

Waldo County Emergency Resource Management



NIMS Definition of Resource Management

Coordinating and overseeing the application of tools, processes, and systems that provide incident managers with timely and appropriate resources during an incident. Resources include:

- **Personnel.**
- **Teams.**
- **Facilities.**
- **Equipment.**
- **Supplies.**



Dale's Definition of Resource Management

Figuring out what you need, how to get it, and keeping track of the stuff.



Primary Resource Management Tasks

- 1. Establishing systems to describe, inventory, request, and track resources**
- 2. Activating these systems before and during an incident**
- 3. Dispatching resources before and during an incident**
- 4. Deactivating or recalling resources during or after an incident**

Command

- Command is the process of directing and controlling resources to address the needs of an incident or event.
- NIMS assigns command responsibilities to the on-scene Incident Commander.



Coordination

- Coordination includes activities to ensure that the Incident Commander gets what the IC needs and when the IC needs it.
 - Coordination takes place at all levels of government (Town/County/State/Federal).
-

Coordination entities:

- Dispatch Center
- EOC

Command entities:

- Incident Command
- Unified Command

Role of Coordination Entities

Coordination entities do:

- **Establish priorities.**
- **Make resources available.**
- **Provide support.**

Coordination entities do not:

- **Direct specific actions at the incident.**

Assets

- Department/Government Owned
- Mutual aid
- Businesses
- Non-governmental agencies
- Private donations



Resource Management Principles

Key principles:

1. **Planning** (*what is needed for hazards*)
2. **Resource identification and ordering** (*dispatch*)
3. **Resource categorization** (*capability*)
4. **Use of mutual aid and support agreements**

Mutual-Aid Agreements

Developed between a jurisdiction and:

- Neighboring towns EMA, FD, EMS and PD
 - Countywide FD and EMS Requested Aid
 - Automatic Aid between Towns
- Towns to County specialized teams
- County EMA to all other County EMAs
- Statewide Mutual Aid
- EMAC – between States
- With Volunteer & Service Organizations

Mutual-Aid Agreements

All mutual-aid agreements should include:

- **Definitions of key terms.**
- **Roles and responsibilities of involved parties.**
- **Procedures for requesting and providing assistance.**
- **Notification procedures.**
- **Protocols for interoperable communications and equipment.**
- **Relationships with other agreements among jurisdictions.**

Mutual-Aid Agreements

All mutual-aid agreements should address:

- **Procedures, authorities, and rules for payment, reimbursement, and allocation of costs.**
- **Workers' compensation.**
- **Treatment of liability and immunity.**
- **Recognition of qualifications and certifications.**
- **Sharing agreements, as required.**

Acquisition Procedures

If your community is in need of additional resources during a disaster, how will you do it?

- **Purchasing procedures**
 - **Who will authorize the purchases?**
 - **How will the purchases be made?**
 - **Where will the money come from?**
 - **Who will actually make the purchases?**
 - **Who will pick up the purchases?**

Information Management

Information management of resources include:

- **Where did the resources come from?**
- **Where are the resources now?**
- **What are the resources being used for?**
- **Who is responsible for the resources?**
- **When and how will the resources be returned, if not expended?**
- **What is the condition of the resources?**

Resource Kinds and Types

To ensure that responders get the right personnel and equipment, ICS resources are categorized by:

- Kinds of Resources: Describe what the resource is (for example: medic, firefighter, Planning Section Chief, helicopter, ambulance, combustible gas indicator, bulldozer).
- Types of Resources: Describe the size, capability, and staffing qualifications of a specific kind of resource.

