Anatomy of a Disaster
The Worst of Times and the Best of Times
Kinds of Disasters
US Disaster Statistics

- 1,376 tornadoes per year. 22 classified as Killer Storms.
- 8,495 earthquakes; 80 exceeding magnitude of 5.0, 9 exceeding magnitude of 6.0. (6.8 in Alaska Jan. 24).
- 30,000+ chemical spills.
- Flu kills over 41,000 people yearly.
- 6.2 hurricanes per year; 2.4 listed as major.
- Average yearly flood insurance claims – $3.5 Billion.
Disaster Types
Incident Responsibility
Escalating Events

- Local alarm – handled by jurisdiction’s resources, including auto aid.
- Higher alarms – Box, Second, etc. through Fifth. Divisional resources and other departments/agencies. Consider Interdivisional alarms and special teams.
- Beyond MABAS
  - Disaster Declaration; local, state, federal.
Local Alarm

- “Routine” fire. Handled by local resources, using SOG’s, plans, local communications.
- Small scale, small command contingent.
- Relatively short duration. Probably one operational period.
- Relatively short recovery period.
People You Should Know

• Local and County Elected Leaders
• MABAS Regional Operations Branch Chief
• Local and County Emergency Managers
• Local and County Law Enforcement Officials
• Local and County Public Works Officials
• IEMA Regional Representative
• Primary and Secondary Dispatch Personnel

• “Know” means first-name basis, email, and cell numbers in your directory
Higher Alarms

- Multiple structures or locations.
- Handled by divisional, inter divisional resources, other agencies.
- Box alarm plus. Divisional Communications (IFERN).
- Larger scale, more complexity.
- Larger (unified) command presence. ICS. IAP.
- Longer duration – multiple operational periods.
- Longer recovery.
- Larger impact.
### Local Dispatch Area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alarm Level</th>
<th>Engines</th>
<th>Trucks</th>
<th>Squads</th>
<th>Ambulances</th>
<th>Chiefs</th>
<th>Special Equipment</th>
<th>Change of Quarters (STA #1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Still</strong></td>
<td>Coal City</td>
<td>Coal City</td>
<td>Coal City</td>
<td>Coal City</td>
<td>Coal City</td>
<td></td>
<td>Engine-Gardner Ambulance-Morris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Full-Still (TF-1)</strong></td>
<td>Gardner</td>
<td>Mazon</td>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>Braidwood</td>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>Braidwood</td>
<td>MABAS 15-IMT Grundy Communications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MABAS Box Alarm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alarm Level</th>
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<th>Change of Quarters (STA #1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Box (TF-2)</strong></td>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>Braceville</td>
<td>Minooka</td>
<td>Dwight</td>
<td>Seneca</td>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>MABAS 15 Rehab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2nd (TF-3)</strong></td>
<td>S. Wilmington</td>
<td>Rockdale</td>
<td>Channahon</td>
<td>Elwood</td>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>Channahon</td>
<td>MCI Trailer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3rd (TF-4)</strong></td>
<td>East Joliet</td>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>Troy</td>
<td>Plainfield</td>
<td>Marseilles</td>
<td>Plainfield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4th (TF-5)</strong></td>
<td>Lisbon-Seward</td>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>Pontiac</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>Peotone</td>
<td>Pontiac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5th (TF-6)</strong></td>
<td>Manteno</td>
<td>New Lenox</td>
<td>Frankfort</td>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>Kendall</td>
<td>Dwight</td>
<td>Frankfort</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interdivisional Request**

1st Choice: Division 23  
2nd Choice: Division 25  
3rd Choice: Division 7

**Information:** Station #1-35 South DeWitt Place.
Beyond Box Cards

• Regional, Statewide, or Multi-State resources.

• Incidents of Significance. State, regional, national impacts.

• Expanded ICS, MAC Groups, specialized resources.

• Disaster Declarations, local, state, federal.

• Who’s in charge?
Sample Disaster Declaration

(Unit of Government – City of __________, Village of __________, County of __________) has suffered from a (nature of incident) that occurred on (date and time) causing severe damage to (public and private property, disruption of utility service, and endangerment of health and safety of the citizens, etc.) of (city, village, county) within the disaster area.

Therefore, the (Mayor, County Board President) of (municipality, county) has declared a state of emergency authorized under state statute and on behalf of (municipality, county), and is requesting assistance in the form of (list specific needs) and other resources including the expenditure of emergency funds and any other resources deemed necessary for the mitigation, recovery, and restoration of services and infrastructure and other features of the (municipality, county) affected by this disaster.

__________________________________  __________________
(Signature of mayor, board president, etc.) (Title)

WITNESS my hand and the seal of my office this ______ day of ________________, 20 __.
But, When Do I Call RED Center? MABAS?

• Normally, you won’t. Interdivisional and special team requests can be handled by the division dispatch center.

• In a Statewide Plan or Disaster Declaration response, RED is contacted by IEMA from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

• You CAN call RED to request a Statewide Plan. They will launch the CAD program and notify the SEOC.

• Call and ask the question before the big one hits.
State Emergency Operations Center
Responder Recovery

- **Ensure you have accounted for all responders:**
  - People & Equipment
  - Mutual aid, County aid, State aid, Federal aid, and Private aid
  - Volunteers – time and donations
- **Collect and document expenses.**
  - Get help determining reimbursable expenses.
- **Collect information for an After Action Report & Improvement Plan.**
  - Get help writing your AAR & IP
- **Publish and Share your After Action Report & Improvement Plan.**
- **Fix the things you identify in the Improvement Plan.**
Post Disaster Recovery Planning

• Developing a set of strategies to assist a community in rebuilding after a disaster occurs
• Building the blueprint for reconstruction of the community after a disaster
• Must address recovery in four areas:
  o The residential sector
  o The economic sector
  o Public services and facilities
  o Quality of life
• Long-Term Community Recovery is the goal
Long-Term Community Recovery

“Long-Term Community Recovery is the process of establishing a community-based, post-disaster vision and identifying projects and project funding strategies best suited to achieve that vision, and employing a mechanism to implement those projects.”

FEMA, LTRC Planning Process, 2005
Long Term Recovery Committee

• Objective:
  o To provide additional assistance to address unmet disaster needs of survivors by bringing together various levels of assistance and resources

• Strategy:
  o Collaborative effort between voluntary and faith-based organizations, in partnership with private, state and federal agencies
    Encourage broad participation
Consider Your Vulnerable Populations

- 85%-90% recover on their own
- 10%-15% need support
  - Low Income/Unemployed
  - Access and Functional Needs
  - Geographically Isolated
  - Elderly
  - Non-English Speaking
  - Etc.
Who Should Participate

- Community Organizations
- Faith-Based Groups
- Voluntary Organizations
- Civic Clubs
- Social Service Agencies
- Local Businesses
- Local Emergency Managers
- Other State and Federal Agencies
Long Term Recovery Committee Core Functions

- Volunteer Coordination
- Community Assessment
- Case Management
- Spiritual/Emotional Care
- Financial and Donations Management
- Construction Support
Volunteer Coordination

- Meet survivor needs while conserving resources
- Volunteers can fill a wide variety of roles
  - Must match skills and abilities to job
- Key Considerations:
  - Where will volunteers come from? How many? How long?
  - Recruitment, orientation, management, debrief, recognition and evaluation
Closing Comments

• Think about prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery.

• Review your plan, train your plan, exercise your plan, and update your plan.

• Learn from the lessons of others.