



# Hazard-Specific Appendix Development Toolkit Drought

For Health Care Facilities in Colorado

This toolkit is designed to help health care facilities in the State of Colorado develop Drought procedures to include in an Emergency Operations Plan. It is intended for use in conjunction with the other planning resources available online from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment at [www.healthfacilities.info](http://www.healthfacilities.info) under the Emergency Planning Resources link.

December 2008

Version 01.LTC.C



CDPHE-HFEMSD

## INTRODUCTION

This toolkit uses the standards in the INTERIM Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG 101) and the INTERIM Emergency Management Planning Guide for Special Needs Populations (CPG 301). More information about the CPG project, including the full text of *CPG 101*, is located on the FEMA website (<http://www.fema.gov/about/divisions/cpg.shtm>). The CPG project is not yet complete, so some of the guidelines offered in this toolkit also draw on the Guide for All-Hazards Emergency Operations Planning (SLG 101), which the CPG project is replacing. Text drawn directly from any of these documents appears in *italics* with parenthetical citations at the end of the selection indicating the source. All other informational text appears as normal print. Where applicable, sample text is also provided. This text appears **[bracketed and bolded]** and is suitable for use in the facility's **Hazard-Specific Appendix**. Other examples are available to download at [www.healthfacilities.info](http://www.healthfacilities.info) under the Emergency Planning Resources link.

## DEFINING A HAZARD-SPECIFIC APPENDIX

**Hazard-Specific Appendices** are one part of an overall Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). They provide the supplemental information that applies only to a specific hazard. They are supporting documents attached to the **Basic Plan** or **Functional Annexes** in the EOP. The information contained in the **Appendix** should clarify the procedures already developed in the EOP by outlining specific concerns, information requirements, equipment needs, operating procedures, or support requests that a facility would not require in a different scenario. The EOP should include a **Hazard-Specific Appendix** for the most likely and/or dangerous hazards a facility faces. The use of the **Hazard Analysis Toolkit** (available online at [www.healthfacilities.info](http://www.healthfacilities.info) under Emergency Planning Resources) will help facilities identify these critical hazards.

## CONTENT

The information contained in a **Hazard-Specific Appendix** looks very similar to that of the **Basic Plan** or a **Functional Annex**. The order is the same, as are the section subdivisions. However, the **Hazard-Specific Appendix** is briefer, and includes more information under the **Tabs** (Section 8) than the other two documents. Remember that an **Appendix** should clarify the procedures already established in the EOP or **Functional Annex** and should not be considered a standalone document.

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Assemble the Comprehensive Planning Team (CPT) and distribute this toolkit to each member for review.
2. Collect the following information:
  - The facility's **Hazard Analysis Toolkit** or comparative document.
  - The facility's **Basic Plan** document (see the **Basic Plan Toolkit** online for more help) and any **Functional Annexes** (these toolkits are also available online).
  - A copy of the facility's floor plan
  - Any other materials deemed relevant by the CPT.
3. Read the entire toolkit and use the information collected here to develop a **Hazard-Specific Appendix for Droughts** to include in the facility's EOP.
4. Work each section in the toolkit in order. As with the other toolkits, each section of the plan draws on the section previous for clarification and focus.
5. Complete the **entire** toolkit!
6. Stop to check work often with facility, local, state, and federal guidelines. The checkmark in the margins will help identify good stopping points.



7. Remember:
  - Most of the *Italicized text* is drawn directly from *CPG 101*, *CPG 301*, or *SLG 101*.
  - **[Bolded, bracketed text]** indicates sample text suitable for use in a facility's **Appendix**.
  - Be sure to address all of the suggestions under each section before moving on.

## DEVELOPING THE APPENDIX

### Section One: Purpose, Scope, Situations, and Assumptions

This is the brain of the **Appendix**. The material establishes the intent and usage of the **Appendix** and provides direction, clarity, and context for the response procedures outlined. The content here focuses more on providing integration guidelines with the **EOP** and **Functional Annexes**. Treat this section like implementation instructions. When complete, the section should provide the following information:

- What events or hazards can trigger the **Appendix**
- What personnel in the facility have the authority to order the activation of the **Appendix**
- How long the **Appendix** can be in effect
- What other aspects of the **EOP**, if any, should be activated with the **Appendix**
- List what scenarios or assumptions are included in the **Appendix**.

