



# Project Development Resources

THOMAS MICOZZIE, N.H.A.

PROVIDING CONSULTING SERVICE IN A  
HANDS-ON APPROACH TOWARD POSITIVE  
OUTCOMES ACROSS A BROAD RANGE OF  
DISCIPLINES.

- Past Fire Chief Upper Darby Township Fire Department ,
- Public Safety Chair Upper Darby Township
- Mayor Upper Darby Township
- Experienced in operational , On scene large scale emergencies and operational emergencies .
- logistics coordinator national stockpile distribution, County of Delaware, Pa.
- Incident Command Chief :Catrina, Floyd, Sandy, blizzard 1996 and several Hazardous material Incidents involving multiple communities Delaware County ,Pa.
- Emergency Manager, Hazardous Materials Coordinator , Delaware County Emergency Services.
- Risk Manager Delaware County Government Center .
- Nursing Home Administrator , Facilities Director , Assistant Administrator 911 Bed Facility Delaware County, Fair Acres
- Developed Company utilizing my experience in emergency preparedness , project development , permit and plan reviews . January 2020

## Thomas Micozzie, N.H.A.

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# Emergency Preparedness 2022 Changes and Requirements



- *C.M.S. Removed the requirements for facilities to document efforts to contact local, regional, State and federal emergency preparedness officials and for facilities to document their participation in collocative and cooperative planning*
- *Review Annually L.T.C. Facilities*

# Emergency Planning Strategies

- C.M.S. in 2019 made significant changes to the Emergency Planning Requirements for Nursing Facilities among other Health care providers. ( QSO-20-41-ALL) Revision Date 06/21/2021 /05-26-2022
- The newest requirement reduced several local notifications and planning modules for inspections by surveyors.
- Was the changes for the better and at what risks?
- We will examine the risks of not being prepared and the consequences of being unprepared ,

# Key Points in a Emergency Plan



PLAIN  
LANGUAGE



IDENTIFY  
EMERGENCY



KNOWLEDGE OF  
FACILITY



SUPPLIES AND  
SERVICES



SUCCESSFUL  
OUTCOME





# PLAIN LANGUAGE

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The plan must be in **plain language** for all employees and residents with emphasis on detail relating to the situation.

***Policy :** In the event of an emergency fire alarm the facility shall assure all residents are safe and secure throughout the facility .*

***Procedure :** Residents shall be placed in their rooms and doors closed . A census of residents and employees on the unit shall be conducted and relayed to the emergency operations center at extension 123.*

# Identify Emergency

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Types

Fire

Flood

Snow

Power

Storm

Wind





# Knowledge of Facility

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- Do you know shut off locations for ? Is it identified in your plan ?
- Oxygen
- Electric
- Gas
- Water
- Fuel



