

Overview of Emergency Management & the Incident Command System

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Agriculture and Rural
Development

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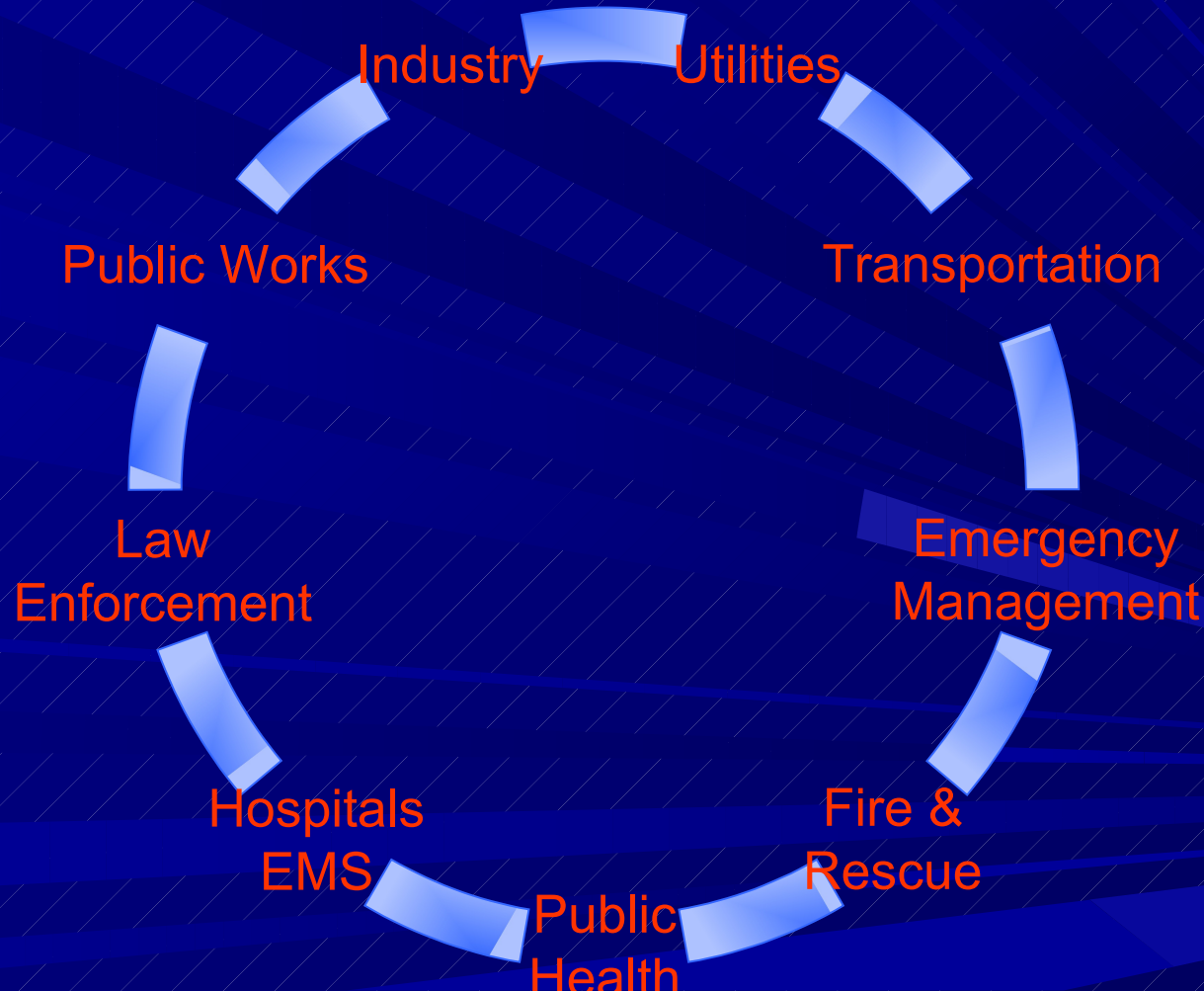
Goal of Emergency Management

■ Saving lives, protecting property and the environment through:

- Mitigation
- Prevention
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery