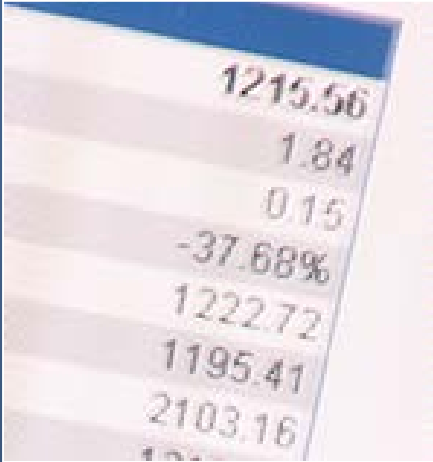
Nine Processes for Managing Resources

- **Certifying and credentialing personnel**
- **Inventorying resources**
- **Identifying resource requirements**
- **Ordering and acquiring resources**
- **Mobilizing resources**
- **Tracking and reporting resources**
- **Demobilization**
- **Recovering resources**
- **Reimbursement**

Reimbursement

Reimbursement:

- Provides a mechanism to fund critical needs that arise from an incident.
- Plays an important role in establishing and maintaining resource readiness.



A close-up photograph of a document with a blue header, showing a list of numerical values and a percentage. The values are: 1215.56, 1.84, 0.15, -37.68%, 1222.72, 1195.41, and 2103.16.

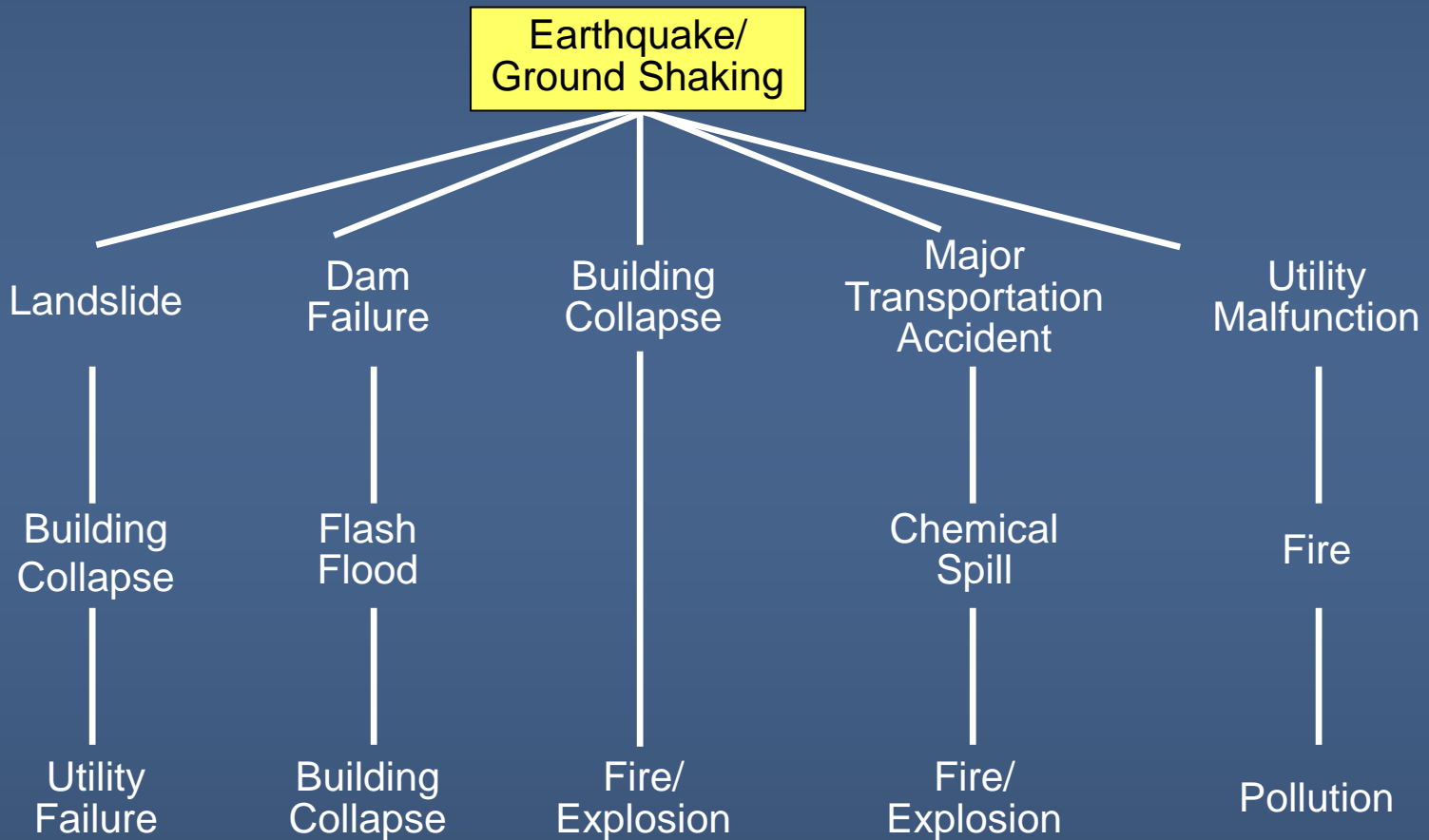
1215.56
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Hazard Analysis

