Lack of accountability

- Poor communication

- Lack of organization

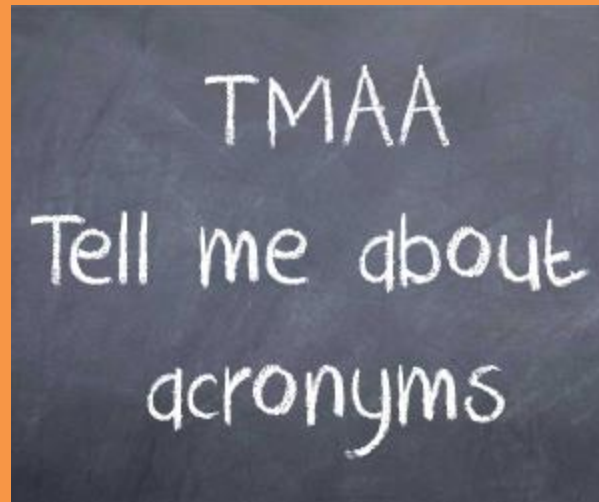- No flexibility (One size fits all)

Accountability

- Everyone must be accounted for at all levels throughout the entire event
- Unity of Command
  - An incident command system principle stating that each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor
  - Reduces confusion on receiving assignments and priorities
- Understanding One's role at the Scene
  - Where do I fit in / check in

Accountability

- Span of Control
  - The number of individuals or resources that one supervisor can manage effectively during an incident.
  - Influenced by the:
    - Type of incident.
    - Nature of the task.
    - Hazards and safety factors.
    - Distances between personnel and resources.

Communication

- No codes or acronyms use plain English

- Common terminology

- All personnel must be on same page

TMAA
Tell me about acronyms

Communication

- Standard Operating Guidelines
- Emergency Operations Plans
- Training

Organization

- NIMS defines command as the act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

- The Incident Commander should have the level of training, experience, and expertise to serve in this capacity. It is quite possible that the Incident Commander may not be the highest ranking official on scene.

Organization

The Incident Commander is responsible for:

- Setting objectives and priorities, has overall responsibility at the incident or event.

- Performs all major command and staff responsibilities unless the functions are delegated and assigned.