Cooperation

Federal / State / Local / Tribal /
Private Sector / Non-Profit



Emergency Preparedness: A Community Priority

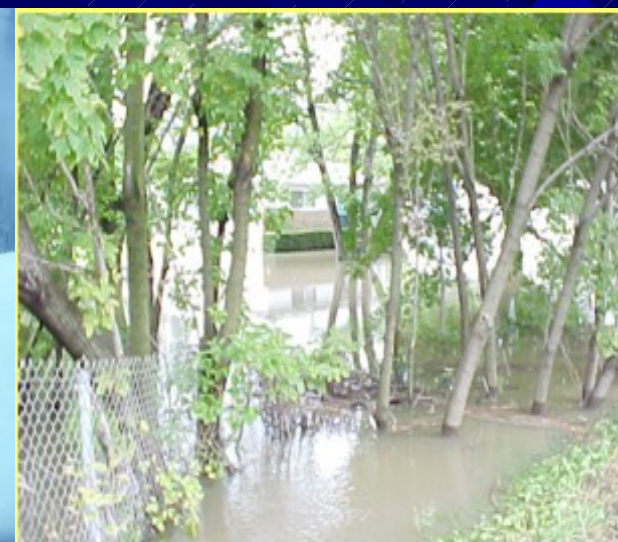
The state of Michigan is not immune to the threat of large-scale emergencies and disasters.

We need to be prepared for incidents of all types.



Emergency Preparedness: A Community Priority

- - Natural Disasters
(severe storms, snow,
ice, flooding, tornadoes, wind)



Emergency Preparedness: A Community Priority

- Technological Incidents
(power outages, spills/releases,
industrial mishaps)



Emergency Preparedness: A Community Priority

- Man-Made
(transportation mishaps,
criminal extremist acts)



