Alternate Care Site Operations Guide
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**Cover Photo:** Iowa State University gym used as an Alternate Care Site during the flu epidemic of 1918.  
*Image courtesy of University Archives, ISU Library.*
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Over the past 10 to 15 years, the U.S. has experienced disasters such as Hurricane Katrina, Hurricane Sandy, the H1N1 pandemic, and other large-scale emergencies. It has become clear that medical surge is a major issue that must be addressed during such emergencies. The Florida Department of Health, therefore, has taken a number of steps to help local communities prepare for the operation of one medical surge solution, alternate care sites (ACS). Included are planning tools, online training modules, exercises, response resources, and guidelines such as this Alternate Care Site Operations Guide. This guide has been designed to serve as a planning and operational resource. Guides such as this are often hundreds of pages long; however, in order to make this guide most useful, it has been limited to the key concepts and practices for ACS operations. Additionally, to provide even more concise guidance, a “Quick Start” guide has been added to the Appendix section to facilitate rapid implementation of an ACS.

Guiding Principles
The following “guiding principles” have been used in the development of this ACS guide, and many of the principles can be applied to the operation of an ACS:

• All steps and actions taken during the planning and operational phases of an ACS shall focus on patient care. A positive outcome for the patient is the highest priority.

• This guide has not been designed as a “shelf” document, but rather an operational guide that will help to foster a rapid and effective response in the event of a catastrophic disaster. The overall guide includes a sub-guide (see Appendix for the ACS “Quick Start” Guide ) that is operationally-focused, and condensed for quick field access and use.

• Simplicity has been a major guiding principle in the development of the guide to enhance its adoption and use.

• The guide has been designed to be aligned with everyday operations as much as possible to ensure a smooth operation during times of crisis.

• The guide has been designed primarily for terrorism scenarios, but is also adaptable for “all hazards” application.

• In keeping with good emergency management practices, (and the national mandate calling for utilization of the National Response Framework [NRF] and the use of National Incident Management System [NIMS]) the guide incorporates the latest standards of incident management.

• The guide has been developed through consensus among key stakeholders and constituency groups. This process is also critical in establishing an ACS, and in fostering an effective response, should an incident occur. All agencies need to work together, and each participant needs to be clearly knowledgeable of what role they will play in the establishment and operation of an ACS.

• The guide functions within the framework of the State Emergency Management System, with State-level coordination, when needed, facilitated by ESF8 at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

• The guide is designed to meld with other appropriate health and medical incident response plans.
INTRODUCTION

Background
One of the key issues in medical disaster situations is the need to address medical surge. This has been demonstrated in previous situations our nation has faced, including the Spanish Flu pandemic of 1918, as well as more recent events like Hurricane Katrina in 2005. In these situations, one part of the solution to handling an excess of patients has been the use of alternate care sites. Such sites serve to free up hospitals (especially emergency departments) so that the more critical patients can be treated in those facilities.

Such sites can serve as an interim treatment facility between a disaster scene and the hospital. The primary use of such sites is to decontaminate, triage, treat, and then stage for transport, patients who are victims of a disaster. This “interim” treatment facility concept is gaining nationwide acceptance, and is high on the list of federal priorities for health care system preparedness. The development of a local ACS plan, and then operationalizing the plan when a disaster strikes, can provide a significant solution to medical surge. This guide can serve as a resource to help communities initiate, operate, and demobilize an alternate care site established to help alleviate medical surge impact.

Purpose
The purpose of this guide is to identify the process and procedures whereby local jurisdictions, with state and federal assistance as needed, can plan for and implement ACSs as part of their response to medical surge situations caused by terrorism or “all hazard” incidents.

Scope
In the state of Florida, ACS establishment and operation lies with local jurisdictions. This task will be a coordinated effort between hospitals and the community, with local Emergency Management serving in a coordination role. The scope of service provided will be dependent upon the type of situation causing the medical surge (i.e., a natural disaster, terrorism incident, pandemic, etc.). While the intended scope of medical care should be the treatment of minor illnesses/injuries, (thus freeing the hospital emergency departments to treat more seriously ill or injured patients) some capability will have to be in place to temporarily deliver a greater level of medical care, should the need arise. The scope of this document is to provide guidance to local communities on ACS operations.

If ACS establishment/assistance is required from the state, assistance guidelines and procedures can be found in the Florida Department of Health’s Alternate Care Site Standard Operating Procedure located at: http://www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/emergency-preparedness-and-response/preparedness-planning/_documents/alternate-care-site-sop.pdf.

Surge Response Levels
The methods used to handle patient surge generated by a large-scale emergency or disaster will be dependent upon the type of scenario presented. These methods can be divided into six surge response levels, as shown at left.

Note: Level 2 will require greater “mutual aid”-type agreements between hospitals to coordinate coverage. Levels 3 through 6 necessitate the establishment of an ACS, the involvement of Emergency Management, and the implementation of an incident management system to coordinate activities. It should be noted that for medical surge, hospitals have been asked to prepare for 20 percent above their normal staffed and licensed bed number.
Assumptions

