



# EVACUATION OVERVIEW

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## Content

- Objective
- Incident Command
- Making a Plan
- Decision to Evacuate
- Recovery
- Recap





# OBJECTIVE

"An objective without a plan is a dream." -Douglas McGregor



# Presentation Goals

- Understand what incident command consists of
- Overview of making an evacuation plan
- Gain an understanding of initiating an evacuation





# INCIDENT COMMAND

Command | Finance | Logistics | Operations | Planning

# Command

- Goals and operational period objectives
- Incident Commander, Safety Officer, Public Information Officer, Senior Liaison, and Senior Advisors
- Overall responsibility for the incident



# Finance/Admin

- Licensures
- Regulatory Compliance
- Financial Accounting
- Tracking and Processing Incident Expenses
- Monitors Cost
- Fiscal Guidance



# Logistic

- The use of personnel, supplies and equipment
- Provides resources needed to support the incident





# Operations


- Establishes strategy and tactics to accomplish the goals set by command
- Directs all resources to carry out the plan



# Planning

- Coordinates support activities
- Supports Command and Operations in processing information
- Coordinates information activities
- Develops an action plan



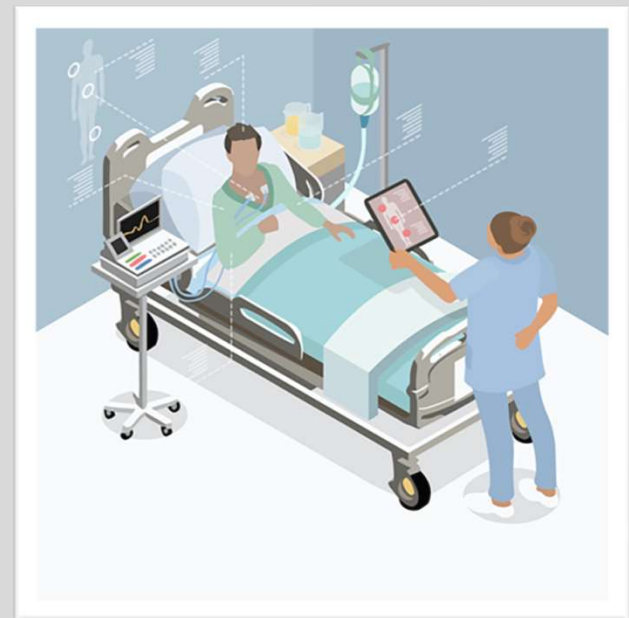


# MAKING THE PLAN

We are trusted to have professional responsibility to plan and prepare for emergency operations

# Resident Acuity

- Level of Dependency
- Cognition Differences
- Use of Ventilators
- Intravenous Feeding and Hydration



# Setting Activation Criteria

- Who makes the decision to activate the plan?
- Who is the alternative?
- Define how the plan is activated.
- Break it up into phases of implementation
  - Staff notification
  - Accessing available resources and equipment
  - Preparing of essential resident supplies



# Items to Take

- Medical Record
- Medication
- Medical Equipment
- Disposable products
- Food
- Water



# Identifying Alternate Site

- Identify Receiving Facilities
- Contracts
- Create a process for ensuring these facilities remain available at the time of evacuation
- Identify a process in place to communicate with receiving facility when needed



# Resources

- What resources are available to move residents
- Where is key equipment stored?
- Training
- Inventory system
- Residents requiring equipment





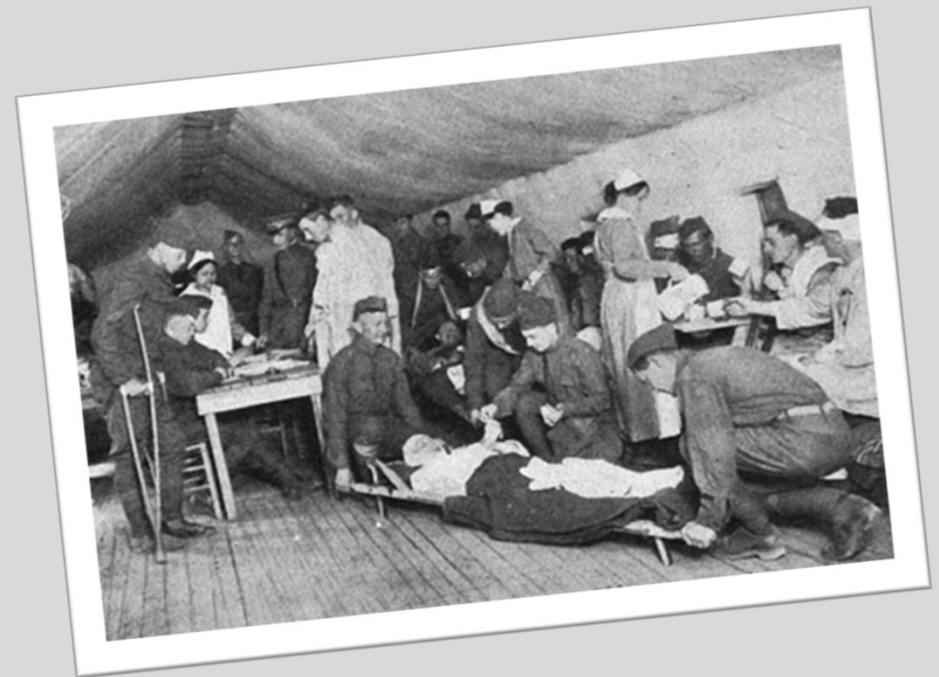
# External Transportation Resources

- Identify
- Contracts
- Alternatives
- Meet the needs of residents
- Recurrent assessments of residents for transportation need



# Destination

- Do residents have a pre-determined destination?
- What determines the destination?
- Where is this information contained?