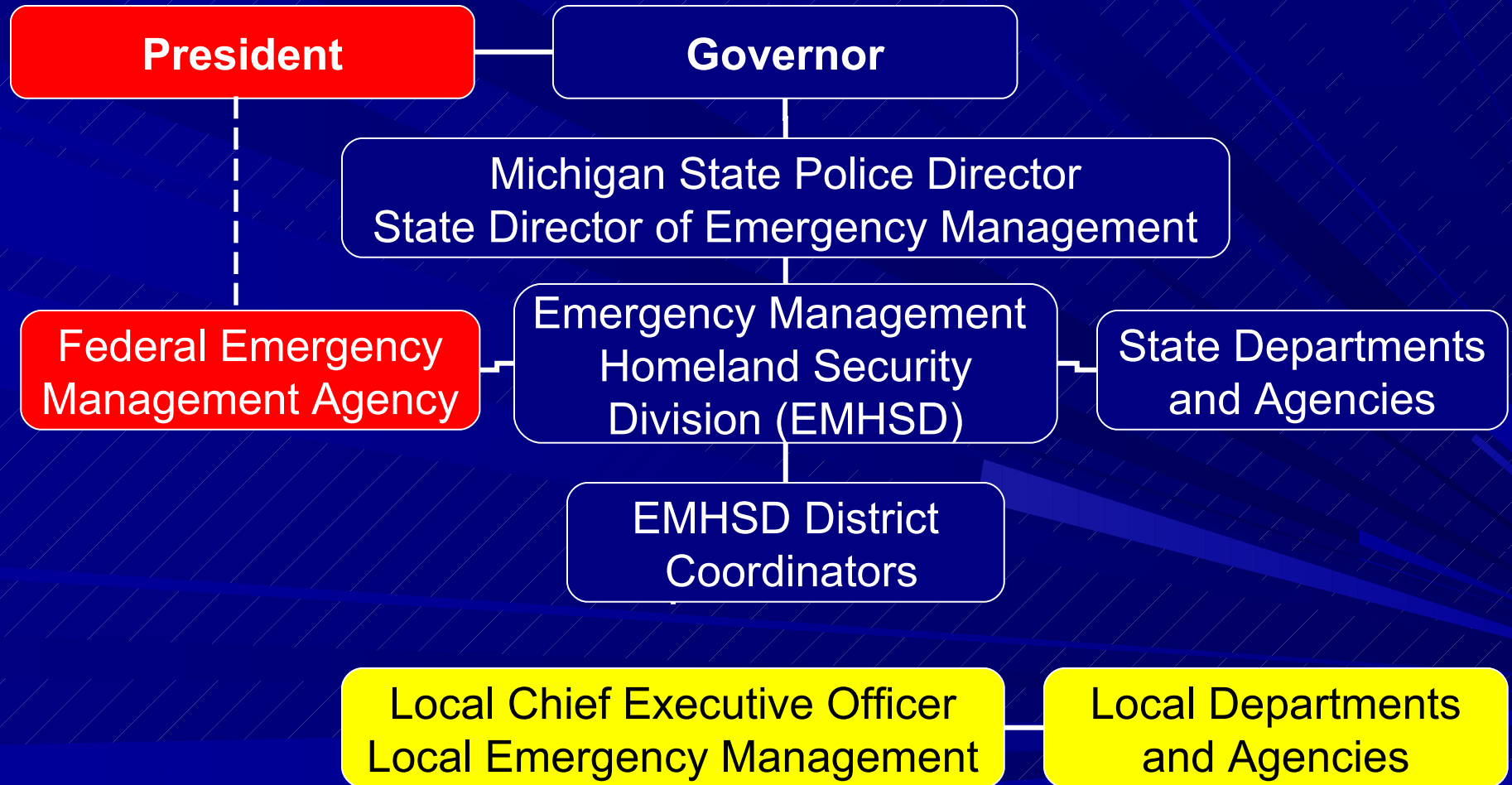
Legal Authority

- Public Act 390 of 1976, as amended
 - “Michigan Emergency Management Act”
 - Prescribes the powers and duties of the Governor and certain state and local agencies and officials

Governor's Authority

- Upon declaration of a state of disaster or emergency:
 - Suspend regulatory statutes, orders and rules that hinder an effective response
 - Utilize available federal, state and local resources
 - Transfer functions of state government
 - Commandeer private property
 - Direct and compel evacuations
 - Provide temporary emergency housing

State Emergency Management System



State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

- Central facility for all state government
- Incident Command System framework





GENERAL PLAN AND PROCEEDINGS

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)- 5 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a national incident management system (NIMS).

HISTORY OF ICS

- Dates back to major wildfires in 1970's
- Response by multiple agencies of local, state, federal government
- Problems:
 - Terminology varied
 - Lack of consolidated action plans
 - Unable to efficiently expand/contract response
- Solution — ICS developed

CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES OF ICS

- Common terminology
- A modular organization
- Integrated communications
- Unity of command