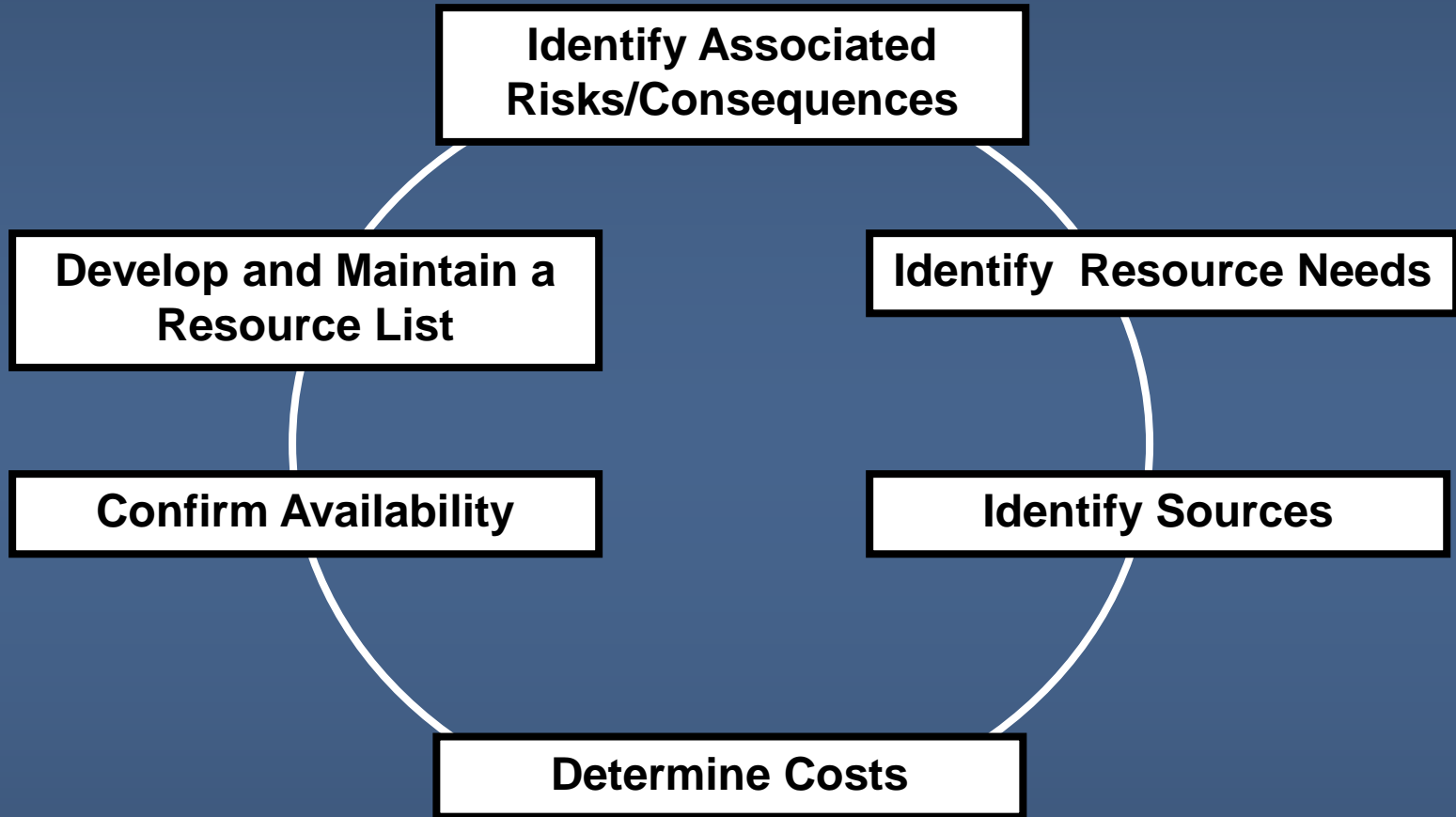
- Identify what hazards might happen.
- Quantify the likelihood of occurrence.
- Assess how bad things might get.
- Assess how many people might be injured or killed.
- Assess how much damage is likely.