#### 1. Purpose

Much like the thesis statement of a paper or article, this paragraph establishes the overarching theme and intent of the **Appendix**. All other aspects of the **Appendix** should flow logically from this statement. An example is listed below:

**[The purpose of this Appendix is to protect the life and safety of residents and staff at the facility during the secondary hazards caused by a drought. It will outline the preventative and mitigation measures the facility will enact to protect residents from the effects of a drought.]**

#### 2. Scope

This paragraph establishes how much the **Appendix** is intended to do. In other words, this section must clarify at what point before or during a disaster the **Appendix** goes into effect and how far into or past the event the **Appendix** should function. Since an **Appendix** is a supporting document, it should also note what other parts of the **EOP** it functions with. Remember to utilize titles when assigning responsibilities for tasks, and to include an assessment of the responsible area. Maps, facility floor plans, or other graphics may be helpful to include as Tabs (Section 8) for reference and clarification. An example is provided below:

**[This Appendix will work in conjunction with the Evacuation Functional Annex, the Shelter-in-Place Functional Annex, the Mass Care/Mass Casualty Functional Annex, and the standard operating procedures outlined in the Basic Plan. Though a drought does not directly impact the life safety of a facility's residents, it is a primary hazard that creates secondary hazards and disasters that will impact the facility. The occurrence of a drought provides the opportunity to mitigate and prevent those secondary hazards, rather than reacting specifically to the drought itself. This Appendix will outline the preventative measures a facility will implement when a drought occurs. To prevent confusion from staff or responders, the facility administrator or the IC will officially determine at what point to activate this Appendix, and will declare when it reaches its conclusion.]**



## Section One: Purpose, Scope, Situations, and Assumptions (continued)

### 3. Situation Overview

Provide an overview of how the hazard will impact the facility and the larger community. The level of detail in this section is subject to the judgment of the CPT, but be sure it includes the relative probability and impact of the hazard, the geographic areas likely to be affected by this hazard (including buildings, grounds, and the local community) and the facility's dependency on other critical community resources such as the police, sheriff, fire department, EMTs, search and rescue personnel, and the local emergency manager. Relevant maps, including local area maps and facility floor plans, may be included as Tabs (Section 8) for reference and clarification. An example is provided below:

**[Droughts periodically affect Colorado, generally for prolonged periods of time. Though the drought itself may pose minimal threat to the residents of a long term care facility, the causes and effects of the drought may seriously impact the facility. This annex assumes the facility will respond and prepare for these secondary hazards, rather than for the drought itself. Droughts can be caused by lack of rain and snow and may be accompanied by extreme heat. This leads to increased risks for flash flooding, landslides, heat strokes, loss of vital services, and food and water shortages. Facilities should develop specific hazard appendices and procedures for each of these potential hazards, as well as any additional ones relevant to the population of the facility and the geographic location. This Appendix outlines the procedures for implementing the preventative actions, and is not a response document.]**

### 4. Capability Assessment

This section discusses the capabilities of the facility to survive the hazard (or, in this case, the secondary hazards). This is a good place to explain any redundant power sources for the facility and to note any Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs) in place to procure additional resources. Other important points to discuss include:

- Note how many employees are available at a given time
- Include aid agreements for additional assistance during the hazard or event. This assistance might include:
  - Portable generators and knowledgeable personnel to run them
  - Alternative cooking facilities
  - Delivery of potable water
  - Alternative heating and cooling resources
  - Outsourcing of linens and other housekeeping requirements
  - Additional staffing to assist with tasks
- Have a facility information sheet on hand
- Create a flow chart or information graph to determine the best protective actions as a result of the drought
- List how long the facility can continue to operate under these circumstances.