# Tracking/Arriving Residents

- Who is responsible for confirming the arrival of residents?
- Informing residents and loved ones of pre-determined destination.
- Planning a well-organized return to the original facility.



# Family Notification

- Medium of communication
- Who is responsible for the notification
- Script?
- Tracking the completion of family notifications



# Governmental Agency Notification

- Notify DOH
- Ombudsman
- Emergency Management
- Identify position responsible



# Room Evacuation Confirmation

- Identify rooms are evacuated: tape, label, chalk
- Training on room evacuation
- Teach first responders facility protocol



# Logistics

- Transportation of records and supplies
- Procedure development for MAR and medical record
- Ensuring confidentiality
- Resident-specific medication transport
- Managing controlled substances





# DECISION TO EVACUATE



# Considerations

- Unique decision
- Facility Specific
- Increase risk of mortality
- Cohort-based evacuation
- Include physician and DON in discussion



# Partial Evacuation

- When resident conditions are too complex and could become compromised
- Sometimes evacuations to higher level of care



# Decision Making Team: Internal and External Partners

- Administrator
- Owner
- Corporate Representative
- Local or State Emergency Operations Center
- Governor



# Internal Factors

- Physical Structure
- Emergency Power Capacity
- Security
- Transportation
- Receiving Facility Effectuated
- Staff
- Supplies



# External Factors

- Nature of emergency event
- Facility Incident Command will make Hazard Assessment
  - Immediacy of threat
  - Scope of emergency
  - Risk of evacuation vs. shelter in place
- Time
- Scope
- Location



Time  
Scope

Nature of Event

Rural  
Urban  
Metropolitan

Location of Facility

In the Zone

External Factors

Decision: Evacuation or Shelter in Place

Internal Factors

Destination  
Transportation  
Supplies  
Staff  
Resident Acuity  
Physical Structure



# EXTERNAL SUPPORT

Community Help is Necessary for Success

# Who can help?

- City Emergency Manager
- County Emergency Response: David Marret
- State Emergency Response
- Department of Homeland Security
- NM Coalition for Health Care Preparedness | <https://hcc-nm.org/>
  - ARCH-P - Bernalillo, Sandoval, Valencia, Torrance
  - Region 1 - San Juan, McKinley, Cibola, Rio Arriba, Los Alamos, Taos, Colfax, Mora, San Miguel
  - Region 2 - Dona Ana, Socorro, Sierra, Luna, Grant, Otero, Hidalgo, Catron
  - Region 3 - Union, Harding, Quay, Guadalupe, Curry, DeBaca, Roosevelt, Lincoln, Chavez, Otero, Eddy, Lea







# RECOVERY

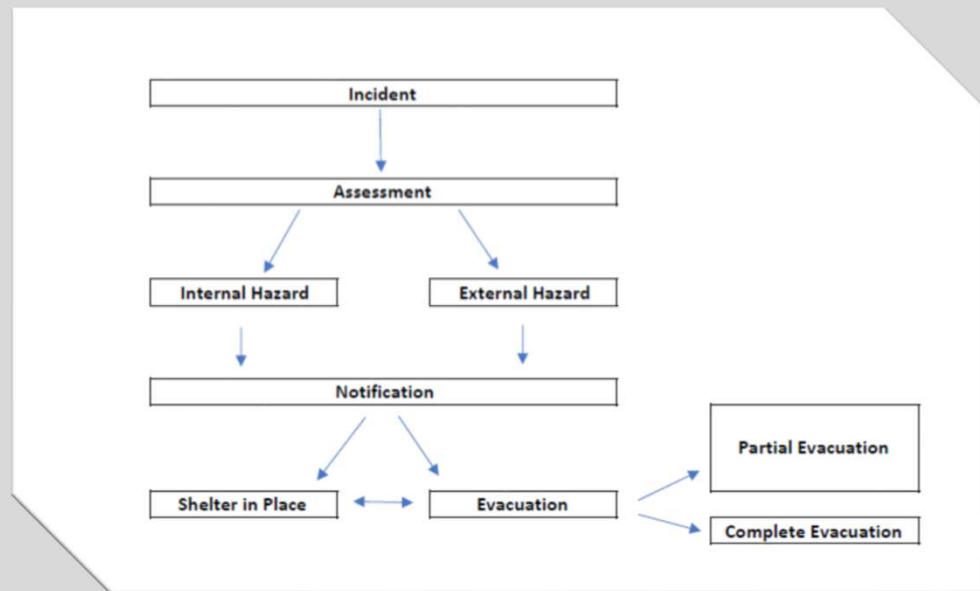
The Aftermath of a Major Event

# It Will Take Time

- Staff recovery
- Post Trauma Monitoring for Residents
- Lingering effects on operations



# Recap





# DISCUSSION

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