1. The citizens of Florida are subject to acts of terrorism and the effects of natural and technological hazards.
2. These acts are likely to produce a significant number of casualties that may overwhelm the existing health care system.
3. Given that Florida hospitals are busy on a daily basis, they will not be able to handle the surge created by a significant mass casualty event.
4. Especially in cases of terrorism, victims may be contaminated, necessitating decontamination prior to treatment, and their admission to a hospital facility. It is imperative that hospitals remain uncontaminated so that they can deal with not only more seriously injured victims of an incident but also with routine medical emergencies that occur on a daily basis.
5. Hospitals can expect to receive casualties directly from the scene (self-transports) even if triage, treatment, and transportation mechanisms are in place at the scene. Additionally, patients may also seek medical care at other types of medical facilities.
6. In order to decontaminate, triage, treat, and transport patients, a timely and effective mass casualty management system must be implemented.
7. Patients may report to medical facilities some time after the initial incident. Additionally, some incidents, such as a chemical exposure, may result in delayed symptoms in a patient, and thus cross contamination with people they come in contact with.
8. The local emergency medical services will, in most instances, be the first entity to deal with mass casualty victims.
9. There will, most likely, be a large number of psychophysiologic patients in such disasters.
10. One solution to deal with the large numbers of people requiring medical assistance is to establish an ACS to handle pre-hospital medical tasks, and to deal with less serious injuries and illnesses.
11. With input from the emergency medical services and county health departments, alternate care sites will be established through local Emergency Management.
12. Local county health departments will play an integral role in the establishment and operation of an ACS.
13. Most patients and their families will view ACSs as “short-term” treatment facilities, and will expect treatment in a hospital as soon as possible.
14. A high level of cooperation and coordination among various agencies will be necessary to establish an alternate care site, and to operate it in an effective and efficient manner.
15. In order to have the capacity to deal with more seriously injured victims, hospitals may, after assessment, need to transfer patients with “minor” injuries to an ACS.
16. In situations that are regional, state, or national in scope, a local ACS may need to operate somewhat independently for the first 72 hours before outside assistance can be provided. Additionally, if the scope of the disaster is large, multiple alternate care sites may be needed.
17. Steps will need to be taken not only to assist and protect victims of the incident or disaster, but also to protect staff personnel so that they can provide continuing assistance to patients.
18. The standard of care may need to be temporarily altered to provide the greatest amount of care possible to the greatest number of people possible. A more appropriate term for this alteration during disaster situations might be “sufficiency of care.”
19. The scope of the incident may be such that State or even federal resources will be required to establish, enhance, or replicate an ACS.
20. A significant issue in large-scale ACS operations will be the increase in staffing needed for such sites, and for the hospital receiving facilities.
21. A well-organized command structure will be needed to efficiently and effectively manage an ACS operation.

Plan Interface

A number of plans and annexes have been, or are being developed, to deal with medical response to terrorism and “all hazards” type of incidents in Florida. In many cases, this ACS guide is a part of or complements these plans or annexes. This includes, but is not limited to, the:

- Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- ESF8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex
- Public Health and Medical Response Plan
- Numerous other plans, guides, annexes, etc.

Please see the Florida Department of Health’s website for information on these, as well as other key plans and applicable documents.

Pre-Incident Planning
In order for an ACS to be placed in service quickly and efficiently, certain steps in the planning process should take place well before an incident occurs. Included would be such tasks as:

1. Assigning a lead agency and/or point person in the county who will establish and maintain the local jurisdictional plan for creating and operating an ACS. The regional healthcare coalition (HCC) can be of assistance with this task.
2. Pre-arranging the necessary approval process for initiating an ACS. This may involve action by the local political body.
3. Pre-identifying structures or locations in the community that could serve as an ACS facility. This is an essential step to getting an ACS quickly operational.
4. Pre-arranging Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with facilities that may be used as an ACS.
5. Forging agreements with health and medical service providers to supply personnel to help staff an ACS.
6. Pre-qualifying key personnel to serve in ACS command positions.
7. Stocking command vehicles with laminated Quick Start guides for establishing an ACS. (See Appendix section for a copy of this document).
8. Establishing call lists in communication centers (or pre-programming automatic dialers) for personnel/agency notification when an ACS is initiated.
9. Identifying the procedures to follow, and the contact numbers to use for requesting various specialized response teams and resources available throughout the state.
10. Training personnel in various subjects relating to the operation of an ACS including incident command, triage, treatment, establishing an ACS, decontamination of patients, etc.
11. Conducting drills to exercise personnel in the establishment and operation of an ACS.
12. Pre-establishing agreements with law enforcement agencies to provide security (on short notice) for the ACS.
13. Pre-establishing agreements with meal providers so that feeding can be accomplished on short notice.
14. Pre-establishing agreements with medical and pharmaceutical vendors to provide large quantities of supplies quickly during an emergency.
15. Pre-packaging “Command Go Packs” that would include a list of procedures and protocols, incident command worksheets, triage tags, vests, checklists, position task sheets, forms, etc., to use in quickly getting an ACS operational.
16. Preparing for quick acquisition and transport of specialized medical equipment to the ACS.
17. Pre-identifying the layout of an ACS for particular sites that are likely to be used.
18. Pre-identifying funding sources for various types and levels of ACS operation will come from. This may require a tiered approach to determine the appropriate scope (local, state or federal).
19. Creation of checklists so that tasks are easily identified and assigned when the decision is made to open an ACS. This would include the development of job responsibility sheets for each position in the command structure.

Key Stakeholders
Planning for, establishing, and operating an ACS successfully will require a cooperative effort among a variety of constituent groups and stakeholders. This would include, but is not limited to:

- Emergency Medical Services
- Fire Departments
- Emergency Management
- Hospitals and other health care facilities
- Local, State, and Federal Public Health Departments
- Law Enforcement
- Various local government agencies
- Healthcare Coalitions
- Volunteer organizations including the Medical Reserve Corps, American Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc.
- Special Teams including State Medical Response Teams (SMRT), Hazmat, etc.
- Mental Health Agencies
- Faith-Based Community