Using Hazard Analysis Data

A Cascade of Disasters From One Triggering Event



Resource Management Planning Model



Commercial Sources

- Can provide resources that the jurisdiction does not have.
- Support the local economy.

Standby contracts:

- Are negotiated before an emergency.
- Are activated following an emergency.
- Guarantee delivery of a specified quantity and quality of resource.
- Guarantee delivery at the price in effect the day before the emergency occurred.

Donations

Specify:

- **What goods and services will be accepted.**
- **How goods must be packed and shipped.**
- **How and where goods will be received and distributed.**
- **The conditions under which goods and services will be accepted.**

Interoperability

- **No jurisdiction has all of the resources that could be needed during a disaster.**
- **Interoperability ensures that resources can be shared or joined. (hose fittings, radios, etc)**
- **Interoperable resources expand the resource pool and ensure an effective response.**

Resource Activation and Notification

Resource activation procedures should always include:

- How notifications will be made.
- Who will perform the recall or dispatching.
- Policies concerning self-dispatching.

Resource Protection Measures

Consider how to:

- Distinguish personnel who have been requested from self-dispatched personnel.
- Identify and credential responders
- Establish controlled points of access.

Resource Management and ICS

Command

- Develops incident objectives
- Approves resource orders and demobilization

Operations

- Identifies, assigns, supervises resources

Planning

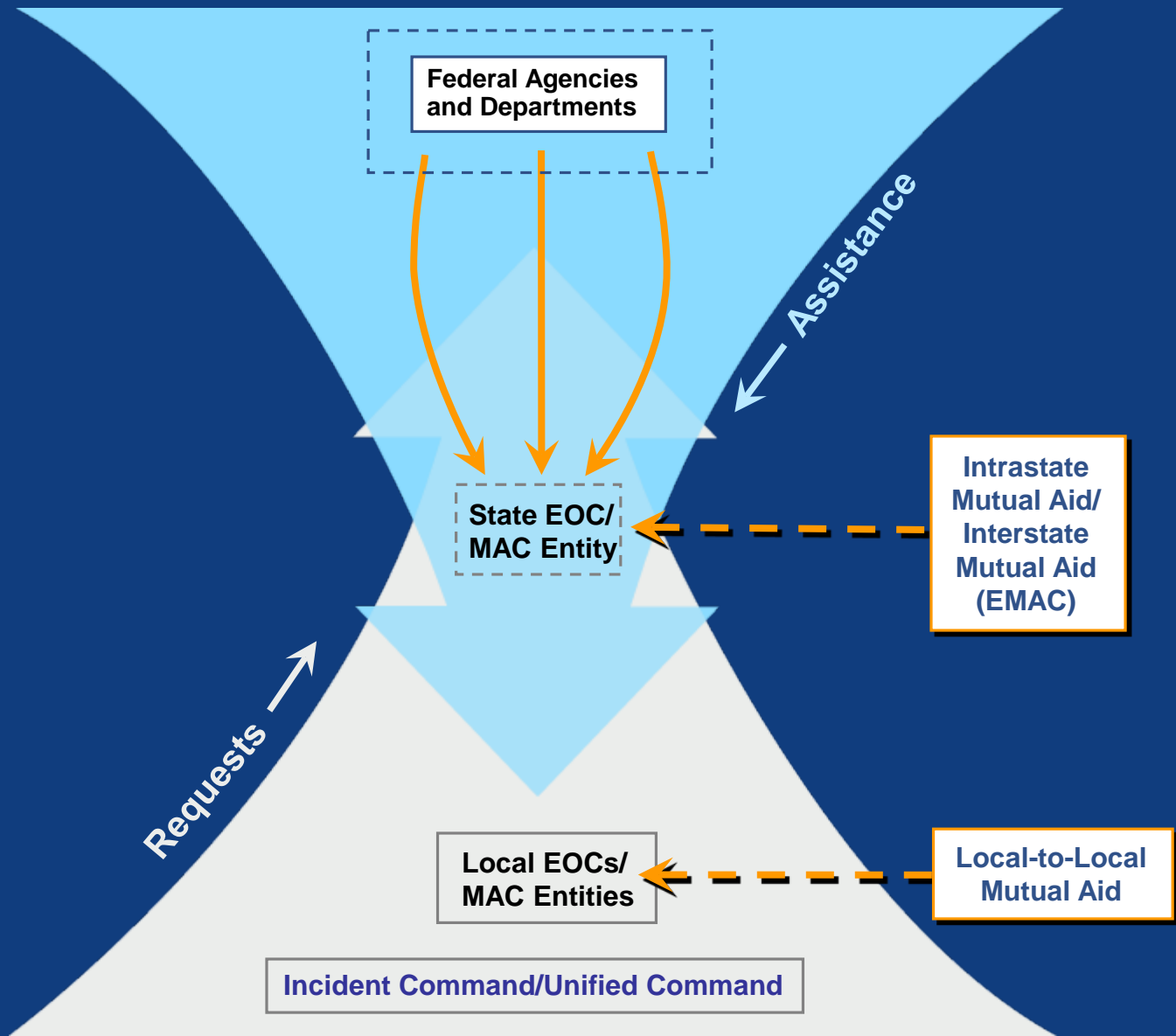
- Tracks resources
- Identifies shortages

