Community Disasters, Resources for Success

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The New Norm

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Community Disasters, Resources for Success

**Agenda**

• Incident Management Team
• Minnesota Task Force 1
• Case Studies
  • Iowa EMAC Deployment
  • REACT Deployment Exercise
MN All Hazards Incident Management Team Overview
What is an IMT?

- IMTs began development in the '70's as a result of the experience of large, complex wildfires in the western U.S.
- These fires were...
  - Multi-jurisdictional
  - Large property loss
  - Responder Injuries & Deaths
What is an IMT?

- Personnel deployed to...
- Manage large and/or complex incidents
- Typically extend beyond one operational period
- Incident is utilizing a large number of local, regional and/or state resources
- Incident requires a written IAP.
Who Are We?

- The MN AHIMT is a Type 3 IMT composed of highly trained personnel from multiple disciplines located throughout the State of Minnesota.
- Development funded by UASI funds.
- Deployments:
  - 2008 – Iowa Flooding (Louisa County)
  - 2009 – Clay County Flooding (Vulnerable population relocation)
  - 2010 – Wadena Tornado (Planning/Documentation)
  - 2010 – Southern MN Flooding
What Do We Bring To The Table?

- Multi-discipline Experience/Expertise
  - Law Enforcement
  - Fire
  - EMS
  - Emergency Management
  - Public Health
  - Public Works
  - Finance/Admin/HR
Highly Trained Personnel

- Majority of personnel hold command staff level positions in their own organization.
- All have taken the 56 hour AHIMT course (ICS-300 on steroids).
- Most have taken position-specific classes (24-48 hours/position).
- Quarterly team training
  - Additional position specific groups meet more frequently.
Multi-discipline approach has led to an extensive network of relationships within and outside of the emergency response community.
Technology

- Large field-mobile equipment cache
  - Computers
  - Printers
  - Broadband network access
  - 800 MHz & VHF radios
- Understanding of what technology can do to help you.
What Does It Cost?

- We work closely with the requesting agency on reimbursement issues including situations where there is no request made for reimbursement.
Why Call An IMT?

- The incident is expanding and you need assistance.
- You and/or your personnel need a break.
- Planning
- Documentation
  - FEMA will be looking for incident documentation, a written IAP and other ICS forms will facilitate reimbursement.
What Do You Need To Provide?

- **Perfect World:**
  - Work space
  - Lodging
  - Ability to integrate into your EOC/ICP IT infrastructure.

- **Imperfect World:**
  - Space to setup our tents
IMT Myth vs. Reality

- We work **FOR** you.
- We’re here to help **YOU** solve your problems.
  - Strategic Outlook
  - Planning/Documentation
- We work **WITH** your staff
  - Tips
  - Techniques
  - Bring your staff up to ICS speed.
When Should You Call?

- Before the last leaf hits the ground....
Who Do You Call?

- MN State Duty Officer
- Ulie Seal, Bloomington Fire Chief
- MN AHIMT Point of Contact
Questions?
Contact Information

- Ulie Seal
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  Bloomington Fire Department
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- Wayne Kewitsch
  Assistant Fire Chief
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Structural Collapse and Technical Rescue Task Force
What is Urban Search & Rescue (US&R)

Urban search and rescue (US&R) involves the:

• Locating
• Rescue and extrication
• Initial medical stabilization of trapped victims

Structural collapse is most often the cause of victims being trapped, but victims may also be trapped in:

• Transportation accidents
• Mines & Tunnels
• Collapsed trenches
Urban search and rescue is considered a "multi-hazard" discipline, as it may be needed for:

- Earthquakes
- Hurricanes
- Storms and tornadoes
- Floods
- Dam failures
- Technological accidents
- Terrorist activities
- Hazardous materials releases
History of US&R

Early 1980’s - Fairfax County and Metro-Dade County created elite search and rescue teams

1989 - FEMA established the National Search and Rescue Response System structure

1991 - FEMA sponsored 25 national urban search and rescue task forces

Today - there are 28 FEMA national task forces
24-72 hours for a Federal Team to be operational
No teams equipped well for our extreme cold temperatures
Minnesota Identified Gaps

**Need** to fill gap between local initial response and arrival of federal assets

**Need** to support incidents that exceed local response capabilities, but not large enough for federal assistance

In 2003, MN HSEM identified 5 sponsoring agencies to form the MNTF-1 program

- Along with other participating agencies
NIMS Type I Collapse Search & Rescue Team

Three 68-person platoons (platoon = task force)

225 Task Force Members

Each task force consists of two 34-person teams

Capable of:
- Sustained 24-hour operations
- Self-sufficient for first 72 hours
- 14 day missions

Supported by:
- Full equipment and medical cache
- Incident Support Team (IST) or IMT
Mission Capabilities

- Conduct physical search and rescue in collapsed and damaged structures
- Assist in stabilizing damaged structures
  - Including shoring and cribbing operations
- Provide technical rescue operations
  - Rope
  - Confined Space
  - Trench
- Provide emergency medical care to
  - Disaster response personnel
  - Injured and trapped civilians
Mission Capabilities

