



Creating an Emergency Preparedness & Response Process

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Capitol Hill Village

Who Are These People?





Peggy Keller has over 20 years experience as a senior level manager in the public health sector overseeing health, medical, emergency preparedness in DC. Keller directed medical countermeasures (medicine to

people., Medical Reserve Corps, community resilience, vulnerable populations program (helping communities get through, bounce back), health, medical planning for special events (Presidential Inauguration, Nuclear Summit). Keller oversaw environmental public health programs programs, i.e. food safety and security, vector control, pharmacy control, animal disease prevention. Served as State Vet and Director, Environmental Public Health. Currently president of HBS, Inc providing, preparedness, response, recovery, resilience planning for communities



Molly Singer has 25 years of organizational management expertise, working in the local, state and federal government levels, non profits and private sector.

She has worked extensively on urban renewal, community development and disaster management. Molly spent 15 months as a first responder to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Louisiana as special assistant to the disasters' head of Public Assistance. She has also worked with billion dollar organizations facilitating business continuity planning.

Presently, Singer is the executive director of Capitol Hill Village, which is NOT a disaster.





It is an honor to share our process for developing an emergency preparedness plan.

Please offer input / feedback as we go along.



Objectives



- 1. Emergency Planning Process Process
- 2. Applied learning exercise





What is Emergency Preparedness?





Capability of communities, individuals, to prevent, protect against, quickly respond to, recover from emergencies.

Pre- event activities establish a state of readiness that reduce risks, can save lives

Why is EP important?





- Over 25% of older adults need assistance during emergencies.
- 70% + fatalities in Hurricane Katrina were older adults.
- Adequate <u>pre-event planning</u> saves lives, minimizes disruptions in services.

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Today's Risks & Threats





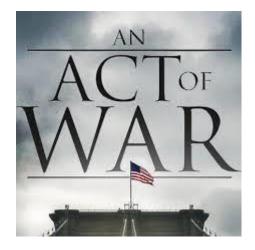










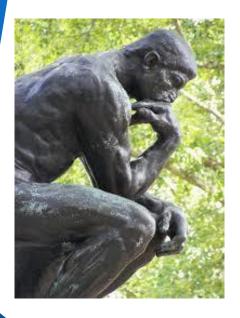




Socioeconomic Concerns



 Socially isolated, Not connected, Limited resources



Transportation, evacuation assistance needed

Reliance on home-based services,
 Worried about Pets

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No Easy Answer: Like sausage



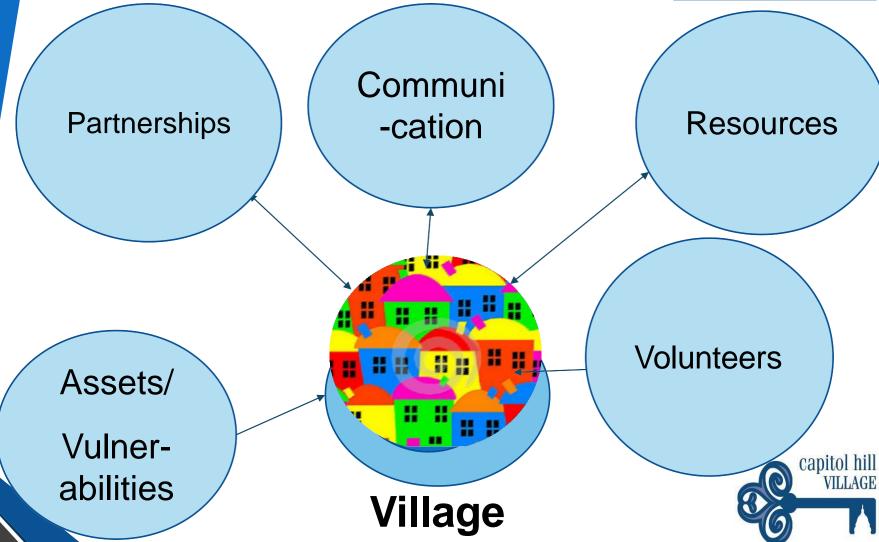


- Creating, building, testing the process is part of the process
- Create what works for your resources. Not a matter of filling out a form—collaborate.
- It's about building relationships, trust, innovation, support across the network



How Do Villages Fit In? connecting very local resources





Villages are the Middle Men



1st Responders

State and Federal Resources

Communications

Physical Spaces

Volunteers

Partners



Prepare, respond, recover





Remember: Village is middle man. Working up chain to partners, first responders. Down chain to households.

