

Long Term Care Facility
Evacuation Plan
Training



- Welcome
- Objective:
 - Provide participants with an understanding of the San Joaquin County LTCF Evacuation Plan, and their role in the plan.

Long Term Care Evacuation Plan



- At the conclusion of this training session participants will be able to:
 - Identify the purpose, scope and authority of the plan
 - Identify the related concepts of operation (ICS, mutual aid, etc.)
 - Explain the three Emergency Evacuation Destination Categories (Levels I, II, III)



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- Explain the four Evacuation Status Categories (Status A, B, C & D)
- Identify the difference between an <u>emergent</u> and <u>planned</u> evacuation
- Identify the difference between a <u>single</u> and <u>multiple</u> facility evacuation

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- be able to
 - Explain how to activate this plan and the required notifications
 - Describe how to "Shelter-in-Place" and explain when this action would be preferred over an evacuation
 - How to incorporate the county plan into your facility's evacuation plan

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- be able to
 - Complete the forms (LTC 401, 402, 403, etc.)
 - Use the Facility Evacuation Checklist and Flowchart
 - Signup to receive alerts from the California Health Alert Network (CAHAN)



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- Explain why you want to activate the plan early
- Explain that you do not loose control of your facility by activating this plan



TEAM WORK

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■ Purpose and Scope

- The purpose of this plan is to ensure the orderly and timely movement of patients/residents from single or multiple facilities which need to be evacuated to a safe location.
- This plan is intended for all Skilled Nursing Facilities, as defined by Title 22 CCR Section 72103, located within San Joaquin County.

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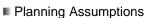
Authority

 This plan is issued under the joint authority of the San Joaquin County Emergency Medical Services Agency Administrator and the San Joaquin County Public Health Officer.

(California Health and Safety Code, Division 2.5, Article 4, Sections 1797.150)



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- All facilities are vulnerable to internal and external threats that could require a facility to evacuate or shelter-in-place, e.g., fire, utility failure, disease outbreak, hazardous materials spill.
- Threatening events can happen suddenly without warning or may develop slowly over a period of hours, days or weeks.
- This plan doesn't replace or supersede the emergency operations and/or evacuation plans of individual facilities.

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■ Concept of Operations

- Use of the Incident Command System (ICS)
- · Information Sharing
- Control of Patient/Resident Dispersal
- Mutual Aid
- Emergency Evacuation Destination Categories
- Evacuation Status Categories

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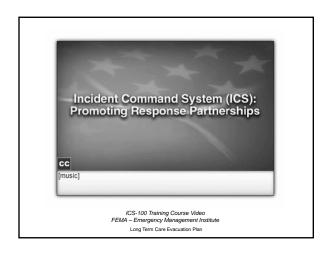
■ Incident Command System

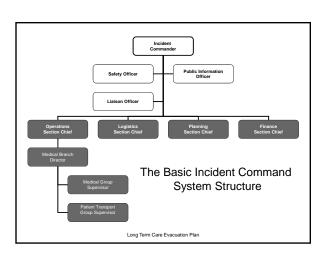
 Once the decision is made to evacuate a facility, the facility will be designated an incident site. A Unified Incident Command will be established at the facility, which will be comprised of facility officials and other public safety agencies with jurisdictional or statutory authority (EMS, Public Health, Fire, Law, etc.)













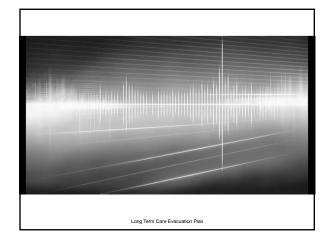


- Incident Command System
 - For more information about ICS and FREE online training go to the FEMA website http://training.fema.gov/IS/crslist.asp
 - □ IS-100 Introduction to the Incident Command System (ICS)
 - □ IS-200 ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents
 - □ IS-700 National Incident Management System
 - □ IS-800 National Response Framework



- Information Sharing
 - Information sharing is necessary for maintaining a common operating picture of emergency operations.
 - The information sharing process is detailed in the San Joaquin Operational Area Healthcare Coalition Governance Document https://sjgov.org/ems/coalition.htm.