The chart on page 5 explains various roles community partners/key stakeholders can play. This chart is also featured in the ACS Quick Start Guide.
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<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>ROLE(S)</th>
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<td>COMMUNITY EMERGENCY CLINICS</td>
<td>Treatment of yellow- and green-tagged patients</td>
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<td>COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOCAL TRANSIT COMPANIES</td>
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<td>MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS</td>
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<td>COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>SALVATION ARMY</td>
<td>Volunteers, feeding assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAN RED CROSS</td>
<td>Feeding assistance, volunteers, facility operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOCAL NON-PROFIT AND FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS</td>
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<td>LAW ENFORCEMENT</td>
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<td>PRIVATE SECURITY AGENCIES</td>
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<td>SCHOOL DISTRICTS</td>
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<td>COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES</td>
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<td>LOCAL POWER PROVIDERS</td>
<td>Infrastructure support</td>
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<td>CABLE TV PROVIDERS</td>
<td>Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCAL TV STATIONS</td>
<td>Communications</td>
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<td>PUBLIC WORKS / ROAD DEPARTMENTS</td>
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<td>Facilities, transportation, APOE / APOD areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>VETERINARY AGENCIES AND OFFICES</td>
<td>Staffing, pet care assistance, animal housing</td>
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<tr>
<td>MILITARY</td>
<td>Facilities, staffing, transportation, security</td>
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<tr>
<td>LARGE COMMUNITY BUSINESSES (WALMART, SAM’S, COSTCO, LOWES, HOME DEPOT)</td>
<td>Supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGIONAL STATE MEDICAL RESPONSE TEAM</td>
<td>ACS start-up and operation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH</td>
<td>State Medical Response Teams, support, logistical supply, behavioral health assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEDERAL</td>
<td>Federal Medical Station (FMS), support</td>
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Triggers
As identified in the Alternate Care Site Local Plan Development Guide, it is important to have triggers in place for the initiation of an ACS. While each community will have to develop their own set of triggers for ACS initiation, some general guidelines for instituting an ACS are as follows:

1) The incident is of such magnitude that it is a foregone conclusion that medical surge will be a significant problem for hospitals, and that ACSs will need to be established.

2) The incident involves contaminated patients that not only need to be assessed and treated, but also decontaminated prior to being admitted to a hospital.

3) The closest hospital, or even closest several hospitals, are being surged beyond their capacity, and internal surge plans implementation will not take care of the problem.

4) An incident is of such magnitude that the establishment of an ACS on-site or near the incident is preferable to transporting large numbers of green-tagged patients.

5) The incident is a pandemic or other situation that is impacting multiple communities, negating significant help from other jurisdictions.

6) The incident is a mass casualty incident that meets predetermined Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) Plan criteria for ACS implementation.

7) Normal facilities are no longer operational due to the incident (such as a hurricane strike that closes multiple hospital facilities), necessitating alternate locations for treatment.

Again, each community will need, in their ACS Plan, to develop their own criteria for establishing an ACS or multiple ACSs. In addition to using criteria for ACS implementation, a group of decision makers should be identified who have the authority, for their particular agency or responsibility area, to authorize ACS establishment. Such a group could include (but would not be limited to) the county health department director, county emergency manager, local hospital directors, medical director, or other key officials charged with emergency operations decision making.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ACS USE, AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT AND LABOR ACT (EMTALA) IMPLICATIONS

Questions often arise as to the legal authority for local jurisdictions to establish ACSs for emergency situations. Legal guidance indicates that such disaster response authorization is covered under Chapter 252, of Florida Statutes, and any Governor’s Executive Orders, which may be issued pertinent to the emergency.

Additionally, a great deal of latitude accrues to local political officials, such as county commissioners, in addressing response to emergency or disaster situations.
# TYPICAL SEQUENCE FOR GETTING AN ACS OPERATIONAL

1. Emergency Management, in conjunction with the scene Incident Commander, the local Medical Director, the County Health Department Director, and with input from the hospitals and other officials, makes the decision to open an ACS.

2. The “type” of ACS to be opened, 1, 2, 3, or 4, is decided, an appropriate ACS location/facility is selected, details are worked out with the staff of the selected facility, and law enforcement is requested to respond for security.

3. Emergency Management, along with the task group (identified in 1, above) designates an ACS Incident Commander, and requests response of the closest SMRT, if setup/operational assistance is needed.

4. ACS Incident Commander and local Medical Director select the Command Staff and lead positions in the General Staff. All command personnel then report to the ACS.

5. ACS Incident Commander communicates with the scene Incident Commander, and advises when the ACS will be ready to receive patients.

6. ACS Command Post is established at the selected site.

7. ACS Incident Commander and staff (especially the ACS Logistics Chief) select areas for patient reception, decontamination, triage, treatment, logistics storage, and other key functional work areas.

8. ACS Safety Officer identifies and corrects any initial hazards.

9. The Security Officer sees that the ACS is made secure and establishes a check-in point.

10. ACS staff selects and assigns other ACS organizational chart positions.

11. Communication links are established with the scene, the LEOC, and the local hospital(s).

12. Fire department hazmat teams are requested to establish decontamination stations. Such stations may be needed at the scene, the ACS, and at the hospital(s).

13. Personnel from appropriate agencies are requested to serve as general workers in getting the ACS setup and operational.

14. Additional command structure personnel begin arriving at the ACS, and start to organize their particular aspect of the operation. They are assigned to a supervisor, and receive a briefing.

15. All personnel arriving at the ACS sign in, and are briefed prior to beginning their work.

16. The Safety Officer advises personnel what level of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is necessary, sees that the equipment is issued, and oversees compliance.

17. The Planning Section looks at the staffing needs for the ACS, and determines staffing sources. An assessment is made as to whether SMRT personnel will be used. Planning begins the process for acquiring those resources.

18. The Planning Section begins to look at the needs for operating the site for the first 12 hour period.

19. Operations and Logistics Chiefs confer to refine the layout of the physical structure of the ACS, including the traffic flow pattern in and out of the site.

20. The Public Information Officer begins to gather information, and sets up a media location at the ACS perimeter.
TYPICAL SEQUENCE FOR GETTING AN ACS OPERATIONAL

21. All personnel consult pre-designated checklists for tasks and responsibilities of their particular area.

22. The Medical Director and Triage Officer obtain the latest information from the hospitals as to their capacity for accepting patients. Additionally, communication takes place with the scene medical personnel to obtain an updated status on patient numbers, injuries, etc.

23. Logistics Chief and Communications Officer establish the communications plan, and distribute radios for internal communications. Additionally, a list of phone numbers for personnel and agencies is formulated and distributed.

24. Finance / Administration establishes a staff check-in / check-out procedure.

25. The Planning Section establishes a patient check-in, tracking, and check-out procedure.

26. The Logistics Section works to acquire food and beverage supplies for ACS patients and staff.

27. Initial patients begin arriving at the ACS.


29. The Liaison Officer, along with Logistics and other lead staff personnel, interact with and assign other agency personnel work areas within the ACS.