Logistics

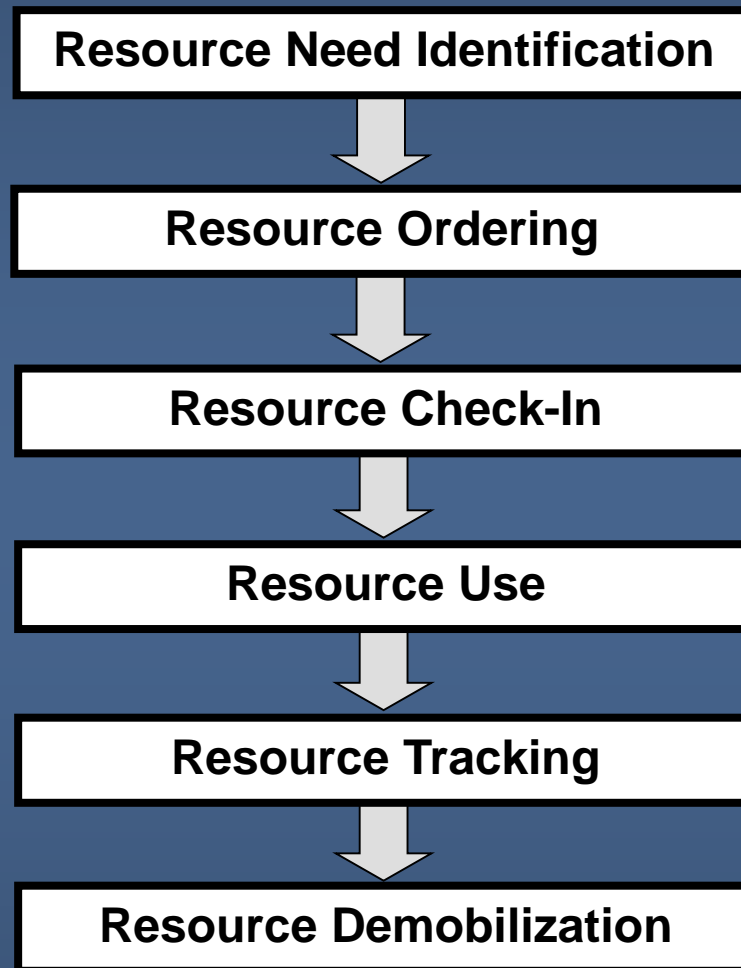
- Orders and supports resources

Finance/Admin