WebEOC	8.3 Login
	ured online emergency management and information sharing platform for authorized inizations within the San Joaquin Operational Area.
Authorized use incoperations.	cludes: emergencies, disasters, planned events, exercises, training, and daily
released to the pul	ontained on this site shall be treated as For Official Use Only (FOUO) and shall not be blic, media or other personnel who do not have a valid need to know. The only e information specifically intended for public or media use, e.g., press releases.
User names and p	easswords are assigned to individuals and are never to be shared or used by others.
Users that do not I automatically dead	log into WebEOC at least once every 180 days are considered inactive and are trivated.
To request access	to this site submit an email to SJCwebEOCadmin@sjgov.org
Accept	Visit the San Joaquin Operational Area WebEOC Page For more information https://www.sigov.org/ems/webeocinfo.htm





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■ Control of Patient Dispersal

- During a single facility emergent evacuation San Joaquin General Hospital, acting as the Operational Area Disaster Control Facility, will determine all patient destinations other than movement to home settings.
- During single or multiple facility planned evacuations patient dispersal will be coordinated by the EMS Agency Duty Officer (Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator) in conjunction with the facility officials, and the Incident Commander(s).

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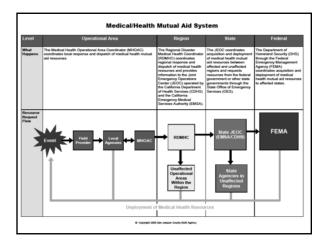
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■ Mutual Aid

 Medical mutual aid requests will be coordinated by the Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC) in compliance with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).





- Emergency Evacuation Destination Categories
 - Each facility will prepare a list of patient/resident Emergency Evacuation Destination Categories, which indicate the level of care needed, types of facility, and types of transportation required for each patient/resident. See Form LTC 401
 - Provide a copy to the Incident Commander



- Emergency Evacuation Destination Categories
 - LEVEL I: Patients/residents are usually transferred from inpatient medical treatment facilities and require a level of care only available in hospital or Skilled Nursing or Sub-Acute Care Facilities. These patients/residents are transported by Advance Life Support (ALS) ambulances.



- Emergency Evacuation Destination Categories
 - LEVEL II: Patients/residents have no acute medical conditions but require medical monitoring, treatment or personal care beyond what is available in home setting or public shelters. These patients/residents are transported by Basic Life Support (BLS) ambulances, wheel chair van, car, van or bus.



- Emergency Evacuation Destination Categories
 - LEVEL III: Patients/residents are able to meet own needs or has reliable caretakers to assist with personal and/or medical care. These patients/residents are transported by car, van or bus.

FACILITY NAME: Best Darn Care In Town COMPLETED BY: Ima Gonatakecareofyou		DATE: 6/27/17 TIME: 1145		Form LTC 401 Enter the number		
EMERGENCY EVACUATION DE for LONG TERM CARE FACILIT	Y PATIENTS	RESIDENTS		Patients/Resident		
LEVEL OF CARE	FACILITY TYPE	TRANSPORT TYPE	NUMBER OF PATIENTS/ RESIDENTS	in each Categor		
Description: Palenthresident are usually transferred from replaint medical treatment and tree around a formation of the second and transferred from the second	Like Facility SNF or Sub-Acute Acute Care Hospital	ALS	43	• Catalogory		
Description: Published bedraft have no acute medical conditional by the published by the pu	Like Facility Alternate Care Site	BLS Wheelchair Van CanVan/Bus	14	-		
Description: Platentinhesidentia are able to meet own need to rhat mislable carefakers to assist with personal andor meet of that mislable carefakers to assist with personal andor meetical carefakers to assist with personal self-ambition or not in what is the carefaker of the analysis of the self-ambition or not in what when the careful car	Like Facility Home Setting Alternate Care Site	CarlVan/Bus	73			



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During planned multiple facility evacuations field level response personnel, under the direction of the Incident Commander, will make contact with each Long Term Care Facility in the evacuation zone. Each facility will be evaluated on their ability to evacuate and placed into one of four Evacuation Status Categories. See Form LTC 402

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- Evacuation Status Categories
 - <u>STATUS A:</u> The facility has a destination identified for its patients/residents and can evacuate/transport without assistance from outside agencies
 - <u>STATUS B:</u> The facility does not have a destination identified for its patients/residents but can evacuate/transport its residents without assistance from outside agencies if provided a destination.