30. The Planning Section continues assessment of the need for additional personnel, and works to acquire the necessary staffing for the ACS. Additionally, a staffing schedule for future operational periods is established and disseminated to personnel.

31. All urgent or critical patients are transferred to the hospital as soon as possible.

32. The Public Information Officer prepares a briefing on the status of the ACS.

33. The Finance / Administration Section develops a list of staff personnel assigned to the site.

34. The Planning Section develops a list of patients being treated at the site.

35. The Reunification Officer establishes an area and a process to provide information to family members of people being treated in the ACS.

NOTE

* It should be noted that feedback from several exercises involving the use of ACSs has indicated that a “surge within a surge” of patients often occurs at Step 27. In other words, the initial surge of patients into an ACS can be as large and as overwhelming as the initial surge of patients at hospitals. As such, it will be important for the local jurisdiction to plan for this, and ensure that this eventuality is covered. Given the “round the clock” coverage of most emergency medical systems, it will be important that this component (including the EMS emergency response agencies) is prepared to ramp up service quickly. The particular need, with many people arriving all at once, will be expanded triaging capabilities. It may even be necessary to stand up more than one ACS to handle the patient load. The Planning Section should monitor this closely, and provide guidance to the ACS Incident Commander on the need for additional facilities.
**ACS Activation**

**Typing Matrix**

A number of different scenarios will drive the need for an ACS. Some considerations for the type of ACS required include:

1. Term of operation (long, medium, short, MCI extension)
2. Anticipated duration (in hours) of ACS operation
3. Nature of the disaster
4. Level of resources required
5. Facility type needed
6. Number of staff that will be required
7. Medical teams needed
8. Appropriate organizational structure needed
9. Logistics required

This ACS Typing Matrix provides insight into the various levels of ACS operation, resources needed, patient numbers, and timeframes involved.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>TYPE 4 ACS</th>
<th>TYPE 3 ACS</th>
<th>TYPE 2 ACS</th>
<th>TYPE 1 ACS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCI RESPONSE - EXTENSION</td>
<td>SHORT TERM</td>
<td>MEDIUM TERM</td>
<td>LONG TERM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 8 HOURS</td>
<td>8 - 24 HOURS</td>
<td>16 - 36 HOURS</td>
<td>&gt; 36 HOURS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 500 PATIENTS</td>
<td>&gt; 500 PATIENTS</td>
<td>&gt; 1000 - &lt; 1500 PATIENTS</td>
<td>&gt; 1500 PATIENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE NATURES: transportation accident building collapse industrial accident</td>
<td>EXAMPLE NATURES: bomb burn blast decontamination situation</td>
<td>EXAMPLE NATURES: decontamination situation radiological biological</td>
<td>EXAMPLE NATURES: Pan Flu significant respiratory major disaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGISTICS: Single SMRT</td>
<td>LOGISTICS: Multiple SMRTs Regional assets</td>
<td>LOGISTICS: Multiple SMRTs Regional assets State assets</td>
<td>LOGISTICS: Federal assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEAMS: Local Regional SMRT</td>
<td>TEAMS: Local Regional SMRT</td>
<td>TEAMS: Local Regional SMRT</td>
<td>TEAMS: Local Regional SMRT / DMAT Hospital staff Non-traditional medical personnel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Timing
To be of greatest value, an ACS should be able to be initiated within one to three hours after the decision has been made to establish a site. While this may seem ambitious, the site can certainly be opened in such a timeframe even if it does not have all of the components in place. In other words, an ACS can be opened quickly, and then rapidly built to assemble all of the necessary personnel, equipment, and procedures for “full mode” operation. Additionally, if possible, it would help if agencies who will be responding to an ACS assembled their response resources at their own agency, and then reported to the ACS. This will limit confusion at the ACS when multiple agencies are summoned for assistance.

Throughput
The number of patients generated by an incident will, of course, depend on the magnitude of the event. Research indicates that communities should prepare to implement ACSs to manage a large number of casualties, and keep hospitals from being overwhelmed with patients. As such, an ACS should be prepared to treat from 10 to 50 patients per hour, or 120 to 600 patients over a 12 hour period.* If a single ACS is inadequate to deal with this level of throughput (which may be likely if significant decontamination or lengthy treatment becomes a reality), then multiple ACSs may have to be opened. It should be remembered that the number of patients that can be decontaminated, triaged, assessed, and treated in a given period of time is directly proportional to the number of personnel staffing the ACS. This makes it critically important for planning and operational managers to foster an immediate response of a large number of ACS personnel so that more than a sufficient number of people are rapidly in place to process and treat patients.

*It should be noted that non-ambulatory patients will slow down throughput, thus reducing the number of “patients per hour” treated. Numbers will also vary according to resources available with small/rural operations trending towards the lower end of the scale, and large/urban operations trending towards the upper end of the scale. The estimated throughput is also based on the provision of “minimal” treatment (treatment of green-tagged patients).

ACS ESTABLISHMENT

Patient Criteria
The scope of an incident will determine what types of patients will be treated at an ACS. While the implementation of a Type 1 ACS (see ACS Typing Matrix) might necessitate the treatment of more serious illnesses and injuries, most situations will result in the following kind of patients being treated at an ACS:

- Green-tagged patients
- People who do not have critical injuries
- Psycho-physiological patients (no physical injuries)
- People who “self admit” themselves to an ACS for minor care
- Patients sent to an ACS by a hospital to free up space for more critically injured patients
- Patients who need to be decontaminated prior to transport to a hospital

Again, the exception would be patients who are red-tagged or yellow-tagged, who cannot be immediately transported to a hospital from the scene. This type of situation would arise in an extremely overwhelming incident where hospitals are already inundated with patients. The ACS would have to assess and treat these categories of patients until a hospital is ready to accept them.