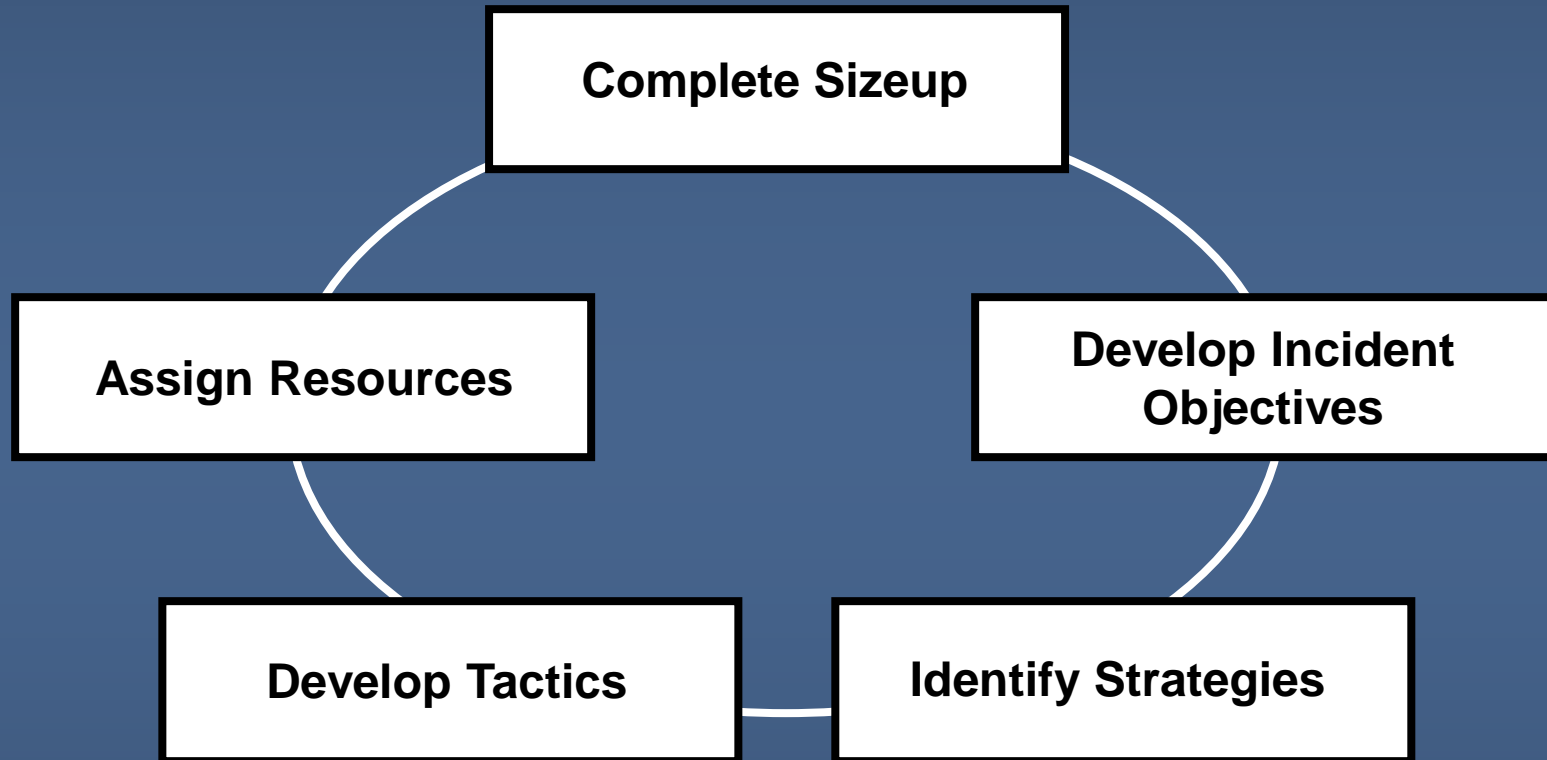
- Develops contracts
- Pays for resources