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# Supplies and Services

## LOCAL PURVEYORS

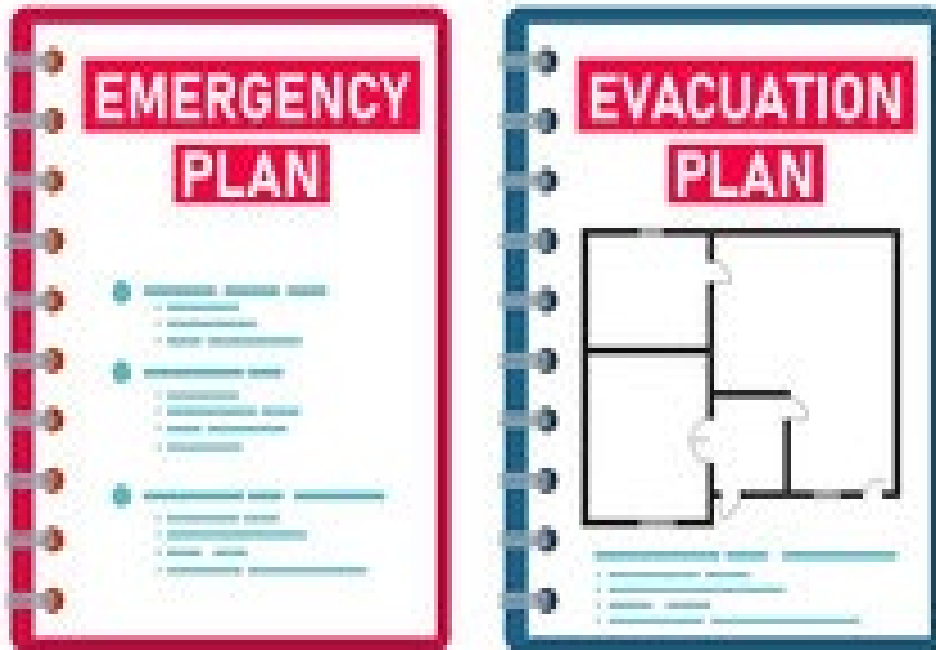
## FOOD, UTILITIES ,OXYGEN

- Do you include emergency preparedness language in your contracts ?

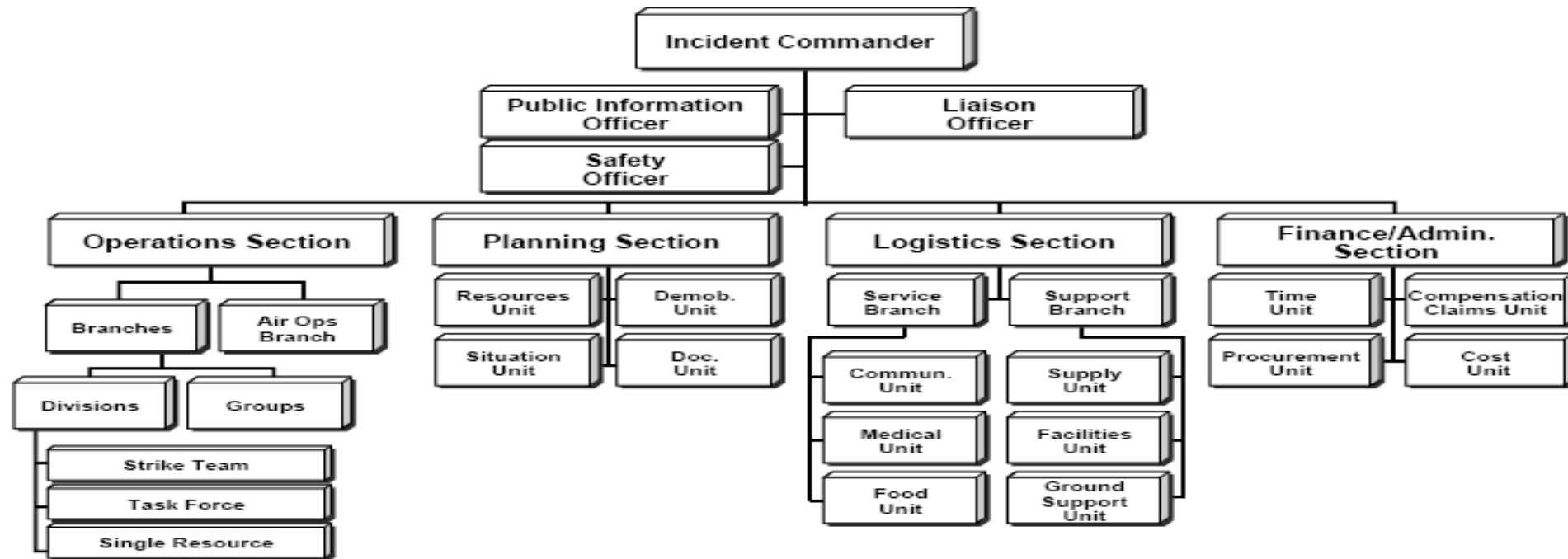
*In the event of a declared emergency the provider shall prioritize this facility as essential need and deliver the following Par within 24 hours notice either prior , during or post emergency .*



# What does a good plan look like



# Identifying Roles and Positions That Reflects a Solid Chain of Command



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# Successful Outcomes Critique