- Individual, community awareness of threats
- Materials, information for personal action

Stakeholders



What they Do

First Responders

- Infrastructure
- Disaster response
- Mitigation

State, Federal Gov Resources

- People, Supplies
- Coordinate efforts

What they Don't

- Coordinate preresponse readiness
- Check on individuals
- Communications
- Know Community/ social / cultural
- Know partners
- Know individuals



Create an Emergency Response Plan





How is creating an emergency response process like developing a village?

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Create an Emergency Response Plan





Each is unique according to the needs and resources of the community and Individuals putting it together.

And each is great.



What is an Emergency Response Process?











Threats Risks

Partners

Prepare Respond Recover Communi cation



Key themes—Basket making



- 1.Before, during, after
- 2. Awareness/knowledge, communication, resources
- 3. Organizational, Individual readiness, Village structure





1. Before, During, and After





- 3 Part Emergency processpreparedness, response, recovery. (before, during, after)
- For each element: what information, logistics, communications is needed?
 - 1) prepare
 - 2) respond

3) recover.

Before, During, After



2. Awareness, Knowledge, Communications, Resources



Emergency process (before, during and after) requires that stakeholders are/have:

- 1. Aware of risk, threat.
- 2. Knowledge of personal, community wellbeing
- 3. Communicate efficiently, effectively
- 4. Resources to be safe (batteries, medicines)





3. Readiness: Organizational & Individual



ORGANIZATION

INDIVIDUAL

- Process for before, during, after
- Awareness, knowledge, communication & resources
- Connect to individuals
 AND to community,
 gov't partners.

- Process for before, during, after
- Awareness, knowledge communication & resources
- Village as partner.



Create an Emergency Response Plan Overview- Part 1



- 1. Form Collaborative Team
 - 2. Host Community Discussion of Risk
 - 3. Create Goals in Scale to Risks



4. Develop Plan Elements



Create an Emergency Response Plan Overview- Part 1



- 5. Plan Prep, Review, Approval
 - 6. Implement & Test Plan
 - 7. Revise according to findings



8. Maintain Plan



Emergency Response Process 1. Create Work Groups



- 1. Organize Work
 - 2. Create Working Group
 - 3. Identify Partners
 - 4. Identify Needs

Collaboration, Buy-in, and Engagement is key!



Partnership Outreach



Partners for Effective Teams

- Volunteers
- Faith-based groups, Scout
- First Responders
- Community Organizations



Keys to Partnership

- Commitment, Flexibility
- Defined roles, clear expectations
- Participative Leadership

Village has important role to deliver services & information.



Partnerships: Resources & Services



categorize types of help you need and provide

- Individual: Service, Supplies
- Emergency: Health, Medical, Transportation
- Congregate: Social, Pets, Food, Shelter
- Logistical: AFN needs, Wayfinding

Before, During, After



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Emergency Response Plan 2. Community Risk Discussion



Draft Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

Foster

buy-in

Increase knowledge, awareness

Recognize, value range of experiences

Outcomes

- Knowledge
- Awareness
- Engagement

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26

Emergency Response Plan 3. Establish Goals



Create Goals

- 1. Use specific scenarios
 - 2. Set goals, objectives based on priorities. communication, highest risk individuals
 - 3. Ensure that steps, goals reflect priorities



DOUBLE CHECK ...
Will the goal achieve the outcome?