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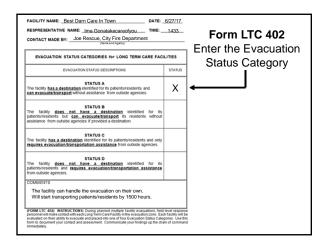


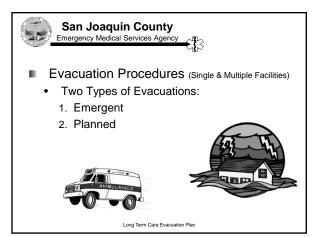
San Joaquin County

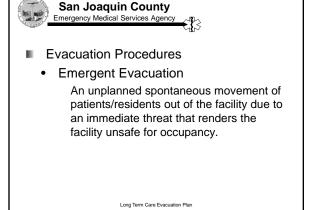
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- Evacuation Status Categories
 - STATUS C: The facility has a destination identified for its patients/residents and only requires evacuation/transportation assistance from outside agencies.
 - STATUS D: The facility does not have a destination identified for its patients/residents and requires evacuation/transportation assistance from outside agencies.









Evacuation Procedures

- Example of an Emergent Evacuation:
 - A fire breaks out in the facility prompting the immediate evacuation of all patients/residents and staff. Property damage is severe and the facility is determined to be unsafe for occupancy. Patients/residents are transported to other facilities for care.

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Evacuation Procedures

Planned Evacuation

A planned evacuation is defined as a situation where the threat to the facility is not immediate and time is available to conduct orderly patient/resident movement. Patients/residents can remain within the facility without danger to their well being for a limited amount of time until relocation arrangements are made.

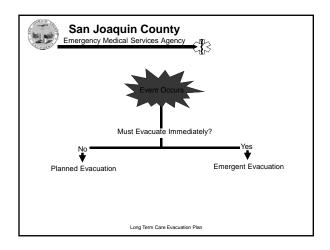
Long Term Care Evacuation Plan

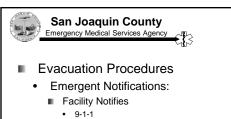


Evacuation Procedures

- Example of a Planned Evacuation:
 - A facility experiences an air conditioning system failure at 6:00 AM. Temperatures are forecasted to reach a high of 110 degrees by 4:30 PM.
 Facility officials determine that if they are unable to repair the air conditioning system in time they will need to evacuate patients/residents to another facility. Adequate time is available to make arrangements for patients/residents to be moved to other facilities in the area.







 Once it is assured that all patients/residents have been removed from harm's way, the evacuating facility is responsible to notify applicable State and county authorities.



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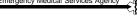


- **Evacuation Procedures**
 - Emergent Notifications
 - State Licensing Authorities:
 - California Department of Public Health Licensing & Certification
 - County Authorities:
 - EMS Agency Duty OfficerPublic Health Services

 - Human Services Agency Ombudsman



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- **Evacuation Procedures**
 - Emergent Notifications:
 - Medical Group or Patient Transportation Group Supervisor notifies:
 - Disaster Control Facility San Joaquin General



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- **Evacuation Procedures**
 - Emergent Notifications:
 - Disaster Control Facility (DCF) notifies:
 - · Acute Care Hospitals
 - EMS Agency Duty Officer
 - Acute Care Hospitals notifies:
 - · Designated Skilled Nursing Facilities



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- Disaster Control Facility/Acute Care Hospital -Skilled Nursing Facility Evacuation Procedures
 - The Disaster Control Facility will contact all acute care hospitals in San Joaquin County.
 - Each hospital Emergency Department will be notified by the Disaster Control Facility of the evacuation by EMSystem® and/or MCI "Blast Phone".
 - Each acute care hospital will contact their assigned Skilled Nursing Facilities and obtain the number of patients/residents each can accept.