- No Injuries
- No Negative Press
- Constructive Critique



# Testing Defined By Acronym

1. FULL SCALE , FUNCTUAL AND INDIIVIDUALLY BASED EXCERSISES AS REQRUEED
2. Mock disaster drills , table tops exercises , workshops as the exercise of choice which could also include full-scale functorial and individual facility-based exercises .
3. Full Scale Exercise: “Operational Based “ Involves multiple disciplines and boots on the ground.
4. Functional Exercise: Validate and evaluate capabilities , multiple functions focused on plan and testing policy and control functions,.
5. Mock Disaster Drill: Coordinated ,supervised activity to validate a specific function or capability of a single agency or organization . Usually, to provide training on new personal, equipment or procedures .
6. Tabletop Exercise : “Exercise of choice only” Discussion based involving senior staff , group discussions on hypothechia scenarios.
7. Workshop : “Exercise choice only” For purpose of guidance by CMS a planning meeting /workshop establish strategy and structure for an exercise program by HSEEP Guidelines



# Our Executive Emergency Team

- C.A.O./Administrator
- Nursing Director
- Facilities Director
- Admissions
- Shift Supervisors
- Finance Director
- Security
- Purchasing



# Executive Team



**Joe**  
CEO



**Harry**  
COO



**Sammy**  
OPS

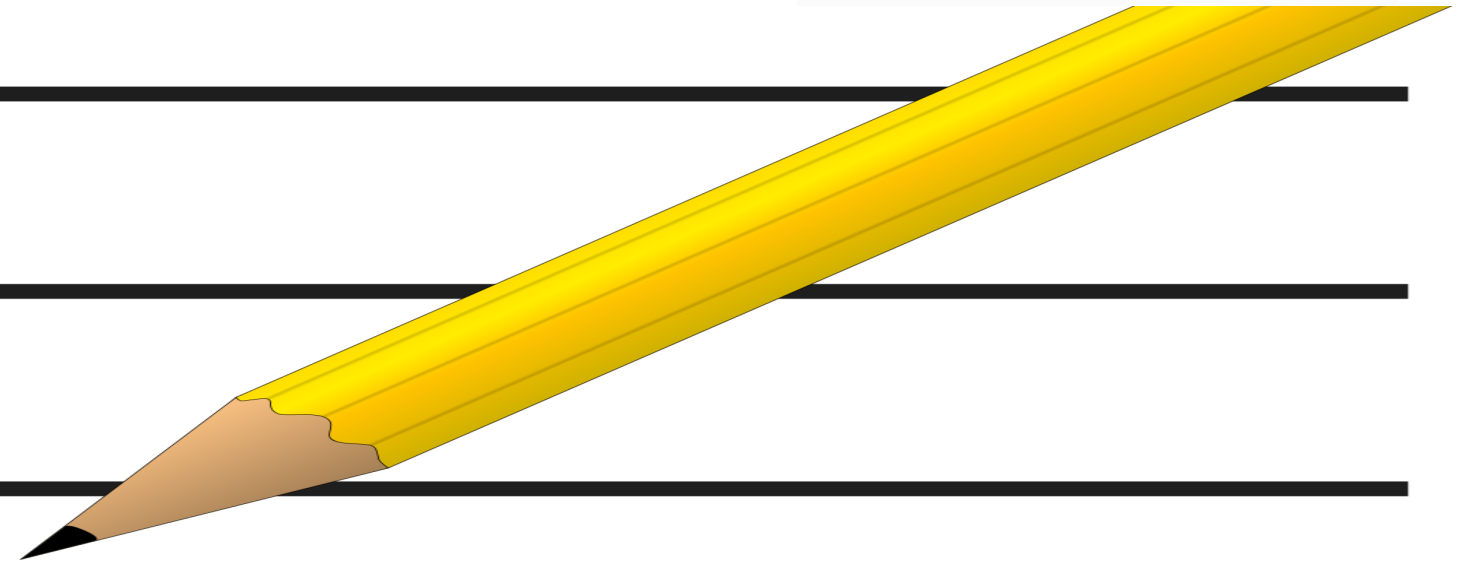
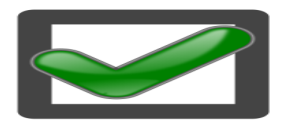
- **Conducting Assessments and Documentation:**

- All providers and suppliers of services must continue to analyze the facility's and maintain documentation of all drills m tabletops , activation of their emergency plan, This includes revisions to the facility's after-action plan as a result if after action review process ;
- Does your plan reflect actual condition expectations by staff ?
- Does staff understand plan and ways to implement ?
- Are key staff members able to activate in your absence ?
- What is identified in your plan as your key weakness ?
- What is identified as your strength ?
- In a true emergency can you handle stress and press ?