## Section One: Purpose, Scope, Situations, and Assumptions (continued)

### 5. Planning Assumptions

Identify and list information the CPT assumes to be true during the planning. Obvious assumptions should be included when required for clarification. When the **EOP** activates during a real disaster, alterations to the assumptions collected here should be noted and the **EOP** should be revised following the conclusion of the disaster. See Appendix Development and Maintenance (Section 6) for more information on this process. Sample assumptions may include:

- [Droughts are not threats to facilities on their own. However, they create favorable circumstances for dangerous hazards that will affect the facility and should be considered imminent warning signs to prepare for secondary hazards.]
- [To prevent redundancy, the facility will develop hazard-specific procedures for secondary hazards separately. This appendix will only include information on when to enact mitigation procedures.]
- [The facility will remain open and shelter in place as long as feasible, considering the safety of residents and staff.]

### SECTION COMPLETE!



Take a few moments to review the work so far. Examine any questions, comments, or sections requiring follow up. Note that much of this material will change before the development process is done, so be sure to check back often!

## Section Two: Concept of Operations

In a **Hazard-Specific Appendix**, the CONOPS section provides clarity for the specific duties or actions the facility must take in the event of a specific hazard. Unlike the **Basic Plan** or **Functional Annexes**, the CONOPS section in the **Appendix** must be very specific. Because this is additional information, this section is much shorter than in the corresponding sections elsewhere in the **EOP** and some of the actions are different. Guidelines are provided here to assist facilities in addressing the requirements, but the CPT should develop specific procedural responses for each step. Facilities should include the specific procedures as checklists, operating instructions, job action sheets, or other handouts, either as Tabs (Section 8) or as part of the section. The CONOPS has specific requirements of content, which are listed below in **bold**. Suggestions for what each step might include is listed as well. Facilities and the CPT should determine the best way of addressing each of the steps to suit their particular needs.

### 1. Step One: Assess the Hazard.

Specifically examine the causes of the drought and what secondary hazards will affect the facility. This information is in addition to the hazard assessment performed when using a **Functional Annex**.

#### a. Examine the situation

- What caused the drought?
- What secondary hazards are most likely to impact the facility because of the drought?
- Of these hazards, what can the facility realistically begin mitigation and prevention actions for?
- How long is the drought expected to last?
- What impact is the drought having on the rest of the community?

## Section Two: Concept of Operations (continued)

### 2. Step Two: Select and Implement Protective Actions.

The Incident Commander (IC), based on the information gathered from step one, must determine the protective actions the facility will take in response to the hazard. This decision may influence the decisions made using a **Functional Annex** as well. Construct the procedures to accomplish the following actions:

#### a. Determine the protective action

- What hazard-specific appendices should the facility prepare to activate?
- Does the facility need stockpiles of food, water, blankets, fans, cooler clothing, warm clothing, etc.?
- What can emergency or backup generators power and for how long?

#### b. Implement protective actions.

- Begin preparing for the determined action. For shelter-in-place scenarios, begin ordering additional supplies of food, water, medication, etc. For evacuation scenarios, begin packing non-essential supplies, pre-transporting overstocks, setting up the secondary shelter or evacuation point, etc.
- Communicate with local emergency management personnel to determine the best actions and timelines
- Communicate with resident's families or caregivers about the situation
- Encourage facility staff to implement their own personal plans

#### c. Control access and isolate danger area

- If necessary, cordon off or evacuate areas of the facility that are dangerous because of the hazard.
- Implement procedures to minimize movement of residents and staff, to preserve situation integrity, based on the hazard.

#### d. Provide immediate medical treatment to residents or allow emergency medical personnel to assume responsibility for the patient

- If necessary, address the specific medical issues caused by the drought or secondary hazards. This may include life support measures.