- Disaster Control Facility/Acute Care Hospital -Skilled Nursing Facility Evacuation Procedures
 - The hospitals will report back to the Disaster Control Facility, on the MCI "Blast Phone", the number(s) of patients/residents each of their assigned Skilled Nursing Facilities can accept.
 - The DCF will instruct the Medical Group Supervisor, or Patient Transportation Group Supervisor if assigned, where to take each patient/resident.

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- Disaster Control Facility/Acute Care Hospital -Skilled Nursing Facility Evacuation Procedures
 - The DCF will track the number of patients/residents transported to each destination.
 - The Patient Transportation Group Supervisor and facility personnel <u>share the responsibility for</u> <u>tracking the name(s) and destination(s) of each</u> <u>patient/resident.</u>



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Evacuation Procedures

- **Emergent Patient Movement:**
 - Patients/residents will be evacuated to the closest safe area outside of the facility, e.g. parking lot, lawns, or other buildings, in accordance with the facility's Emergency Operations Plan.
 - The Disaster Control Facility will be contacted for final patient/resident destination decisions, other than movement to a home setting. Contact with the Disaster Control Facility will be made by the Medical Group Supervisor or Patient Transportation Group Supervisor. See Form LTC 403

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ATIEN	T/RESIDENT SUMMARY W	TRANSPOR	TATION B	est Darn Care In Town			6/27/	UE PREPARED:	
ATIENT READY	INJURY TYPE (IE: HEAD)	MODE OF TRANSPORT	FACILITY DESTINATION	AMBULANCE		IDENT NAME/ UMBER	OFF SCENE TIME	ETA	FACILIT ADVISE
Yes	N/A	BLS	XYZ Care	Medic 20	S. Huffman,	#12345678	1518	1542	0
									Y/N
									Y/N
									Y/N
									Y / N
									Y / N
									Y / N
									Y/N
									Y/N
									Y/1
									Y / N
									Y/N
									Y/N
									Y/1
									Y/1
									Y/N
									Y/N



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Evacuation Procedures

- **Emergent Patient Movement:**
 - The county designated EMS dispatch center is the single point of contact for all EMS and transportation resources. Suitable transportation will be determined by the Medical Group Supervisor, e.g. ambulance, wheel chair van, bus or other.



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Evacuation Procedures

- Planned Evacuation Notifications:
 - Facility Notifies
 - EMS Agency Duty Officer
 - Applicable State and county authorities



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Evacuation Procedures

- Planned Evacuation Notifications:
 - EMS Agency Duty Officer notifies:
 - Local fire and law enforcement
 - Other outside agencies and organizations as needed (Public Health Services, Ambulance providers, OES, etc.)







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■ Evacuation Procedures

- Planned Patient Movement:
 - The evacuating facility will implement its Emergency Operations Plan. The senior facility administrator will remain available to work with the responding EMS Agency Duty Officer to form a Unified Command. The facility administrator working as part of the Unified Command must have the authority to evacuate the facility and make time critical financial decisions.



- **Evacuation Procedures**
 - Planned Patient Movement:
 - There will be three destination options for patient/resident movement:
 - Home Setting
 - 2. Like Facility
 - 3. Alternate Care Site













- **Evacuation Procedures**
 - Planned Patient Movement:
 - Alternate Care Site

In this case, staff from the evacuating facility will accompany and stay with patients/residents in the Alternate Care Site





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- Medical Control (Planned Evacuations):
 - The patient's or resident's physician will continue to render care to their patient. The receiving facility will notify physicians of the temporary transfer of patients to the new facility.