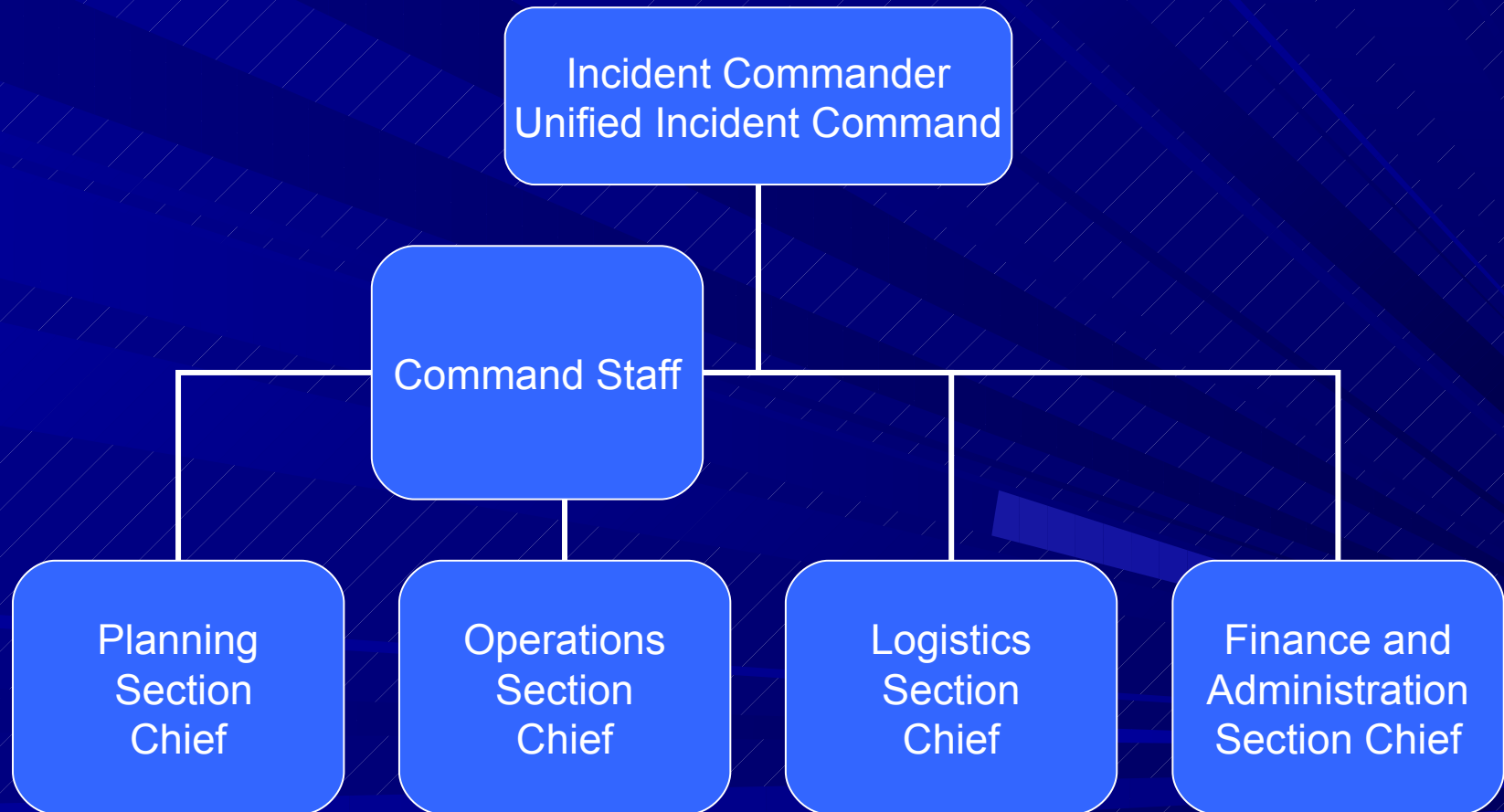
CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES OF ICS (cont)