# Survey Documentation





***If You Can Not Take Care of Family ;  
You certainly Can Not Take Care of  
Others .....***

***Prepare now to be prepared for  
the emergency .....***

# Home Issues

Kids to School/Day Care

Snow Shoveling

Food needs

Money

Evacuation assistance

Medical Issues

Fear and Anxiety Needs



Possibility family evacuated and your at facility



PREPARED







# Your Emergency Plan

CLEAR-CONCISE-UNDERSTOOD

# Emergency Operations Plan Your Nursing Home

## Statement of Intent:

The Emergency Operations Plan involves a multi discipline approach to all hazard response at the facility. To achieve a desired outcome of a safe, efficient response, an emergency operations committee shall be established and identify and address the following items;



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# Components of the Plan and Process

**Identifying and Assessing Risk:** Facilities must understand the risks they face to build EOPs that reflect the range of threats and hazards that may affect people, assets and systems today and in the future. ?

**Estimating Capability Requirements:** The results of the risk assessment process inform estimates of capabilities that a needs. Through this process, planners use risk assessment outputs to establish planning factors and determine the needed levels of capability. ?

**Building and Sustaining Capabilities:** Planners can compare existing capabilities with capability targets to identify both gaps and strengths. Working together, planners, facility leaders can develop strategies to allocate resources effectively to build capabilities, address gaps and sustain existing capabilities. ?

**Planning to Deliver Capabilities:** Facilities and organizations use plans to guide action. These plans need periodic review and updates to address changes over time in risk and capabilities. A range of resources, such as CPG 101, exist to help planners in this regard. ? **Validating Capabilities:** Risk-informed, capability-based and objective-driven exercise and evaluation activities are important steps to validate EOPs and test incident response capabilities. Training and real-world events also provide opportunities to test and validate plans and capabilities

# Multiple Emergencies

- **Managing Corresponding Incidents**
- Emergencies aren't frequent events, so there's often downtime between major incidents that allows emergency managers and their teams to relax and perform after-action reports with some peace of mind. There are, however, times where emergencies happen one after another.
- On ever rarer occasions, emergencies can be concurrent. And while a response team often consists of trained, knowledgeable, and experienced individuals, the burden of managing and responding to multiple emergencies can be a lot.
- Since the COVID-19 pandemic started early in 2020, certain organizations have been in this position. As the year has progressed, the natural disasters we expect from the environment have occurred and created these conditions, which are normally rare.
- The pandemic is continuing and other disasters, like hurricanes and floods, are still happening. Understanding how a team can effectively manage multiple emergencies is going to be crucial for at least the remainder of this year, and possibly the initial months of 2021.



## Healthcare, COVID-19, and Other Emergencies

Hospitals and healthcare organizations have been under constant stress due to the pandemic. Healthcare organizations, regardless of the presence of the coronavirus in their surrounding communities, have constantly been in a full response mode; they can't risk allowing the virus to spread through employees, staff, and patients under their organizations' umbrellas.

As disasters like tornadoes and floods have swept through communities this year, hospitals and healthcare have had to respond to not only the ongoing pandemic, but also the immediate disaster as medical providers. Additionally, healthcare and hospitals have also had to respond as organizations to these disasters, ensuring the continuity of their services to their communities.

Performing all these tasks requires thorough planning and preparedness on the part of hospitals and their emergency management and continuity teams. Preparedness is the key to ensuring a smooth response to one emergency, as well as for the rare times organizations, and especially hospitals and healthcare, need to respond to two simultaneous events.