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- Planned Evacuation Medical Control:
 - The evacuating facility is responsible for ensuring that all patients are moved with the following items physically with them:
 - Pertinent Personal and Medical information
 - Name of patient's or resident's physician and telephone number
 - · Resident Identification (Arm Band or Disaster Tag)
 - Medications for a minimum of seventy-two hours
 - · Change of clothes

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Evacuation Procedures

- · Shelter-In-Place
 - Patients/residents remain indoors and are moved to a safe refuge area within the facility. Windows and doors are closed and the ventilation system closed to outside air.





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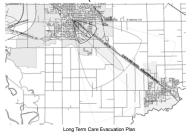
Evacuation Procedures

- · Shelter-In-Place
 - Example: A train derailment occurs two miles upwind from the facility. One of the railcars, containing 180,000 pound of chlorine (a toxic gas), is leaking. Emergency personnel on scene estimate that the toxic gas will travel approximately five miles downwind, and advises the Incident Commander to issue a shelter-inplace order for all downwind residents and businesses within five miles of the release.



Evacuation Procedures

• Shelter-In-Place (Chlorine Railcar Release)



Implement this plan for a chemical release, if advised to Shelter-In-Place by emergency officials.

- Notify employees, visitoris, palentitivescents and vendors to Sheet-en-Historic (Sample message: "May I have your attention, please. San Joaquin Count, emergency authorities have advised us of a chemical emergency nearby. Fo your safety, everyone is requested to stay inside and Shetter-In-Place until we are notified that the emergency is over.")
- If you have a designated sheltering location with few windows and doors, asl people to move to that area. The area should have access to restrooms and drinking water.
- Close and lock windows. Secure doors a better seal is achieved by locking doors. Post sign "Shelter-in-Place in Effect – Controlled Entry" at main door or
- Shut off heating, air conditioning or other ventilation system so outside air is not drawn indoors.

Last locations where MVAC must be shull diven and sends showed

North Engine Room

4.

- Turn on AM radio and tune to KFBK 1530 to listen for further instructions.

 Location of radio at this facility: Administration Office.
- Seal cracks around doors and windows (and any verts that do not close) with damp towels, duct tape, plastic sheeting, etc. Location where sealing supplies are learn Engineering.
- Do not dial 9-1-1 unless you have an emergency that requires an immediate response. Keen lines free for emergency communication.
- After the emergency is over and county officials announce an "all clear" via the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and/or news media. Open doors and windows and air out the facility. Account for all employees, visitors, patients/residents and vendors. Turn healing, air conditioning and/or establishing systems back on. Remove "Controlled Ently" sign. Replacentation at emergency supplies, and

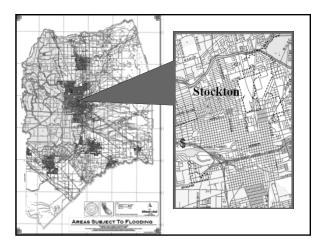
Shelter-In-Place Checklist

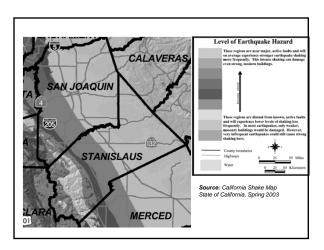


- Evacuation Procedures Multiple Facilities
 - In the event that more than one facility must be evacuated due to threatening conditions affecting a large geographic area, these procedures will become the guide for response and evacuation operations.
 - The procedures of the single facility evacuation will only remain operative to the extent that they conform to these procedures.



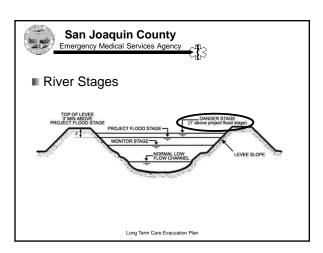
- Evacuation Procedures Multiple Facilities
 - The most likely events that could require the nearly simultaneous evacuation of multiple facilities are as follows:
 - A flood or threatened flood within a geographic area of the county.
 - Extended loss of critical utilities over a large area that presents a health risk to patients/residents in more than one facility.
 - A major earthquake that creates the extended loss of critical utilities as discussed in item 2 above, and/or renders multiple facilities unsafe for occupancy due to structural damage.







