



Marcussen Emergency
Response Training

The Next Five Hours Review

Neighborhood Disaster Response

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Goals After a Large-scale Disaster

First, yourself and your family (The First 3 Hours)

- Personal & family safety
- Long-term sustainability (7 days)

Then, your neighborhood (The Next 5 Hours)

- Emergency Assembly Points
- Reconnaissance and response teams

Throughout: **O**bserve – **O**rient yourself – **D**ecide – **A**ct

Coordinate long-term neighbor post disaster survival



Review of “The First Three Hours”

- Steps from “The First Three Hours for a Neighborhood” Handout
- And then perform the activities in

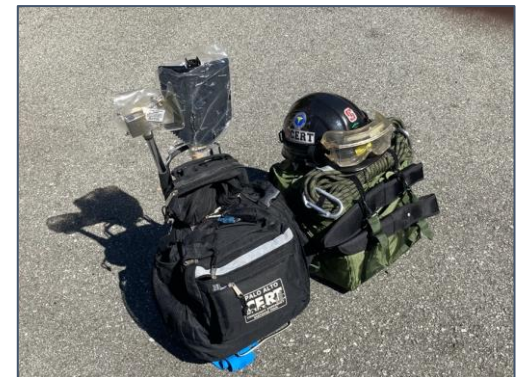
“The Next Five Hours”



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Step 1: Report to Your EAP

- The Emergency Assembly Point (EAP) is the neighborhood hub of response activity
- Grab your Go Bag, put on your helmet & vest
- If you do not have a Go Bag (provided in your MPFPD at CERT training), then report with sustaining personal gear (Bug Out Bag if your home site is not sustainable)
- Note neighborhood conditions on your way



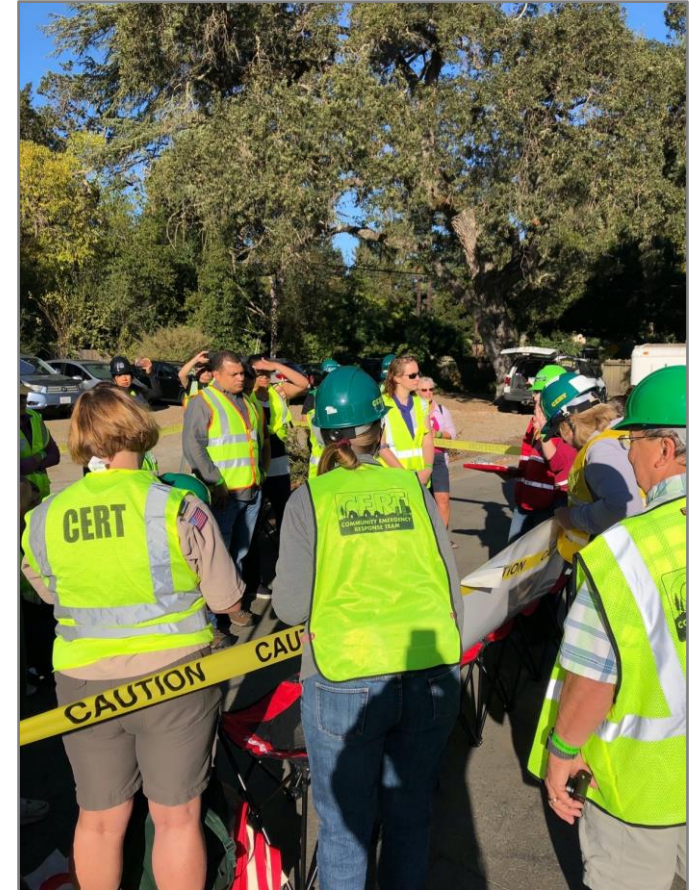


Step 2: Assemble at Your EAP

- Establish or join EAP activity
- First to arrive is the Incident Coordinator (IC)

Step 3: Assign a Scribe

- Notebook & pen
- Scribe stays in role for the duration



What does the Scribe write down?

- Weather conditions
- Households
- Injuries
- Damage
- Fire
- Toxic materials
- Road obstructions
- Any other life-safety issues



Step 4: Set Up Your EAP



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Depending on situation:

- Tables and chairs
- Scribing tools
- Lighting
- Canopies
- Staging areas





What does your EAP/ICP prepare for?