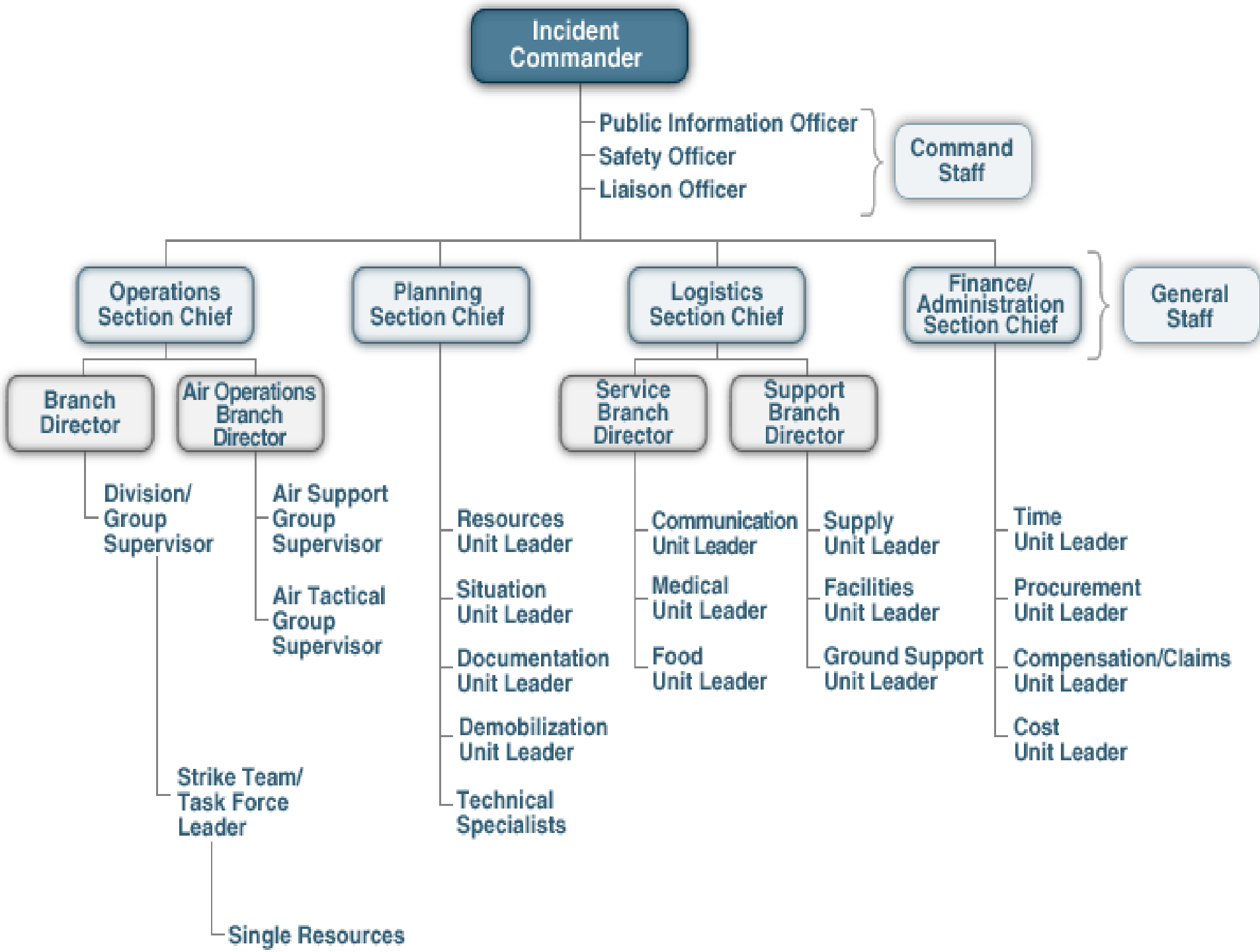
- Manageable span of control
- Comprehensive resource management
- Designated incident facilities
- Delegation of authority