## Preparing for All Emergencies

Often emergencies don't overlap. When emergencies and incidents overlap, however, it can be a challenge for organizations to overcome.

Thorough planning can overcome these tough situations. All-hazards plans and annexes make organizations flexible and capable of spinning up a response as soon as possible, and building this response infrastructure is one of the best ways organizations can respond to multiple emergencies.



## Tools for a Faceted Response

Being able to respond to concurrent emergencies comes down to planning. Without something in place, it will be hard for an organization to rebound from simultaneous events.

**All-hazards plans** and annexes provide a nice balance. Not only do these tools provide a response framework for an organization, but they also supply specialized plans, enabling more efficient response to specific disasters.

**All-hazards plans** outline basic elements of a response for an organization, such as training for certain individuals and roles and responsibilities during emergencies. All these initial pieces are basic and enable an organization to build other plans for more specific scenarios.

This is where functional annexes come in. These outline specific functions that need to be performed as part of response operations, or act as a plan for a specific scenario, like a hurricane, power outage, flood, or other incidents.

By building an all-hazards plan with functional annexes, an organization can be prepared for many types of disasters, even if they are concurrent. As each event happens, the annexes can be activated and set a course through the incident for an organization.



# IS- 700 NIMS FEMA

## Overall Course Objectives

- This course introduces the National Incident Management System (NIMS). At the end of the course, you will be able to demonstrate knowledge and a basic understanding of NIMS concepts, principles and components.
- More specifically, you will be able to:
- Describe and identify the key concepts, principles, scope, and applicability underlying NIMS.
- Describe activities and methods for managing resources.
- Describe the NIMS Management Characteristics.
- Identify and describe Incident Command System (ICS) organizational structures.
- Explain Emergency Operations Center (EOC) functions, common models for staff organization, and activation levels.
- Explain the interconnectivity within the NIMS Command and Coordination structures: ICS, EOC, Joint Information System (JIS), and Multiagency Coordination Groups (MAC Groups).
- Identify and describe the characteristics of communications and information systems, effective communication, incident information, and communication standards and formats.



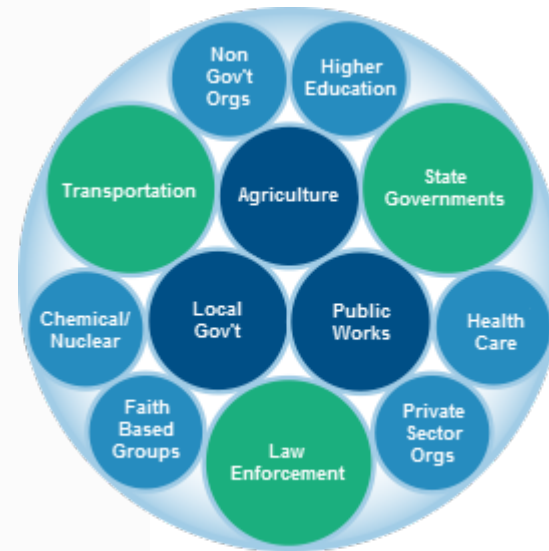
# When is ICS Used?

- The Incident Command System (ICS) can be used to manage any type of incident, including a planned event (e.g., the Olympics, the Governor's inauguration, state fairs, a local parade, etc.). The use of ICS is applicable to all types of incidents, regardless of their size or cause.
- As a system, ICS is extremely useful. Not only does it provide an organizational structure for incident management, but it also guides the process for planning, building, and adapting that structure.
- **Using ICS for every incident or planned event provides the practice that will help to maintain and improve skills needed to effectively coordinate larger or more complex efforts.**



# Whole Community

- Every part of society must be involved in preparing for, protecting against, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating all incidents. The Federal Government is only one part of the whole community.
- The **Whole Community** approach ensures solutions that serve the entire community are implemented, while simultaneously making sure that the resources the different members of the community bring to the table are used efficiently. These members include those in all levels of government as well as those in non-governmental and private-sector organizations in fields such as transportation, health care, schools, public works, communications, agriculture, chemical/nuclear, and more.





# QUESTIONS