- Perform reconnaissance duties
  - Provide local officials with damage and needs assessments
  - Conduct hazardous materials surveys and evaluations of affected areas

- Conduct structural & hazard evaluations of government buildings needed for immediate occupancy to support disaster relief operations
Mission Capabilities

- Assist Local Emergency Response Personnel
  - Support local response efforts
  - Mark and identify streets and buildings
  - Clear streets, airports and government support facilities of trees and debris
  - Provide medical treatment information to local physicians on disaster related injuries, such as crush syndrome
US&R task force members work in four areas of specialization:

1. **Search**, to find victims trapped after a disaster
2. **Rescue**, which includes safely digging victims out of tons of collapsed concrete and metal
3. **Technical**, made up of structural specialists who make rescues safe for the rescuers
4. **Medical**, which cares for the victims before and after a rescue.
1. Search

Search operations

- Physically entering spaces
- Audible – electronic listening devices
- Optical – digital cameras with infrared
- Large area search and mapping, GPS
2. Rescue  225 Structural Collapse Technicians

Rescue operations

- In all types of structures
  - Heavy concrete / steel construction
- Lifting, moving, burning, cutting
- Confined spaces, disentanglement
3. Technical

20 Logistics Specialists
18 Technical Information Specialists

Technical support capabilities

- Structural integrity assessments
- Liaison with heavy equipment and crane operators
- Hazardous materials assessments
Medical support capabilities

- Sophisticated medical treatment capabilities
  - Provided by Task Force Doctors and medical specialist Paramedics
- Extensive medical cache
Extensive and expensive equipment cache; more than 15,000 pieces

To ensure a rapid and effective response, the task force equipment cache must be a:

- Construction site
- High-tech engineering firm
- Mobile emergency room
- Camp
Equipment Cache

X5
Incident Responses

Building Explosion – Ramsey, MN 2004
Building Collapse – Maple Grove, MN 2007
35W Bridge Collapse – Minneapolis, MN 2007
Trench Collapse – Eden Prairie, MN 2008
Flood – Oakville, Iowa 2008
Standby for RNC – St Paul, MN 2008
Grain Elevator Rescue – Farmington, MN 2010
Soudan Mine Fire – Tower, MN 2011
Why should you call?

To protect your personnel
  - So people aren’t attempting to perform tasks they aren’t trained or equipped for

To provide relief for your personnel
  - Depending upon the incident, your staff may have been personally impacted; i.e. home damaged or destroyed

To provide your citizens with additional resources
How We Respond

No Notice Event
1. Immediate response from on-duty crews
2. Supplemented with
   - Off-duty callback personnel
   - Logistical Support Equipment

Deployment with Notice
1. Complete Task Force convoy
2. Supplemented with
   - Rotation of personnel for extended missions
What Do You Need to Provide?

Worst Case

• Space for our Base of Operations (BoO)
  • About 1 acre minimum
  • Parking lot, level open field

Preferred

• Structure for housing personnel
• Food, water and restroom facilities for personnel
• Space for our vehicles and equipment
What Does it Cost?

We work closely with the requesting agency on reimbursement issues; including situations where there is no request made for reimbursement.
Who do you call?

MINNESOTA DUTY OFFICER
BCA Operations Center

651-649-5451  1-800-422-0798
TDD: 1-800-627-3529  Satellite Phone: 1-254-543-6490

Duty Officer will connect you with
MN-TF1 Point of Contact
Resources – In & Out of State

MNNG CERF-P
(CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package)

MNNG 55th Civil Support Team (CST)

Structural Collapse & Technical Rescue

Type III IMT
Bomb Squads
Chemical Assessment Teams (CAT)

State US&R Teams
- Wisconsin
- Iowa
- Illinois
MN-TF1 Information Request

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Minnesota Task Force 1 Program
June 2008
EMAC Deployment to
Louisa County Iowa

Minnesota Resources Deployed:
• AHIMT
• MN-TF1
• Other Public Safety Agencies
Exercise Objectives

1. Notification thru Point of Departure (POD)
2. Deployment
3. Self-sustained multiple operational periods
4. Demobilization and return to POD
5. Rehab of equipment cache
6. Integrated operations of multiple specialty teams
REACT Facility

- Camp Douglas, WI (Volk Field)
- 180 miles from Metro; 120 miles – Rochester
- Modern classroom for up to 100 students
- 15 acre training area
  - Lightweight construction – multiple buildings
  - Heavy construction – rubble piles
- Wilderness areas – wide area search
Deployment Participants

- MN-TF1: 128 personnel (2 platoons)
- CERF-P: 72 personnel
- AHIMT: 30 personnel (2 rotations)
- AST: 10 personnel
Exercise Elements

- Response to EMAC request from WI
- Severe weather event – tornado
- Teams arrived in realistic timeframes
  - i.e. CERF-P arrived 2-3 hours after initial units
- 60 hours of continual operations