Resource Management Process



Determining Resource Needs



Sample Objective, Strategies, Tactics & Resources

Objective: Rescue 2 victims in single car crash with 30 minutes.

Strategy #1: Move victims through stuck car doors

Strategy #2: Move victims out thru windshield

Selected Strategy:
Cut off roof to evacuate victims

Tactics: Use a Jaws of Life to cut off the roof and backboard the victims out of the car.

Resources: Rescue Truck with Jaws of Life and a trained crew of three to operate + 1 ambulance with 2 EMTs

Resource Requests

**Who in your jurisdiction
has authority to request
resources?**

Resource Ordering From the Incident

The Incident Commander will determine:

- **Who may place an order with Logistics.**
- **What resource requests require Command approval.**
- **Guidelines for emergency purchasing.**
- **The ordering process from the incident to the “outside world.”**

Resource Ordering Responsibilities

Within ICS, three positions are authorized to place resource orders:

- The Incident Commander
- The Logistics Section Chief
- The Supply Unit Leader

Resource Ordering: Small Incidents



Incident Site

On smaller incidents, where only one jurisdiction or agency is primarily involved, the resource order is typically:

- Prepared at the incident, approved by the Incident Commander, and
- Transmitted from the incident to the dispatch center or EOC.

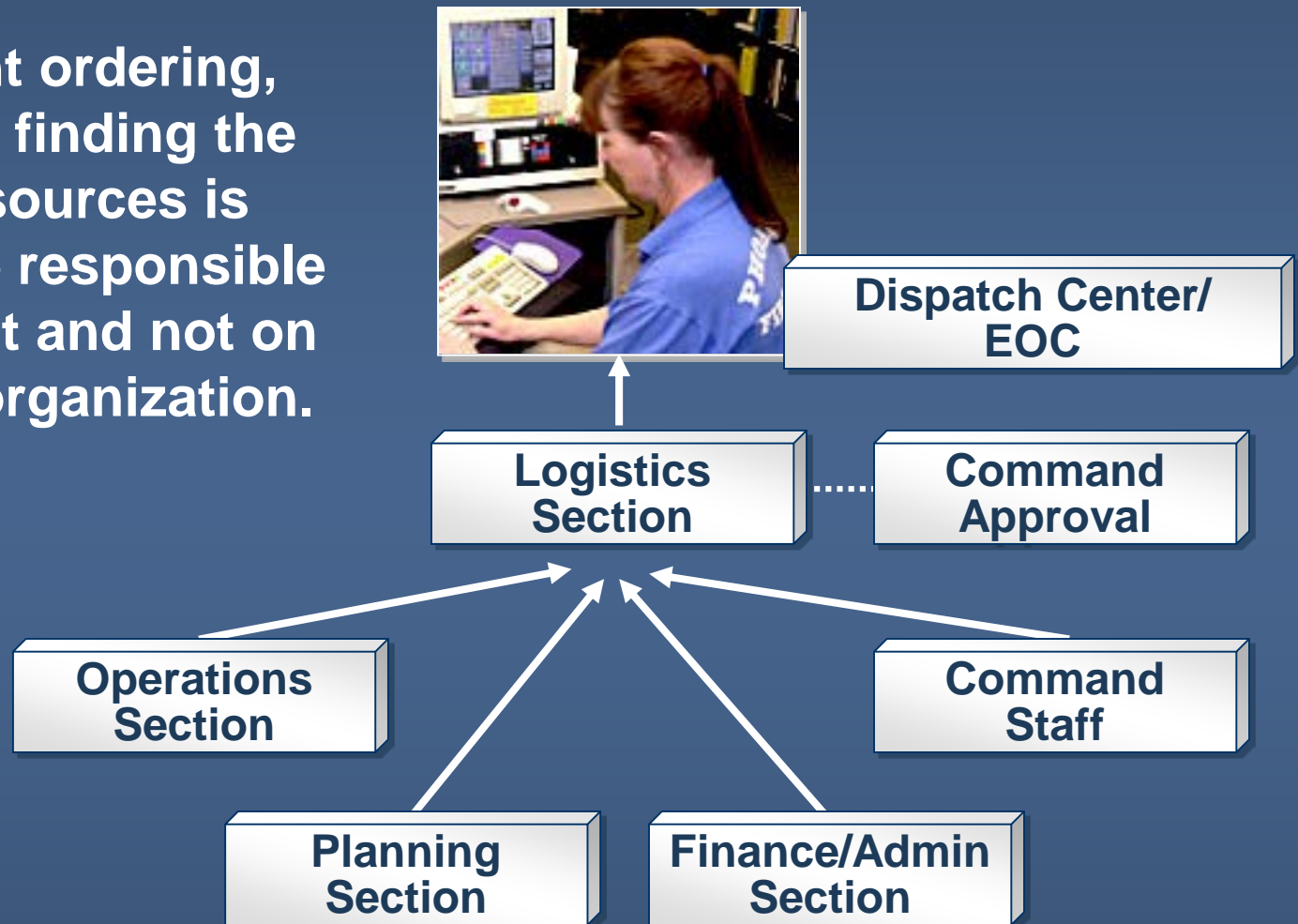
Resource Orders

All resource orders should include:

- **Incident name**
- **Date and time of order**
- **Quantity, kind, type**
- **Reporting location**
- **Reporting contact**
- **Requested delivery time**
- **Communication system**
- **Requesting person/title**
- **Callback phone number**

Single-Point Ordering

In single-point ordering, the burden of finding the requested resources is placed on the responsible ordering point and not on the incident organization.



Multipoint Ordering



Check-In

- Establishes resource accountability.
- Managed by the Resources Unit.
- Personnel may check in at the:
 - Incident Command Post/Resources Unit
 - Staging area

Check-in information is used for:

- Tracking.
- Resource assignment.
- Financial accounting.

Key Resource Management Considerations

- **Safety**
- **Personnel accountability**
- **Management**
- **Adequate reserves**
- **Cost**

Restoring Capabilities

Long-term activities may include:

- **Replacing lost, stolen, or damaged equipment.**
- **Re-outfitting response kits.**
- **Investigating and documenting property loss.**
- **Reimbursements**
 - **Must document!**

The Stafford Act

**Responder costs that may be reimbursable in
Presidentially declared disasters:**

- **Debris/wreckage clearance**
- **Protective measures**
- **Public buildings and equipment**