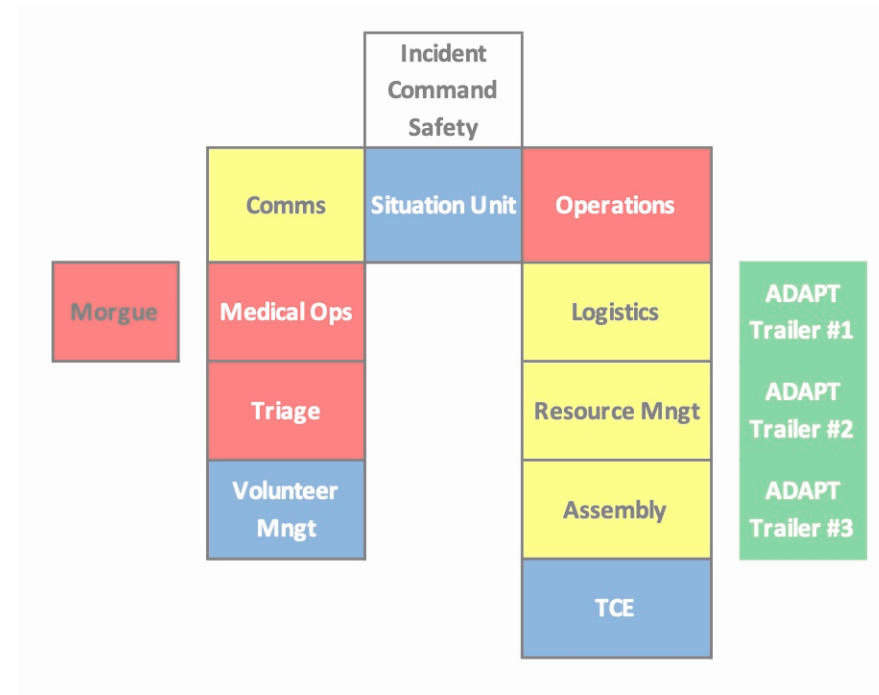
- Assembly at EAP and designation of ICP leadership (IC, Communications, Operations, Medical Operations, Logistics, Shelter Operations, Team Leaders)
- ICP briefings
- Reconnaissance
- Medical Operations and Field Medical Teams Area
- Rapid Response Operations Area and Field Teams (Fire, Search and/or Rescue. Debris Clearing, Critter Control)
- Logistics Area
- Child Care Area
- Elder Care Area
- Sheltering Area
- Pet Care Area

What will your EAP and ICP look like?



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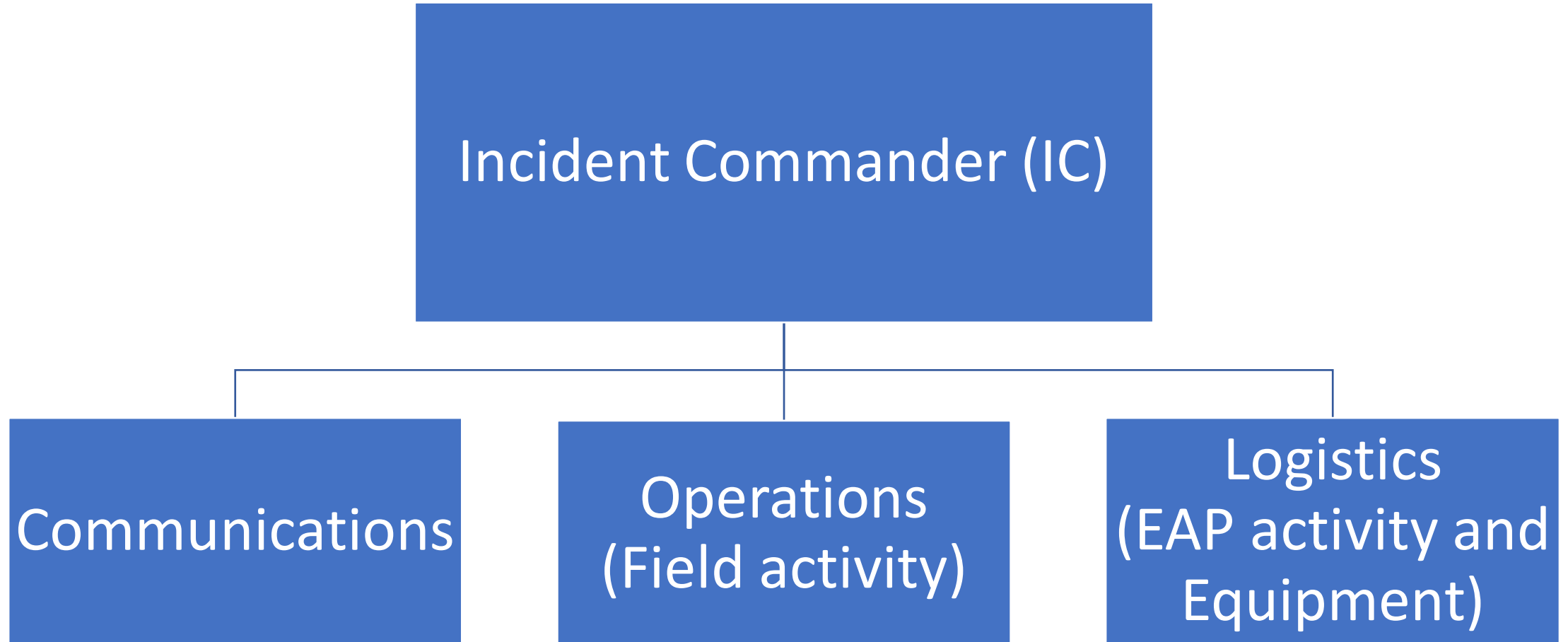
- Will a horseshoe layout work in your neighborhood?
- If not, adapt.
- Design your neighborhood's EAP layout in advance of a disaster