What ICS Is Designed To Do

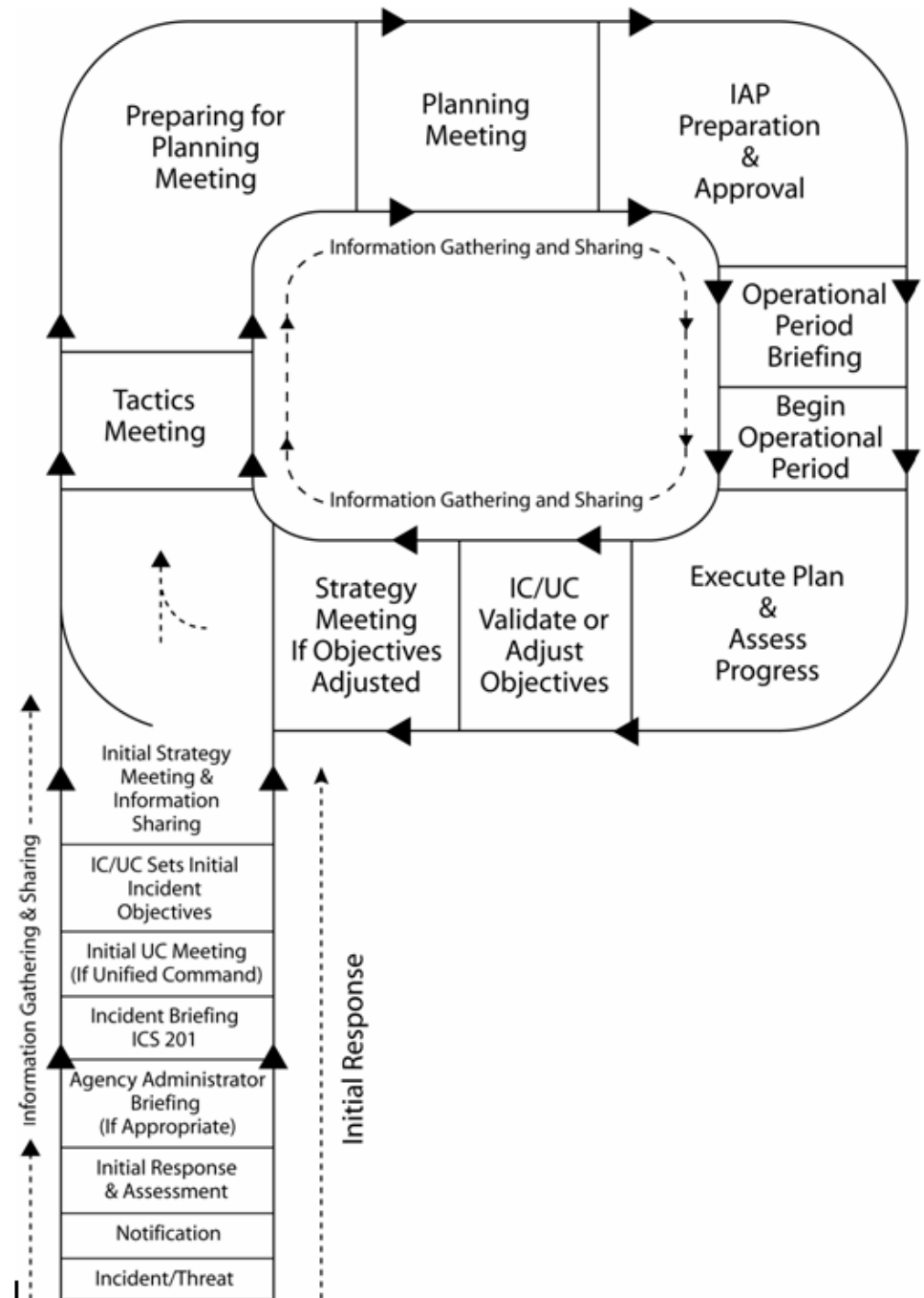
- Interdisciplinary and organizationally flexible
- Incidents of any kind or size
- Routine or planned events or large and complex emergency incidents
- Variety of agencies to meld rapidly into a common management structure
- Be cost effective by avoiding duplication of efforts

BASIC COMPONENTS OF ICS ORGANIZATION



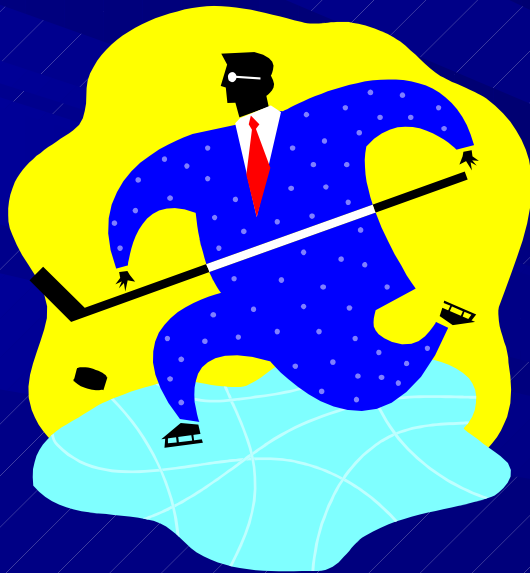


The Planning “P”



Incident Command System

May be carried out in two different ways:



Single Command
in small events

- or -

Unified Command
in large events









2003 Blackout

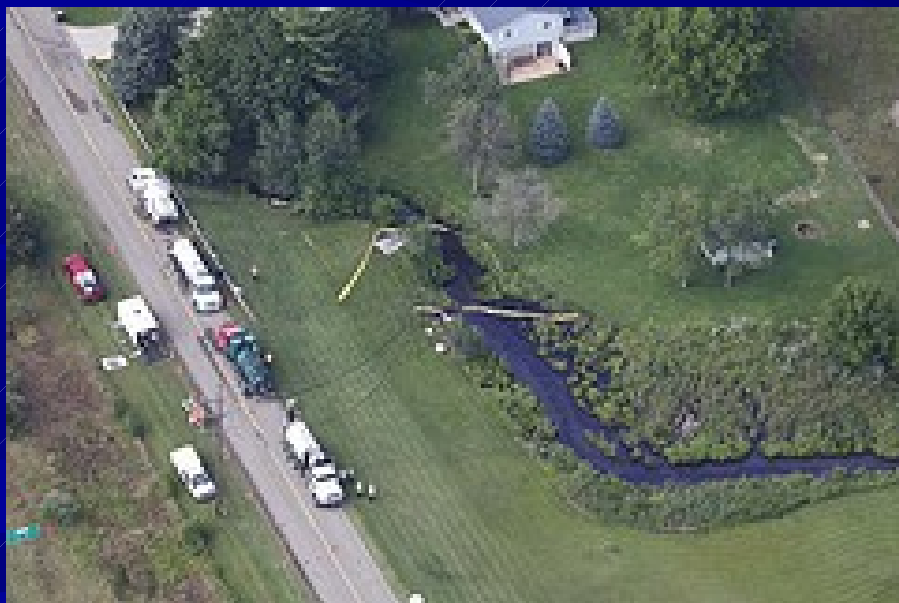


Jupiter Oil Tanker in Saginaw River September 16, 1990



Enbridge Oil Spill 2010, Calhoun County





Emergency Action Plan

Oiled Wildlife Facility

Unified Command 1-800-306-3867
Media (referral) 1-888-992-0997
EMERGENCY 911

Non-Emergency

Hospital:

OAKLAWN HOSPITAL 1-269-781-4271
200 N. Madison
Marshall, MI 49068

City of Marshall, MI

Fire 1-269-781-3922

Police 1-269-781-2596

Emergency Management

Calhoun County

Sheriff 1-269-969-6450

Emergency Management 1-269-969-6430

NOTIFICATION: Verbal

FIRE EVENT: Evacuate facility using the safest exit possible. Gather in parking lot near Denny's Restaurant. If small and trained in fire extinguishers; Notify personnel, attempt to extinguish fire, if in doubt evacuate.

SEVERE WEATHER: Facility personnel shall gather in warehouse restrooms until clear signal is given.

AGGRESSIVE PERSON: Do Not confront person, if possible, evade and escape. If confronted by person follow directions preserve yourself.

SAFETY MESSAGE

Incident: Enbridge Energy Wildlife Response	Date: 08/01/10	Time: 7:30am
Operational Period: 0730 - 1930		

Major Hazard and Risks:

- Crude Oil
- Mosquitoes, Ticks, Wildlife
- Water Hazards
- First Aid
- Heat Stress

*ppe: Shall be worn

Narrative:

Crude Oil: Carcinogen, irritant, flu like symptoms
Mosquitoes; Eastern Equine Encephallitis, West Nile. Use repellent in/outside

Ticks: Lyme Disease

Water Hazards: Drownings, Bugged down in muck.

Notify Immediate Supervisor and your Branch Safety Officer.