Considerations
Factors that need to be considered by emergency management and health officials in making the decision to open up an ACS include:

1. The size and magnitude of the incident.
2. Number of expected casualties.
3. Geographic distance from the scene to the hospitals.
4. Duration of expected decontamination, triage, treatment, and transport processes.
5. Degree of patient decontamination required.
6. Length of time to get an ACS operational.
7. Current status of the hospitals, and the number/rate of patients that can be accepted by primary healthcare facilities.
8. Need to provide decontamination and medical care to patients within a reasonable time period.
9. The need for an ACS if the hospitals are impacted by the incident, either directly or via contamination.

Facility Selection
The selection of a building or site for an ACS will be dependent upon the type of ACS needed, as well as the availability of structures or sites in a given community. Key physical aspects of an ACS should include:

1. A facility large enough to accommodate ACS components, including the operational aspects of decontamination, triage, and treatment, as well as logistical aspects such as receiving, storage, and distribution.
2. Parking areas to accommodate ambulances, staff personnel vehicles, law enforcement vehicles, and other logistics related vehicles.
3. Good ingress and egress from the site.
4. Water and sewer connections.
5. Restrooms and shower facilities.
6. Adequate electrical power and a backup generator.
7. Air conditioning and heating, including a HVAC system that can be sectored off to avoid cross contamination.
8. Internal and external communication systems, including a public address system, telephones, and data capabilities.
9. Ability to secure the facility or site.
10. Storage areas for logistical needs.
11. Administrative space, preferably with chairs, tables, etc.
12. Resistance to becoming easily contaminated (floor type, etc.).
13. An area conducive to food preparation and/or food distribution.
14. An open area that could serve as a landing zone for helicopters.

Facility Options
Selection of a facility will be largely dependent upon the availability of structures or areas in a given community. Possible sites for selection include:
1. Convention centers
2. Churches
3. Schools and Colleges
4. Airport hangers
5. Sports facilities or stadiums
6. Community or recreation halls
7. Medical buildings
8. Fitness centers
9. Closed hospitals or nursing homes
10. Government buildings
11. Fairgrounds
12. Skating rinks
13. Open warehouses
14. Hotels or motels
15. Military installations or National Guard Armories
16. Open area for tent setup

In some communities there may not be a wide selection of buildings available for hosting an ACS. Some facilities, while they may be appealing because they meet various logistical criteria, may not be the best choice because of the disruption that would be caused, or because of the danger of closure after an incident due to contamination. For example, a school may seem like a good choice for an ACS, but if an event becomes prolonged, it would interfere with classes, and there might be concerns about residual contamination. As mentioned in the planning guidelines for an ACS, it would be prudent to pre-identify structures as potential sites so issues surrounding their use could be addressed before an incident occurs.

Care should be taken not to utilize a facility that is already under a MOU with another agency for use during a disaster situation. An example would be a facility that is pre-designated as a public shelter during times of emergency or disaster.

Additional Options for Ancillary Sites
One consideration for situations where a Type 1 ACS is opened, and medical conditions of the red- or yellow-tagged patients need to be handled outside of a hospital (due to overwhelming surge), would be to make use of such facilities as “day surgery” or “outpatient” clinics to augment the ACS. Even veterinary hospitals have been successfully pressed into service during disaster situations. These facilities will, right from the start, be more like actual hospital facilities than other sites that might be selected.

Another option would be to make use of “mobile surge” hospitals that provide sophisticated medical capabilities in a mobile fashion through the use of specially designed and equipped eighteen-wheel trucks. These types of resources should be identified in pre-incident planning so they can be summoned in rapid fashion should the need arise. These intensive care type units typically have six beds with pre-op and post-op facilities, and can serve as temporary clinics, as needed.

Optional or ancillary sites would include, but would not be limited to:
1. Veterinary hospitals
2. Day surgery or outpatient clinics
3. Closed or minimal population nursing homes
4. Acute care facilities
5. Mobile surge hospitals
6. Other care facilities already outfitted for medical care
7. Tents (given Florida’s weather conditions, if this option is used, the tents must be environmentally controlled)
ACS ORGANIZATION

Emergency Management

In the state of Florida, large-scale emergency and disaster response is organized under Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and utilizes emergency management for the coordination of resources. Thus, the activation of an ACS will be a function of emergency management, with input from key disciplines including health, fire, EMS, and law enforcement. Since the LEOC will likely be activated for an event that precipitates the need for an ACS, the key players should already be assembled in the LEOC under their ESF categories, and should be available to initiate and support the operation of an ACS.

To further organize for utilizing ACSs in a community, it is recommended that local emergency management form a task group made up of the key stakeholders and constituent groups to develop the local plan. The plan, once developed, should be exercised either as a stand-alone drill, or as part of a larger disaster response exercise.

Organizational Structure

To establish and operate an ACS, a structured approach must be used that encompasses all key components of organization. A proven system, especially during times of emergency or disaster, is the incident command system (ICS). This approach also encompasses the concept of “unified command”, which is important when more than one discipline (usually health, fire, law enforcement) has a major stake in the incident at hand.

In following the standardized ICS organizational structure, an ACS would have both Command Staff and General Staff positions. Positions assigned in the Command Staff section would include:

- ACS Incident Commander
- ACS Safety Officer
- ACS Liaison Officer
- ACS Public Information Officer
- ACS Medical Director

Lead positions in the General Staff section would include:

- ACS Planning Chief
- ACS Operations Chief
- ACS Logistics Chief
- ACS Finance / Administration Chief

Additional positions in the General Staff section, depending upon the scale of the operation, would include (but not be limited to):

- Decontamination Unit Leader (Operations)
- Triage Unit Leader (Operations)
- Treatment Unit Leader (Operations)
- Transportation Unit Leader (Operations)
- Security Unit Leader (Operations)

- Morgue Unit Leader (Operations)
- Medical Intelligence Unit Leader (Planning)
- Laboratory Unit Leader (Planning)
- Patient Tracking and Records Unit Leader (Planning)
- Staffing Unit Leader (Planning)
- Credentialing Unit Leader (Planning)
- Volunteer Resources Unit Leader (Planning)
- Reunification Unit Leader (Planning)
- Resources Unit Leader (Logistics)
- Communications Unit Leader (Logistics)
- Ground Transportation Unit Leader (Logistics)
- Facilities Unit Leader (Logistics)
- Food Unit Leader (Logistics)
- Supply Unit Leader (Logistics)
- Cost Unit Leader (Finance/Administration)
- Procurement Unit Leader (Finance/Administration)

Implementation of certain positions will be dependent upon the magnitude of the incident. In less severe incidents, some positions may not be needed while major incidents may require “deputy” positions for 24/7 coverage. The ACS Incident Commander has the latitude to expand, shrink, or modify the organizational structure of the ACS but should stay within the guidelines of the system for consistency and standardization. The sample structure shown on the next page does not include Branches or Divisions/Groups, but in a large ACS, they may be necessary (see organizational chart on page 13).