Step 5: Organize Teams and Leads



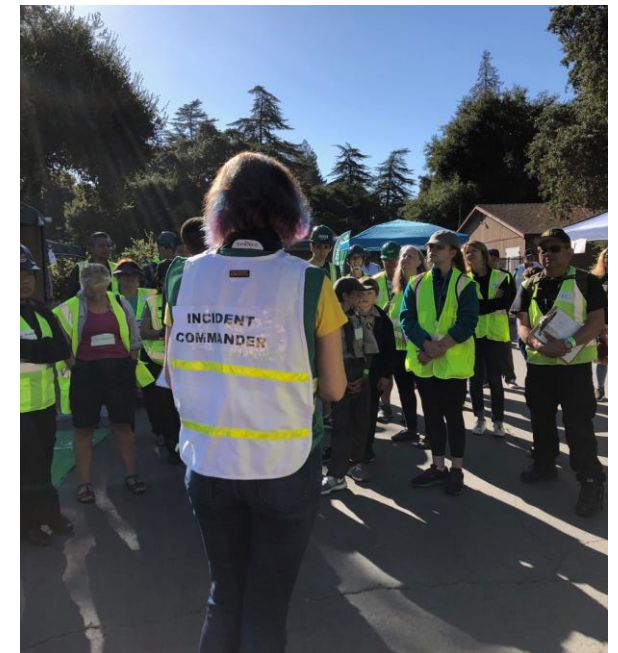
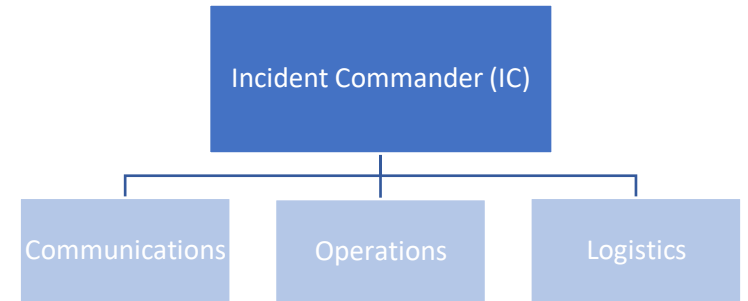
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What does the Incident Commander do?

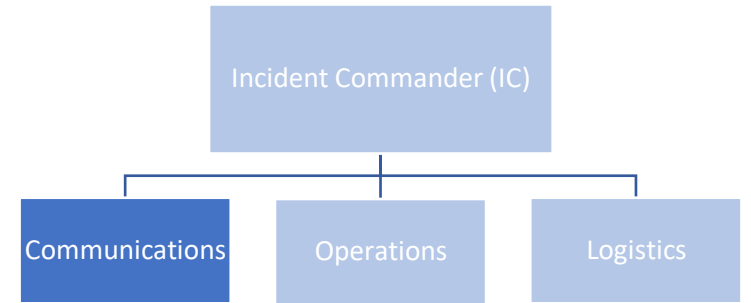
- Oversees all field operations
- Oversees the neighborhood response and conducts regular ICP Briefings
- Checks on volunteers
 - Health & welfare checks (HWCs) - hourly
 - Schedules shifts
 - Safety and PPE checks
- Yields when necessary