Increase fluid intake at rest 8 - 12 oz every 20 minutes

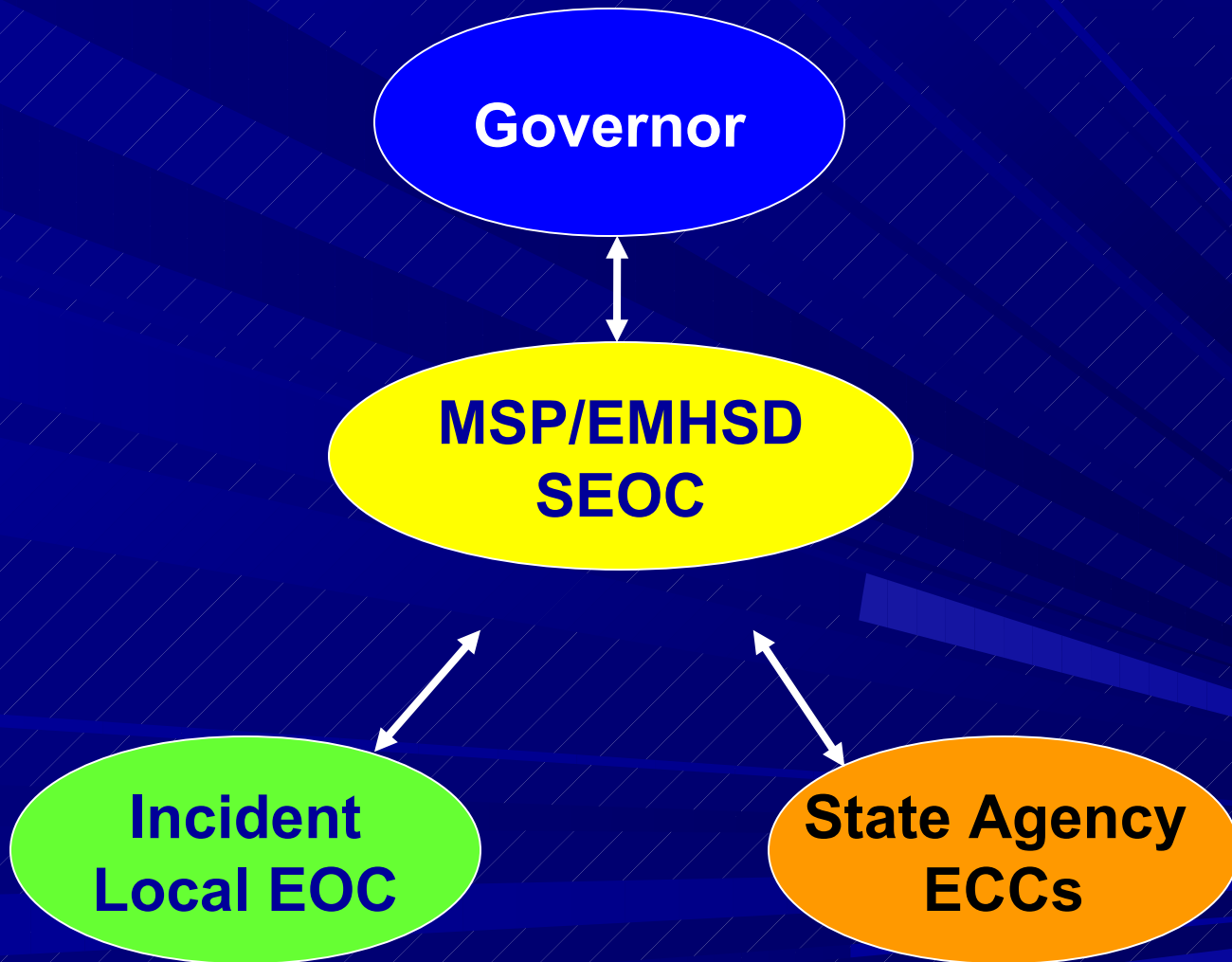
Extreuous activity 24 - 48 oz every 20 - 30 minutes, adjust for personal need

* PPE: All personnel shall wear protective equipment including Footwear Goggles. Do not wear decon. shall be done each time you put on or take off PPE + then soap + water wash before break. EVERYONE WATCHES out for EACH OTHER.

Prepared By: Brant J Mitchell - Wildlife Branch Safety Officer
SAFETY OFFICER



Command & Control



Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP)

- Comprehensive “all-hazards” plan
- Resources are grouped into nine (9) Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)
 - Each state agency has a counterpart federal ESF

State Departments General Responsibilities

- Participate on state damage assessment teams
- Participate in training and exercises
- Coordinate with counterpart Federal agencies in mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities under the National Response Framework (NRF)

Strategy & Tactics

- Situational Assessment
- “What” You Will Do (Overall Strategy)
- “When” Will You Do It (Can it wait?)
- “Who” Will Do It (How will you organize and utilize your resources?)
- “How” Will It Be Done (Specific Tactics)

What can YOU do?

■ Train, Train, Train

- On-line ICS Training: ICS-100, 200, 700, 800
- <http://training.fema.gov/IS/>

■ Exercise

- Participate with your locals
- Participate with the USCG Area Maritime Security Committee

■ Know your agency plans and where to find them.