Guidance

National Incident Management System - Given that agencies throughout the state of Florida have adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and that incidents may rise to the level whereby agencies from local, state, and federal agencies may be working together, local plans should adopt, incorporate, and follow the NIMS.

Florida Incident Field Operations Guide - The Florida Incident Field Operations Guide (FOG) has been developed to provide an “in the field” reference guide for emergency response agencies throughout Florida. Chapter 10 is directly applicable to ACS operations and should be referenced when an ACS is established (see link in Appendix Section C).
# INCIDENT COMMANDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMAND STAFF</th>
<th>GENERAL STAFF</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safety Officer</td>
<td>Planning Chief</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liaison Officer</td>
<td>Operations Chief</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Information Officer</td>
<td>Logistics Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS Medical Director</td>
<td>Finance / Administration Chief</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# GENERAL STAFF

## PLANNING CHIEF
- Laboratory Unit Leader
- Medical Intelligence Unit Leader
- Staffing Unit Leader
- Credentialing Unit Leader
- Reunification Unit Leader
- Volunteer Resources Unit Leader
- Patient Tracking / Records Unit Leader

## OPERATIONS CHIEF
- Triage Unit Leader
- Decontamination Unit Leader
- Security Unit Leader
- Transportation Unit Leader
- Morgue Unit Leader
- Treatment Unit Leader
- Physicians
- Nurses
- Certified Nursing Assistants
- Emergency Medical Technicians
- Respiratory Therapists
- Paramedics
- Professional Assistants
- Medical Clerks
- Medical Assistants

## LOGISTICS CHIEF
- Resources Unit Leader
- Ground Transportation Unit Leader
- Communications Leader
- Facilities Unit Leader
- Supply Unit Leader
- Food Unit Leader

## FINANCE / ADMIN. CHIEF
- Cost Unit Leader
- Procurement Unit Leader
Position Responsibilities
Each position in the organizational structure of an ACS will have specific responsibilities. During the planning phase, jurisdictions should pre-identify key personnel who qualify to fill each position. It is especially important that the Command Staff and General Staff lead positions be filled with people who are decisive, can take charge of their particular area of responsibility, and who will be proactive in getting the ACS operational quickly and effectively. Specific duties for each position need to be developed so that prepackaged checklists can be created, and included in ACS “Command Go Packs.”

Command Staff
ACS Incident Commander
The ACS Incident Commander is responsible for directing the ACS operation. This includes top decision making duties, and directing the leadership team. The Incident Commander is responsible for assigning trained personnel to fill Command Staff and General Staff positions in the command system. The Incident Commander is charged with the overall management of the ACS.

ACS Medical Director
The ACS Medical Director is responsible for providing medical direction, and top level medical decision making for the ACS. The position not only works in the Command Staff to provide guidance, but also plays a key role in the Operations Section through the provision of medical direction to personnel.

ACS Safety Officer
The job of the ACS Safety Officer is to monitor the ACS for safety issues, and to mitigate any safety deficiencies to prevent harm to patients or response personnel. Practices and procedures being used are monitored for safety compliance, and additional safety personnel are deployed to assist the Safety Officer, as needed, in monitoring hazard areas such as decontamination stations, triage areas, etc.

ACS Liaison Officer
The establishment and operation of an ACS will require cooperation and coordination among a number of different agencies. The ACS Liaison Officer serves as the coordinator to address various participating agency needs, and fosters the “linkages” that must be addressed in the operation of an ACS.

ACS Public Information Officer
When an ACS is established, it will be a media event. Media will be seeking information on all aspects of the ACS service, so it is crucial to have an ACS Public Information Officer in place to address their needs. Additionally, there will be information that the Command Staff of the ACS desires to get out to the public and it will be the job of the Public Information Officer to see that this information is properly disseminated. Also, if a Joint Information Center (JIC) is created for a large-scale incident, the ACS PIO should be included.

General Staff
ACS Operations Chief
The Operations Chief is responsible for overseeing the operational aspects of an ACS. This includes directing the decontamination, triage, treatment, and transport of patients, as well as working with the Medical Director to ensure that patient care is facilitated, and to address security issues.

ACS Planning Chief
The Planning Chief is responsible for referencing and implementing the ACS Plan. This position looks ahead to future operational periods to assess the staff and material needs of running the ACS. The Planning Chief oversees medical intelligence, staffing, credentialing, and technical specialists.

ACS Logistics Chief
The Logistics Chief is responsible for acquiring the goods and services to establish and keep an ACS running. The position oversees such functions as ACS equipment deployment, feeding, ground transportation, supplies ordering, and facilities maintenance.

ACS Finance/Administration Chief
The Administration/Finance Chief is responsible for the documentation and cost aspects of the ACS. The position is responsible for accounting for personnel hours, tracking costs, facilitating the purchase of goods and services required to run the ACS, and facilitating the state and Federal reimbursement processes.

Additional Positions
Decontamination Unit Leader (Operations)
The Decontamination Unit Leader oversees the decontamination process, including the establishment of decon stations, decontamination of patients, protection of personnel, control of runoff, and disposal of or decon equipment.

Triage Unit Leader (Operations)
The Triage Unit Leader oversees the triage and re-triage of patients arriving at the ACS, the proper tagging of patients, and the movement of patients to appropriate treatment areas, or to the Transportation Unit for transport to the hospital.