- Evacuation Procedures Multiple Facilities
 - Example: A nearby river has been at flood stage and is now forecasted to reach danger stage within twenty-four hours, creating a significant risk of a levee failure and widespread flooding. Government officials have issued an evacuation order for the area of greatest risk. The evacuation area includes a mixture of residential and commercial property, as well as five Long Term Care Facilities.





- Evacuation Procedures
 - Multiple Facility Emergent Evacuation Notifications:
 - In addition the EMS Duty Officer will send out a California Health Alert Network (CAHAN) Alert to all Long Term Care Facilities in the county notifying them of the emergent evacuation and requesting information on how many patients/residents they are able to receive.
 - To request a CAHAN user account email your request to <u>sic-cahan@sicphs.org</u>



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- Command and Control
 - Upon activation of this plan, the EMS Agency Administrator and the Public Health Officer may establish the Medical/Health Branch at the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC), or in close communications with the Operational Area EOC, to perform functions identified in this plan.
 - The Medical/Health Branch will work with elements of the community medical system as well as city, regional, and State officials to coordinate and control operations affecting community medical and Long Term Care Facilities.

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- Facility Contact & Evacuation Capability Assessment
 - Affected jurisdictions will identify which Evacuation Zones are affected by the evacuation order
 - The public safety Incident Commander(s) will manage the evacuation within their jurisdiction(s).

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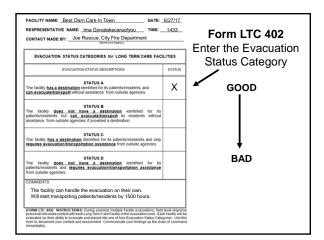
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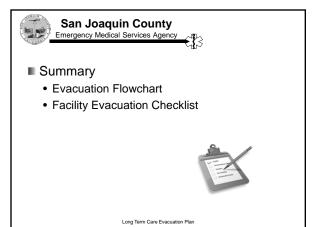


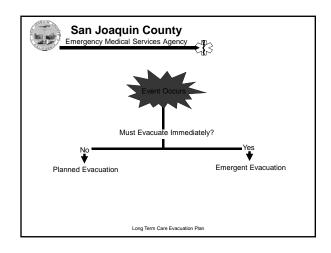
- Facility Contact & Evacuation Capability Assessment
 - Evacuation Maps have been prepared for each Evacuation Zone and contain lists of known critical facilities, including Long Term Care Facilities.
 - http://www.sjmap.org/evacmaps/

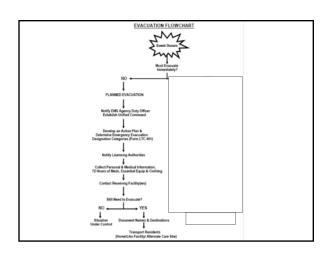


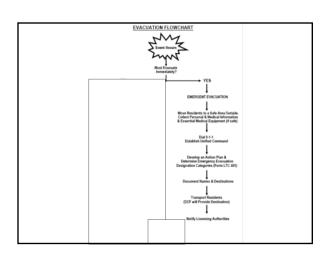
- Facility Contact & Evacuation Capability Assessment
 - The Incident Commander will use these lists to ensure that contact is made with each Long Term Care Facility listed for the following purposes:
 - Ensure that the facility has received the evacuation order.
 - Assess the facility's ability to carry out the evacuation order. This assessment will place the facility in one of four Evacuation Status Categories (A to D). See Form LTC 402











FACILITY EVACUATION CHECKLIST EMERGENT EVACUATION Notify the San Joaquin County EMS Ap (209) 234-5032 or (209) 236-8339



- A Keep It Simple Tip!
 - Keep extra copies of the Evacuation Flowchart and Facility Evacuation Checklist on a clipboard for easy access.
 - Keep extra copies of the forms on a clipboard; especially the Emergency Evacuation Destination Categories Form (LTC 401)