Emergency Response Plan 3. Establish Goals (cont'd)



Individuals

- Risk Awareness Supplies, Go-Kit
- Communication Plan
 Shelter-in-place
- Train CPR, First Aid
- Connect Community





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Emergency Response Plan 3. Establish Goals (cont'd)



Organization / Community Wide

- Trainings
- Communication
- Address AFN needs
- First responders Link

- Inventory assets
- Volunteers
- Partners





GOAL: Communications



- Paper
- Email
- Text
- Listserve
- Phone trees

- Urgency
- Direction
- Time related
- Over Kill

- Alerts
- Prioritize
- Format
- Simple language
- Actionable

Roles

- Varying info
- Block Captain
- Before
- During
- After



Emergency Response Plan #4 Plan Development



- Protocol—Goal explanation, Process outline
 - Include timelines, templates, contacts
- Materials in simple language
 - Clear roles, responsibilities
- Back up Plans



- Easily distribute to volunteers, partners
- All can see how parts fit into whole

Emergency Response Plan #4 Plan Development (cont'd)



Remember: links to themes .. each goal.

- 1. Before, During, After
- 2. Awareness, communication, resources
- 3. Individual, Organizational Readiness
- 4. Partnerships



Emergency Response Plan #5 Review and test



A. Baby Steps to review process, and data

- 1. Ask 2 people review it, explain process
 - Revise, fix
 - 2. Ask 2 people to confirm personal data.
 - Revise, fix





Emergency Response Plan #5 Review and test (cont'd)



- B. Test the Entire plan
- 1. Create a scenario
 - 2. Determine what to test for ea. component
 - 3. Create tools to measure
 - 4. Plan time, date for testing



- 6. Create a post event de-brief
 - 7. Revise the plan



Emergency Response Plan #5 Review and test (cont'd)



C. Test the Entire plan

- 1. Post Event De-brief
 - 2. Qualitative Quantitative Review
 - 3. ID strengths & weaknesses
 - 4. Revise plan, protocols
 - 5. Re-train participants
 - 6. Reformat, Distribute
 - 7. Re-test plan



#6 Implement & Revise Plan based on Realities



- 1.Exec committee, individual activates plan
 - 2. Follow Protocols to enact plan
 - 3. Establish schedules, respite
 - 4. Conduct post event de-brief

Unlikely that all aspects of plan will be implemented in emergency situation



Emergency Response Process#7 Maintain Plan



Quarterly

Add members

Send updates to partners

Attend meetings

Provide information

Annually

Update partners, volunteers

Recruit, train

Update member information

Inventory resources

Three years

Test, revise plan

Change committees, leadership, plan management as needed



Special Considerations





- Disabilities, AFN needs
- Medicine, alt medical sites, i.e. dialysis
- Battery charging stations

- Pets
- Lack of tech-enabled
- Volunteers managing volunteers
- Legal Requirements- federal, state, local – ADA. HIPAA



Yep- It can feel like a heavy load...but ...

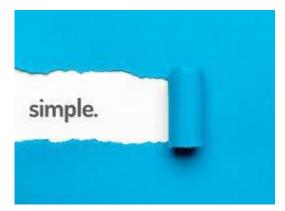






Simple actions matter today





- Identify Stakeholders Partners
- Points of contact
- Partner with Emergency Management
- Identify, inventory resources
- Sign up for Jurisdiction alerts
- Training
- Members: go-kit, contact lists, etc



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Sample Go- Kit



- First Aid supplies
- Medications
- Medical support hearing aid, oxygen, battery chargers



- Food, water
- Documents, Keys
- Pet supplies
- Photocopies in water proof bags: driver license, contacts, doctors, list of model # of medical equipment, prescriptions







The Process



- 1. Community gathering, buy in
- 2. Risk Assessment
- 3. Goals and Objectives
- 4. Plan Elements
- 5. Review, Approve, Socializ
- 6. Implement, exercise, revise
- 7. Maintain plan





Q/A









Resources



• For more information on preparedness for vulnerable older adults visit:

www.cdc.gov/aging/emergency

• Access the CDC older adult planning guide at:

www.cdc.gov/aging/emergency/planning_tools/g





More Information



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