Treatment Unit Leader (Operations)
The Treatment Unit Leader oversees the treatment of patients, the separation of patients into appropriate areas, and all elements of patient care. The Treatment Officer works closely with the Medical Director in coordinating patient care.

Transportation Unit Leader (Operations)
The Transportation Unit Leader oversees the transport of patients to hospital facilities, and maintains contact with hospitals so that patient loads are properly distributed among receiving facilities.
Security Unit Leader (Operations)
The Security Unit Leader is responsible for overseeing all of the security issues associated with the operation of the ACS. This includes coordinating the efforts of law enforcement personnel, ensuring internal security, protecting patients and staff, securing the perimeter of the ACS, and carrying out the details identified in the Security section of the plan located on pages 24-25.

Morgue Unit Leader (Operations)
The Morgue Unit Leader is responsible for the establishment and operation of a temporary morgue at the ACS and will coordinate the efforts of additional mortuary resources summoned to the ACS.

Medical Intelligence Unit Leader (Planning)
The Medical Intelligence Unit Leader is responsible for acquiring and processing medical information for the ACS. This would include specifics about materials people have been exposed to, what specialized procedures need to be used, what lab testing results indicate, and what actions need to be taken once an agent is identified (if the incident involves terrorism with a resultant exposure).

Laboratory Unit Leader (Planning)
The Laboratory Unit Leader is responsible for overseeing all lab submittals and reports. While the routine ACS patient will not normally generate a need for lab work, more involved incidents where a higher level of triaged patients are treated may require lab work.

Patient Tracking/Records Unit Leader (Planning)
The Patient Tracking/Records Unit Leader is responsible for tracking the patient in and out of the ACS, and for creating patient records.

Staffing Unit Leader (Planning)
The Staffing Unit Leader is responsible for forecasting the need for ACS staffing, identifying staffing sources, requesting personnel, and assigning personnel to specific areas.

Credentialing Unit Leader (Planning)
The Credentialing Unit Leader is responsible for seeing that all personnel operating at the ACS are properly credentialed. This includes both paid and volunteer positions.

Volunteer Resources Unit Leader (Planning)
The Volunteer Resources Unit Leader is responsible for overseeing and coordinating the volunteer resources that are used in the operation of an ACS.

Reunification Unit Leader (Planning)
The Reunification Unit Leader is responsible for establishing and operating the Reunification Center, and for seeing that tasks associated with releasing people from the ACS are properly carried out.

Communications Unit Leader (Logistics)
The Communications Unit Leader is responsible for facilitating communications at the ACS. This includes acquiring, distributing, and tracking all communications equipment, setting up communications systems, developing a communications plan, and providing personnel with contact information and procedures.

Ground Transportation Unit Leader (Logistics)
The Ground Transportation Unit Leader is responsible for handling transportation issues for the ACS, exclusive of medical transportation that is arranged by the Transportation Officer in Operations.

Facilities Unit Leader (Logistics)
The Facilities Unit Leader is responsible for overseeing the physical setup of the ACS, working with building/property representatives to maintain the facilities, and for seeing that the facility is returned to its original status when the ACS is demobilized.

Food Unit Leader (Logistics)
The Food Unit Leader is responsible for securing and distributing food and beverages to patients, and to ACS staff.

Supply Unit Leader (Logistics)
The Supply Unit Leader is responsible for acquiring and distributing all of the supplies and services necessary for ACS operation.

Cost Unit Leader (Finance/Administration)
The Cost Unit Leader is responsible for tracking all of the expenses incurred by the ACS, and for assisting the Finance/Administration Chief in handling ACS cost-related issues.

Procurement Unit Leader (Finance/Administration)
The Procurement Unit Leader works with personnel in the Logistics Section to properly acquire and pay for all goods and services utilized by the ACS.

Medical Personnel
The operation of an ACS will require a cadre of medical professionals, especially if the ACS is a Type 2 or a Type 1 operation. Positions that will be needed include, but are not limited to:

- Medical Director
- Physicians
- Nurses
- Nursing Assistants
- Physician Assistants
- Nurse Practitioners
- Paramedics
- Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners
- Emergency Medical Technicians
- Medical Assistants
- Respiratory Therapists
- Clerical Staff

The number of each position will be dependent upon the type of ACS established, as it relates to the scope of the incident. Staffing calculations are made by the Planning Section.
These positions will function in the Operations Section under the direction of the ACS Medical Director, the Operations Chief, and the Treatment Unit Leader.

**General and Volunteer Personnel**

There will be a number of tasks to be completed in each of the General Staff command areas. Personnel will be needed to handle logistical tasks, administrative duties, and a multitude of general jobs associated with establishing and operating an ACS. Staffing will come from a number of different agencies, and will be coordinated by the Planning Section. A good source for many of these positions will be volunteer agencies, associations/organizations, and single volunteer resources. As with all positions in the ACS organizational structure, volunteers will have to be registered and tracked as they carry out their work at the ACS. Section leaders should identify how many people they will need in their particular section so that the Planning Section can arrange for the necessary number of people to carry out the tasks. Florida’s State Emergency Response and Volunteers (SERVFL) system will be a source for identifying health professional volunteers.

**Staffing**

A key issue in the establishment and operation of an ACS is staffing. Initial staffing for an incident will likely come from EMS, which is part of the initial “first response” contingent to an incident, or personnel from adjacent jurisdictions who can be summoned via mutual aid.

Given the fact that EMS responders, either fire department or private sector ambulance companies, provide service “around the clock,” they are a source of staffing for getting an ACS operational in a short timeframe. (The State Fire Marshal/Florida Fire Chiefs Association Statewide Emergency Response Plan is designed to respond resources in an “immediate to one hour” timeframe.) These people will be augmented by County Health Department personnel, specialized medical response teams, and hospital emergency department personnel. As the duration of an ACS increases, it is likely that State Medical Response Teams or Disaster Medical Assistance Teams will be called in to provide service. If the ACS becomes a Type 2 or Type 1 operation of longer duration, additional hospital staff will need to be included in the staffing plan. During incidents of extremely long duration, or when multiple ACSs are in place, non-traditional medical staffing, including a number of volunteer personnel, will be needed. One key step that jurisdictions need to take is addressing the needs of health care workers and their families so that personnel can concentrate on serving others in need during a disaster.