#### e. Communicate medical or search and rescue needs to emergency personnel

- Some residents may not be able to stay in the facility during this scenario. Communicate the need to evacuate those residents with emergency personnel, time permitting
- Account for all staff and residents through an attendance or roster procedure. Notify emergency personnel of any missing residents or staff

### 3. Step Three: Conduct public warning or information communication.

The facility rarely communicates with the public directly, but there are always audiences a facility must address during a disaster. These may include local emergency personnel, residents, staff, families of residents and staff, and local and state health officials. The type of disaster will impact whom the facility must notify. Have several employees trained in public information officer (PIO) skills to reduce the stress of this step on the facility. Remember that any information procedures listed here should be specific to the hazard.

#### a. Determine the content and scope of a public warning or information communication

- Is the public already aware of the hazard?
- Are local officials already communicating procedures for how to address the effects of drought?
- Are there pre-established information sources for this type of disaster?
- What information **MUST** the facility disseminate about staff and residents? Examples include:



## Section Two: Concept of Operations (continued)

- Are life support patients being transferred or supported in place?
  - How long will these alternative measures be in effect?
  - What procedures will the facility take to ensure life safety for staff and residents?
  - How can the families of staff and residents assist in the disaster?
- b. **Disseminate internal warning or information communication**
- If possible, use volunteers to disseminate the information to resident and staff families using a pre-scripted message
  - If necessary, make announcements or communications inside the facility about the situation, protective actions in place, and the actions residents and staff should now take
  - Provide updates as they become available
  - Distribute alternative communication methods to staff if required
- c. **Disseminate external information**
- Use the designated liaison in the facility to notify emergency personnel and the state health department of the facility's situation, needs, and projected actions
  - Remember to update emergency personnel and the state if previous decisions made by the facility are affected by the activation of this **Appendix**.
4. **Step Four: Monitor the situation**
- Closely monitor the overall situation. The performance of alternative resources, the overall health and well-being of staff and residents, the progression of other events and disasters, and the physical integrity of the facility must all be considered when determining the extent of this **Appendix**. Determine a way for the IC or designated authority to monitor the situation and revise previous decisions as required for the progression of a drought. This will also be part of the **Basic Plan** and **Functional Annexes**, but those observations may impact when the facility moves the progress of this specific **Appendix** forward.
5. **Step Five: Demobilize the Plan**
- Eventually the **Appendix** must be demobilized. The IC or Facility Administrator may make the decision to demobilize the **Appendix** at any time, based on their best judgment. The **Appendix** may also demobilize by giving way to another **Appendix** or **Annex**. Be aware that one **Appendix** may end before the rest of the **Basic Plan** or **Functional Annexes** are over, or that an **Appendix** may remain in effect long after the conclusion and demobilization of another **Functional Annex** or **Appendix**. Communication is a key factor of this step.

### SECTION COMPLETE!



Take a few moments to review the work so far. Examine any questions, comments, or sections requiring follow up. The material developed in the last section is critical to the **Appendix**, so be sure it makes sense. Revisit the procedures drafted here frequently and re-work them as required.

## Section Three: Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

On average, facilities identified ten departments directly involved with daily operation, plus two additional medical resources that are not permanently on-site at the facility. The departments are convenient ways to divide up and assign the responsibilities of the evacuation procedure in an organized manner.

**Remember the CPT should tailor this section to reflect the unique capabilities of the facility.** The list of recommended department divisions, with a sample department checklist, is available under Tabs (Section 8).

- Begin by reviewing the **Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities** section developed for the corresponding **Functional Annexes** that the **Appendix** compliments
- Identify which duties between the **Annexes** and the **Appendix** are the same and assign the same department to those responsibilities
- Fill in the rest of the responsibilities using the titles or department names. **DO NOT USE NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS!**
- When determining what role to assign each department, consider the specific needs for implementing protective and mitigation measures. Remember that these duties compliment the established assignment of responsibilities for other parts of the plan!
- Pick the best fit for the job
- List at least two alternates, by title, for each responsibility
- Remember the span of control- no one person should oversee more than 7 people, and everyone should report to only 1 person



**Hint:** Print out a blank Incident Command Structure (ICS) chart (form ICS 107, which is available on the health facilities website) and fill it in as the CPT completes this section. Use the charts created for the **Basic Plan** and **Functional Annexes** as well.