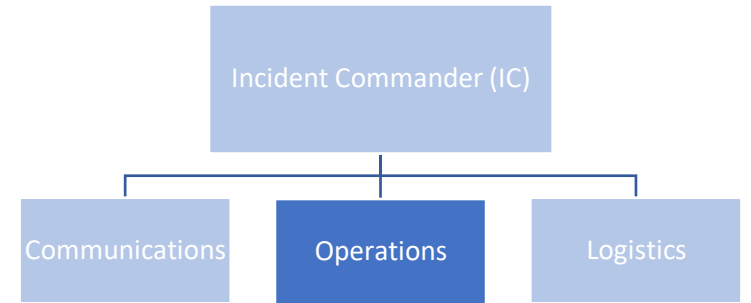
Step 6: Set Up Communications

- Create a radio network with radio operators, scribe & runners
- AM/FM, FRS/GMRS, ham, CB, scanner, cellphones
- Establish communications with the outside world
- Radio network is needed for Step 7



Step 7: Perform Reconnaissance and Rapid Neighborhood Assessment

- 3-person Recon Teams (part of Operations)
- Note where help is needed, return quickly
 - For life-threatening issues, **REPORT IMMEDIATELY** via radio
 - For non-immediate issues, **RECORD & SUBMIT** to EAP
- While Recon is underway, Steps 8 and 9 are taking place

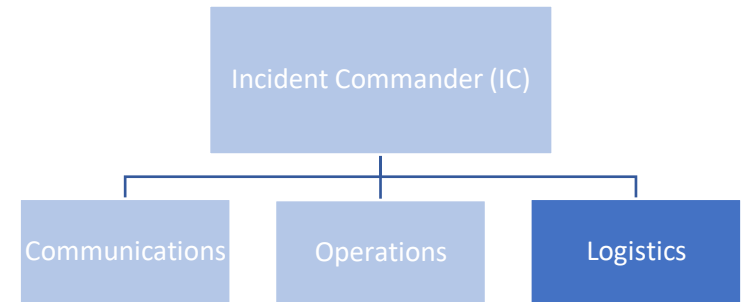


Step 8: Set Up Traffic/Crowd Control and Security



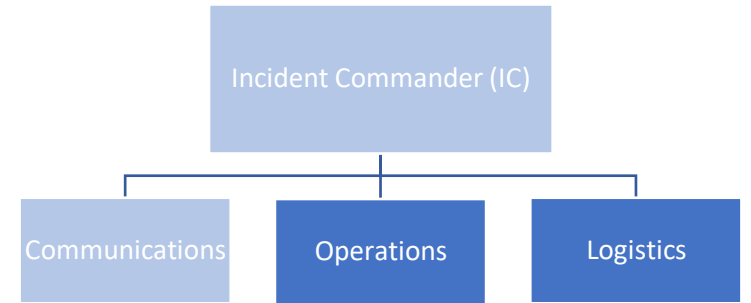
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- 2-person teams (part of Logistics)
- Flashlights & vests
- Identify all members of our Marcussen community (for safety reasons)
- Ensure that the active members at the EAP are safe and secure
- Monitor member as they leave or enter the EAP (for safety reasons)



Step 9a: Create Medical Response Area

- Medical unit (injuries, medications, response)
- Sign-in/resource management
- Security (6-hour shifts)
- Shelter cover (canopies, tents, tarps, blankets)
- Water & food
- Medical equipment
- Power and lighting
- Hygiene and Sanitation



Step 9b: Disaster First Aid Reality



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When we are on our own injury response is predicated upon staffing, medical equipment and time to hospital.