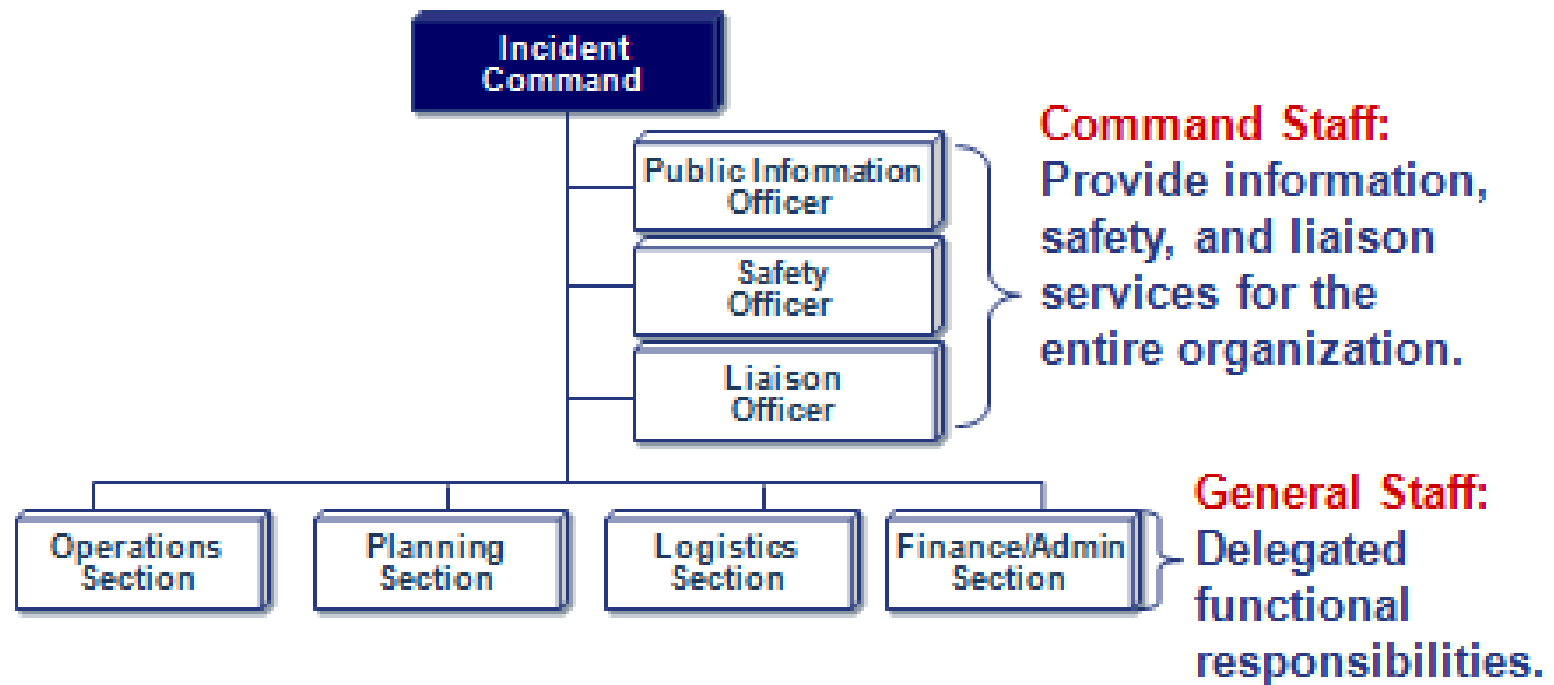- Incident Scene Safety

- Liaison with other agencies

Flexibility

- ICS is a FLEXIBLE system
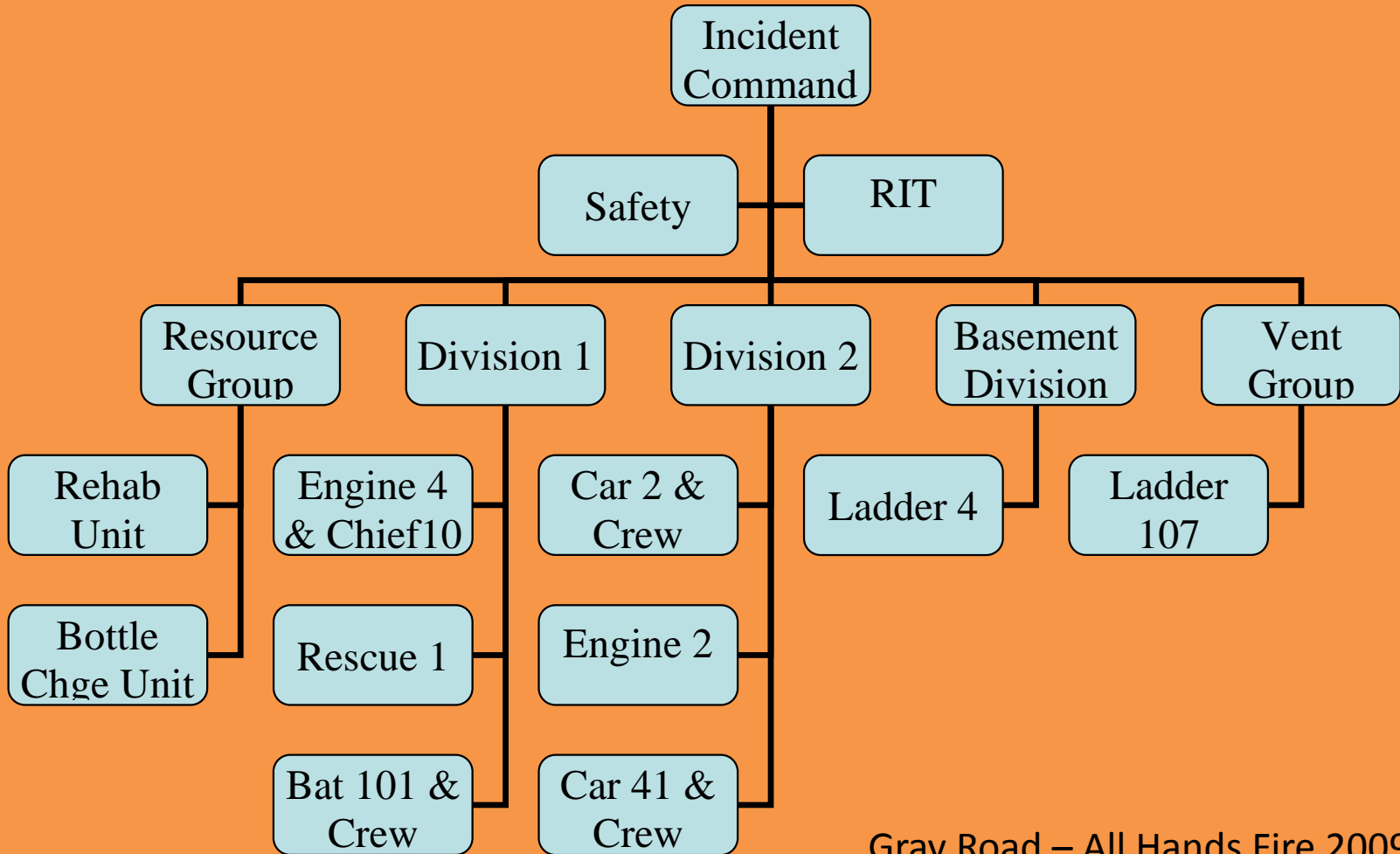- Expanding incidents may add supervisory layers to the organizational structure as needed.

Command
Incident Commander

Sections
Operations Section Chief

Branches

Units

Divisions

Groups

Single Resources

Flexibility

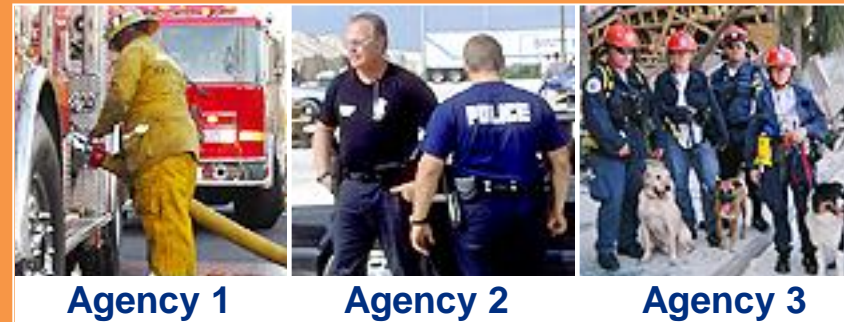Expanding the Organization

Flexibility

Gray Road – All Hands Fire 2009

Flexibility

- Unified Command
  - Enables all responsible agencies to manage an incident together by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies.
  - Allows Incident Commanders to make joint decisions by establishing a single command structure.
  - The Incident Commanders within the Unified Command make joint decisions and speak as one voice.

Incident Command Post

Agency 1   **Agency 2**   **Agency 3**

Agency 1 Incident Commander   **Agency 2 Incident Commander**   **Agency 3 Incident Commander**

Any questions?