Emergency Management
Program Development
Primary Reference

• *Emergency Management Principles and Practices for Healthcare Systems*, The Institute for Crisis, Disaster and Risk Management (ICDRM) at the George Washington University (GWU) for the Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Washington, DC, June, 2006. Available at [www.va.gov/emshg](http://www.va.gov/emshg)
Lesson Objectives

- Identify some of the concepts and systems that support a comprehensive emergency management (CEM) program.

- Describe the various standards and regulations that must be addressed by a health system’s CEM program.

- Explain how a nine-step process can be used to develop an effective program that meets regulatory requirements.
Concepts & Systems

- Disaster research (1940-present).
Comprehensive Emergency Management: 4 Phases

- Mitigation
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery
The Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS)

• A philosophy of inclusiveness - the groups that will respond to disasters are brought into the planning process.

• A method of organization - around functions generic to all disasters, not around specific hazards, agencies or people.

• A set of program development steps tied to the four phases.
Disaster Research: Four Key Considerations

- Importance of organizing by functions, not agencies or hazards.
- Use of problem-solving model.
- Need to understand crisis behavior.
- The difference between disaster planning vs. disaster management.
Disaster Management Involves...

Warning
Pre-impact Preparations
Search & Rescue
Care of Injured & Dead
Welfare Needs
Restoration of Essential Services
Protection against Continuing Threat
Community Order

"Agent-Generated Demands"

"Response-Generated Demands"

Communication
Continuing Assessment of Situation
Mobilization & Utilization of Resources
Coordination
Exercise of Authority

Quarantelli

Two Sets of Demands Occur Simultaneously!
Incident Command System & Standardized Emergency Management Systems

• ICS was developed as a result of a Congressional mandate to solve inter-agency coordination problems at the scene of major wildfires in the late 1970’s.

• SEMS was developed at the request of California’s Governor to solve inter-agency coordination problems in Emergency Operations Centers.

• Both use the same management functions and share system components.
ICS/SEMS/NIMS
Management Functions

• Command
• Planning
• Logistics
• Finance
• Operations
ICS/SEMS System Components

- Common Terminology
- Integrated Communications
- Modular Organization
- Unified Command Structure
- Manageable Span of Control
- Consolidated Action Plans
- Comprehensive Resource Management
- Pre-Designated Incident Facilities
Standards and Regulations

- JCAHO
- OSHA
- EPA
- NFPA
- ASTM
- NIMS
- EMTALA
- HIPAA
Crosswalk

• Nine Steps
• NIMS Elements
• JCAHO indicators
1. Form Emergency Management Committee
   Leadership & Direction, Establish Roles, Assign Responsibilities

2. Develop Emergency Operations Plan
   “All hazards” Concept of Operations

3. Conduct Hazard Vulnerability Analysis
   Determine Threats and Impacts

4. Develop Incident-specific Guidance
   Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery

5. Implement Mitigation & Preparedness Activities
   Take Actions to Increase Resiliency and Medical Surge Capacity and Capability

6. External Coordination
   Clarify Roles and Ensure Mutual-aid

7. Conduct Staff Education & Training
   Understand Roles, Build Competencies and Confidence

8. Implement Emergency Operations Plan
   Rehearsal or Actual Event

9. Evaluation & Corrective Actions
   Review and Refine the Components of the Emergency Management Program
Discussion Question:

• What are some of the biggest issues you have with developing the emergency management program in your organization?
Questions?