Disaster Injury Frequency by Type

- Bleeding
- Fractures
- Lower Body Trauma
- Upper Body Trauma
- Concussion
- Wound Infection
- Shock
- Burn
- Dehydration
- Hypothermia
- Impalement
- Disease



Step 9c: Disaster First Aid Reality



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- Crush victims' survival is 20%-40% with IMMEDIATE care
- Crush victims are likely to succumb without treatment after 4-6 hours due to sepsis which eventually shuts down the liver, kidneys, lungs then heart
- Arterial bleed out takes 30 seconds to 5 minutes
- Consent for tourniquet

“If we do not – you will die”

“If we do – you will probably lose your limb, but we may be able to save your life”

Unconscious – you make the call

- Damage below a tourniquet varies from 2 hours to 6 hours
 - 2 hours – nerve damage, muscle and vascular injury, skin necrosis
 - 6 hours – complete muscle damage requiring amputation



Step 9d: Disaster First Aid Reality



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Disaster Injury to Death Frequency

Injury – 22/1000

Death – 16/1000

Loma Prieta – 90:1 Injuries to Death

Northridge – 4.2:1 Injuries to Death



Field Injury Progress and Management

Green Tarp (Minor Injuries)

Yellow Tarp (Injuries That Need Attention)

Red Tarp (Severe Injuries)

Blue Tarp (Extend Care, Hospice)

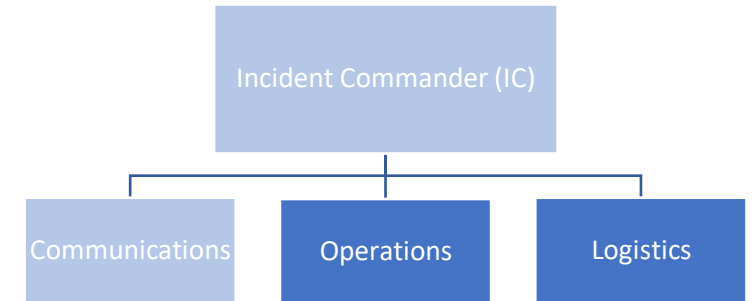
Black Tarp (Morgue)

Step 10: Prepare Shelter Area



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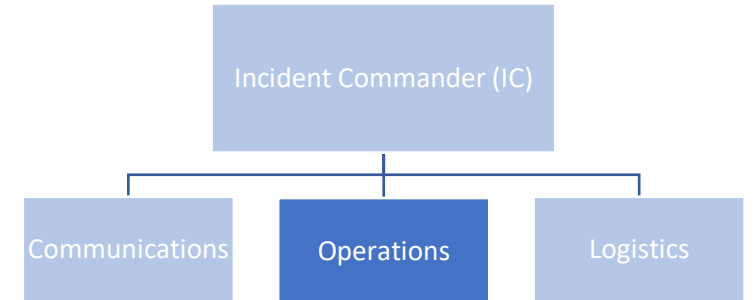
- Sign-in/resource management
- Security (6-hour shifts)
- Shelter cover (canopies, tents, tarps, blankets)
- Water and food
- Child and pet care
- Hygiene and sanitation
- Power and lighting
- Security and critter remediation





Step 11: Deploy Response Teams

- As resources and conditions allow, respond to Reconnaissance reports
- Operations – Medical Field Teams
 - Triage & Transport
- Operations – Rapid Response Teams
 - Light Search & Rescue (remember your **CERT** training)
 - Search & Recovery (lost individuals)
 - Firefighting
 - Obstacle Clearing
- **Safety first**





Reminders

- Stay hydrated while on duty
- Watch for dehydration, low blood sugar, exhaustion, stress
- Check in regularly with your family
- Maintain relief cycles, transition meetings between shifts
- Hydrate, eat, rest while off-shift
- Engage as many neighbors as possible in your disaster response to reduce fatigue and maintain group morale

Wrap-Up



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- Thank you for participating!
- Handouts are online:
www.getreadyatherton.org/resource-library
- Sign up for emergency alerts:
www.smcalert.org
www.zonehaven.org

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the A.D.A.P.T. Resource Library website. The browser's address bar shows the URL www.getreadyatherton.org/resource-library. The website features a red lightning bolt logo and the text "A.D.A.P.T. Atherton Disaster and Preparedness Team". A navigation menu includes "Home", "About", "Prepare", "Respond", "Contribute", "Events", "Volunteer", and "News". A "smile.amazon.com" button is visible in the top right. The "Prepare" menu is expanded, showing "Introduction", "Make a Plan", "Get Supplies", and "Resource Library". The main heading is "Resource Library", followed by a welcome message: "Welcome to the A.D.A.P.T. Resource Library, your one-stop-shop for meeting handouts, how-to videos, and other valuable emergency preparedness materials." Below this, there is a section titled "Emergency Response" with two handout thumbnails. The first thumbnail is labeled "Personal and Family Disaster Response" and the second is labeled "Disaster Camping Basics".