A clear understanding of ICS will greatly assist a facility in successfully implementing disaster organizational requirements, including the appropriate assignment of responsibilities. As emphasized in both the **Hazard Analysis Toolkit** and the **Basic Plan Toolkit**, the critical staff must complete basic ICS training. This training is available from the State ([www.dola.state.co.us/dem/index.html](http://www.dola.state.co.us/dem/index.html)) as classroom training, or as online training from FEMA (<http://training.fema.gov/IS/>). After completing the ICS training, this section should be much clearer for both the CPT and the facility staff.

### SECTION COMPLETE!



Take a few moments to review the work so far. Examine any questions, comments, or sections requiring follow up. Remember that the organization of responsibilities should be indicated by title, not by name, and should be flexible. Note that much of this material will change before the development process is done, so be sure to check back often!

## Section Four: Disaster Intelligence

Outline the essential information about the disaster or event required to make the **Appendix** operational. This may include the status of the community, outages and shortages of power, water, gas, or telephones, and projected timelines for service restoration and the disaster progression. This section also indicates where the critical information is expected to come from. Facilities should partner with local emergency management and utility providers to ensure notification and inclusion in information dissemination operations. Remember this information is only for use with the Hazard-Specific Appendix.

- Outline types of information critical during a drought.
- Determine how to coordinate this information with other disaster intelligence required for the **EOP**.
- Ensure information resources are accurate and easily available.
- Familiarize staff with proactive information collection.
- Create standards for information dissemination in the facility.
- Have procedures for sharing critical information with the emergency community during a disaster.
- Practice sharing information internally and with other partners.
- Identify information resources required by state, local, or corporate agencies.
- Use ICS forms 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 207, 209, and 213, or variations of them, to assist in this process.

### SECTION COMPLETE!



Take a few moments to review the work so far. Compare the **Hazard-Specific Appendix** to the **EOP** and see if the two compliment one another. Examine any questions, comments, or sections requiring follow up.

## Section Five: Administration, Finance, and Logistics

Detail the support requirements and the availability of those services for the facility during this specific disaster. Overall, this section will include specific policies about assessing the damage of a drought on the facility and the surrounding community, list hazard-specific Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs) or other pre-determined sources of assistance, and specify any special policies for keeping financial records, tracking, reporting using, and compensating the use of resources, and other policies detailing what critical record keeping. The use of ICS forms (available online) is highly recommended to assist this process. Remember that accurate documentation is required for most state and federal aid re-imbusement.

The section is broken down into major responsibilities for simplicity. Remember to detail the specific policies about the hazard here, while maintaining cohesiveness with the general guidelines listed in the corresponding section of the **Basic Plan** and **Functional Annexes**. As explained in the Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities (Section 3), these functions are already used in the facility for day-to-day operations. Consider assigning responsibility for this section to existing corresponding authorities or departments within the facility. Include existing organizational charts, accountability methods, or logistical flow charts here to help clarify the additional responsibilities of these functions during this hazard or event.

1. **Administration:** Detail the scope of duties and information the administration coordinator will be accountable for during and after the disaster. This section will probably look very similar to the one in the facility's **Basic Plan**. Tailor functions to reflect specific needs during hazard, for example:
  - Records and reports associated with tracking the status of the facility
  - Attach tabs of diagrams depicting utility box locations and status, gas and water lines, and emergency generator capacity and activation instructions
  - Oversee assignment of staff and volunteers for specific duties



## Section Five: Administration, Finance, and Logistics (continued)

2. **Finance:** Establish the method of tracking all financial expenditures, including resource procurement and expenditure, personnel hours, and patient insurance billing requirements. Assign accountability for the maintenance and safekeeping of these records during and after an evacuation. Use ICS forms 203, 204, 209, 210, 211, 214, 215, or 218, or variations of them, to assist with this process. Critical functions include:
  - Records and reports the costs associated with the hazard
  - Tracks the hours worked by employees and volunteers
  - Tracks the cost of procuring new or additional supplies
  - Tracks expenditure for vehicle utilization, including those on loan or as outlined by the facility's MAAs and other agreements
  - Tracks cost of running the facility on alternative utilities
  - Tracks patient billing
3. **Logistics:** Outline the responsibilities and procedures for all physical resource allocation, implementation, overview or movement of supplies during the hazard. This includes the coordination of resources and alternative utilities for the facility. For these types of events, logistics gains the complication of establishing the portability of resources.
  - Ensure that essential provisions are available, including but not limited to:
    - Food
    - Water
    - Medical supplies
    - Patient records
    - Housekeeping supplies
    - Sanitation devices
    - Portable generators and fuel sources
    - Lights
    - Batteries
    - Medical equipment
    - Administrative equipment
    - Rain ponchos or wet-weather gear
  - Develop and implement methods of tracking equipment and supplies.
  - Use Incident Command Structure forms 203, 204, 207, 209, 211, 214, 215, and 218, or variations of them, to assist in this task.

Account for all resources currently available to the facility AND those borrowed, loaned, rented, purchased, or otherwise acquired during and after the hazard.

### SECTION COMPLETE!



Evaluate the progress so far by proofing, reading for content, or comparing the **Appendix** to other emergency planning documents. Think carefully about the facility's organizational structure and make sure the **Appendix** compliments it. Work to emphasize the strengths of the facility staff.

## Section Six: Appendix Development and Maintenance

*This section should identify who is responsible for coordinating revision of the Appendix, keeping its attachments current, and ensuring that SOPs and other necessary implementing documents are developed. (CPG 101).* Whenever this **Appendix** is used, whether for a real event or as part of an exercise (including fire drills), the facility should evaluate the plan for effectiveness. Like the **Basic Plan**, the **Appendix** is a living document and will undergo changes and revisions each time it is used. The **After Action Report/Improvement Plan Template** (available online at the health facility website) is a useful tool for the evaluation of all or part of an EOP.

Remember that surveyor and life safety code inspections require the **EOP** be reviewed and updated at least annually. That means, even if the facility does not experience a major disaster, the plan must still be tested in exercises and the learning points identified as a result of the exercises must be introduced into the **EOP**. A variety of methods for tracking plan development are provided in the **Hazard Analysis Toolkit**, but the CPT should create accountability and tracking methods that work best for the facility's staff.

- Coordinate this section with the **Basic Plan**, the **Functional Annexes**, and other **Hazard-Specific Appendices**.
- Identify and describe the reference manuals used to develop the plan including software, toolkits, contractors, interviews, planning tools and development guides.
- Coordinate with local or state emergency management resources for review and commentary on the plan.
- Include an exercising and review schedule, with a method for tracking progress.
- Describe how this plan was coordinated with **EOPs** from other facilities in the county and region, local emergency plans, and mutual aid partners.



**Hint:** This is not the time to actually plan an exercise. Instead, make plans for when the facility will practice evacuations. The actual development of exercises is discussed in the **Adult Care Facilities Tabletop Exercise Toolkit**, which is available online at the health facility website.

### SECTION COMPLETE!



The facility can minimize workload by planning to review the entire plan, including the **Appendix**, at the same time. Take a moment now to review this section and ensure compatibility between the maintenance schedules for each part of the plan.

## Section Seven: Authorities and References

*Authorities and references should be cited as appropriate and specifically reference issues related to the hazard. (CPG 101).* The CPT may wish to cite clarification authorities for any major policies the facility develops in regards to privacy, civil rights, or medical treatment. This section is particularly important to clear with the facility's legal advisors, as it provides the legal basis for the authorities issued in Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities (Section 3) and in Administration, Finance, and Logistics (Section 5).

### 1. Authorities

Collect any legal documents or authorities that apply during a drought that may alter standard operating procedures regarding patient care, confidentiality, transportation, transfer of residents, etc. Remember; only include specific authorities for the hazard in this section!



## Section Seven: Authorities and References (continued)

### 2. References:

These resources may help the facility clarify portions of the **Appendix**, serve as additional information points during a disaster, or provide citation for examples the facility chooses to include in their plan. Additional resources are widely available on the internet and through local, state and federal agencies. The CPT is encouraged to review each of these references, and include any other important references they identify. Remember; only include specific references for the hazard in this section!

- Colorado Drought Facts:  
[http://dola.colorado.gov/dem/public\\_information/drought.htm](http://dola.colorado.gov/dem/public_information/drought.htm)
- Drought Mitigation Planning for Colorado:  
<http://cwcb.state.co.us/Conservation/DroughtPlanning/DroughtMitigationPlanning/>
- The Colorado Drought Mitigation and Response Plan (2000):  
<http://bcn.boulder.co.us/basin/forum/droughtplan1.html>

### SECTION COMPLETE!



The majority of the **Appendix** is now complete. Re-read for content, clarity and format and identify any sections that require specific informational additions (such as maps, checklists, job action sheets, call lists or scripts) for use in developing the last section.

## Section Eight: Tabs

Tabs are an excellent means of gathering important procedural information for the **Appendix** where it can easily be accessed and distributed to staff, volunteers, or first responders during an emergency. Remember that **Hazard-Specific Appendices** supplement other portions of the **EOP**; so the information collected here should only apply to a drought. The CPT should expand this section to suit the particular needs of the facility, paying particular attention to the development of *Department Checklists*.

### 1. Maps and Diagrams

Any maps, diagrams, charts, floor plans, building schematics, or graphic forms of information **should also be stored here**. This allows for the fastest, easiest reference of the materials during a disaster. It is particularly important that maps of the facility, evacuation routes, or supply routes be maintained and accurate. Possible types of materials to include here are:

- Several different types of facility maps, including floor plans, evacuation routes, location of HVAC/electrical/gas/water systems, and the grounds.
- Charts depicting the organizational structure of the facility staff.
- Step -by-step, picture instructions for various tasks such as shutting off utilities connections
- Methods of communicating around language barriers, including those who are deaf or do not speak English.

### 2. Department Checklists

A department checklist is a supplemental tool which provides the specific instructions or tasks for a department during an emergency. Facilities must also make a Department Checklist for every department in the facility and incorporate them into the **EOP** to fulfill licensing regulations established by the State of Colorado for Long Term Care Facilities [6 CCR 1011.1 Chapter V Part 13.2:4]. Use the CONOPS section to develop the checklists and divide out all of the tasks to the appropriate departments.

A sample department checklist is located below. Several additional samples are provided in the **Checklist Development Toolkit** (available online.) Facilities should tailor the checklist to reflect the actual needs identified by the CPT, including content and format.



# Sample Incident Commander Checklist

Remember that during an emergency, regular services may be abbreviated or minimal but resident care should remain the priority. This checklist outlines the critical actions an incident command should complete during a drought to maintain resident care standards and to provide accountability for the facility during the disaster. The IC is responsible for assigning these tasks and holds accountability for their completion. If additional tasks are required of the IC, they should be noted on this sheet and incorporated into the revised plan after the disaster. Remember that this is a sample. The facility should determine the best layout for the checklist, as well as the duties to include.

Task:	Assigned To:	Completed By:	Date/Time:
What does the Disaster Intelligence brief indicate will impact the facility during or after the drought?			
Select the appropriate protective actions and implement them. This includes activating other hazard-specific appendices or functional annexes.			
Draft new or gather existing layout of responsibilities for the facility's staff to meet the mitigation and prevention goals.			
Clearly communicate the scope of this appendix to staff.			
Partner with Administration, Finance and Logistics carefully to ensure adequate preventative and mitigation measures are implemented.			
<b>ADDITIONAL TASKS:</b>			

## TOOLKIT COMPLETE!



Review the entire toolkit and make any final changes. Place the completed toolkit in the facility's EOP. Then the facility and the CPT should select one of the following actions:

1. Finish developing the **Hazard-Specific Appendices** identified during the hazard analysis (recommended).
2. Download and complete the **Adult Care Facility Tabletop Exercise Toolkit** [www.healthfacilities.info](http://www.healthfacilities.info), under Emergency Planning Resources.