One answer to the staffing dilemma may be for a jurisdiction to have prearranged agreements with health care providers (all types) to commit to supply a specified number of personnel when an ACS is activated.

It should also be noted that mutual aid can be utilized to supply staffing when a jurisdiction or region has sustained a major incident. If, however, the incident has impacted a number of areas, or is a terrorism incident that causes secondary impacts to other areas, it may be difficult to obtain resources from these other sources.

A key element in staffing an ACS will be relief personnel, especially if an ACS becomes an operation of extended duration. It may even be necessary to establish shifts at the ACS so that personnel can rotate in and out of the facility according to a schedule.

**Staffing Sources**

Key groups that would provide staffing at different stages of an ACS include:

- Fire department and EMS personnel
- Private ambulance companies
- County health department personnel
- Specialized local and regional response teams
- State Medical Response Teams
- Hospital emergency department personnel
- Medical Reserve Corps
- Local nursing and allied health students
- Volunteers including Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs)

In large-scale incidents that involve federal assets:

- Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
- Public Health Commissioned Corps
- Military or Military Reserve Units

To fill general assistance positions on a voluntary basis, a number of volunteer organizations, including the Salvation Army and American Red Cross, could be called upon to help.

**Health and Medical Staffing Levels**

While various types of positions in the command structure will be needed to operate an ACS, none is more critical than the health and medical staffing that will actually triage, assess, and treat patients. Studies suggest that specific health and medical staffing for an ACS (per 50 beds for a 12 hour shift) should include:

- 1 Physician
- 1 Physician Assistant
- OR 1 Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner
- 1 Respiratory Therapist
- 1 Case Manager
- 1 Social Worker
- 2 Medical Clerks
- 2 Housekeepers
- 2 Patient Transporters
- 4 Emergency Medical Technicians
- 4 Medical Assistants
- 6 Paramedics
- 6 Registered Nurses or Licensed Practical Nurses

(see link in Appendix Section C)
Credentialing

As cited in the Staffing section of this plan (page 16), acquiring an adequate number of medical professionals to staff an ACS in a disaster situation may be quite challenging. As such, there may be a variety of standard, non-standard, and out-of-state personnel being utilized to cover staffing shortage. It will be necessary to ensure that these individuals are properly qualified and credentialed for the work they will be asked to do. A credentialing process must then be in place with local access capability by ACS administrative personnel. Included will be standards and guidelines recommended by the U.S. Health and Human Services Administration for the Advanced Registration of Volunteer Healthcare Professionals (ESAR-VHP) program (http://www.phe.gov/esarvhp/pages/default.aspx) on a statewide and nationwide basis.

At a minimum, the credentialing process should be able to verify the following information:

- Name
- Address and contact information
- Agency affiliation
- Licensure
- Level of training
- Level of experience
- Any pending legal action
- Qualification for assigned task

Training

In order for an ACS to open and operate smoothly, it is essential that personnel be trained in a variety of subjects. Fortunately, much of the training overlaps existing training requirements associated with terrorism response preparations. The U.S. Health and Human Services Hospital Preparedness Program can serve as a guide in this area. Training that would be beneficial to those operating an ACS includes (but is not limited to):

- Responding to biological, chemical, and radiological events
- Responding to bomb, burn, blast events
- Incident Command and the NIMS (multiple levels and classes)
- Risk communication
- Treating special populations
- Patient decontamination and triage
- Personal protective equipment
- Hospital Staff Core Competencies for Disaster Preparedness
- Training for specific positions within the Incident Command System

Facilities Layout

The layout of an ACS will, of course, be dependent upon the typing classification (see ACS Typing Matrix on page 9), and the physical characteristics of the building or site chosen. In laying out an ACS, Logistics Section personnel should plan for the following components:

- Incident Command Post
- Perimeter security
- Security checkpoint
- Arrival area
- Parking area
- Operations Section area
- Gross decontamination area
- Detailed or “fine” decontamination area
- Triage area
- Treatment area
- Food preparation and feeding area
- Staff rest / sleeping areas
- Planning Section area
- Finance/Administration Section area
- Investigation interview area
- Public Information Officer and media area
- Logistics Section area
- Logistical storage area
- Communications area
- Reunification area

Since both patients and ACS staff will likely be unfamiliar with the ACS host facility, it will be important for the Logistics Section to develop extensive signage within the ACS to provide directions, and to identify of key areas.
响应队伍和资源

在努力应对恐怖袭击事件和“所有灾害”类型灾难时，佛罗里达已经开发了（或拥有）一系列紧急响应队伍和资源。此外，除了当地、区域和互助资源外，这些队伍/资源可能在ACS操作中发挥关键作用。其中包括：

- ACS设备，由SMRTs维护
- 大规模伤亡拖车
- 城市搜索和救援团队
- 危险品响应团队
- 灾难医学响应团队
- 军民支持团队
- 事件管理团队
- 公共信息响应团队
- 佛罗里达事件派遣团队
- 州医学响应团队
- 行为健康响应团队
- 佛罗里达紧急mortuary操作响应系统团队
- 紧急电台cache
- 紧急灾难通信单位
- 灾害社区健康评估团队
- 州应急响应团队
- 其他关键资源

作为规划过程的一部分，司法管辖区应确定应遵循的程序和使用这些资源的联系人。

消毒

其中重要的一环是在处理恐怖袭击事件时，包括受污染的患者，是消毒过程。事实上，这可能是首先启动ACS的第一个原因，1）消毒患者的步骤是治疗过程中的一个关键步骤，2）重要的是，主要医疗设施不会被污染，这样他们才能继续工作。

步骤在消毒过程中必须包括：

1. 正确识别污染物。
2. 保护紧急医疗工作者免受污染。
3. 获得进行消毒所需的适当设备。
4. 确保受污染的患者可以继续工作。
5. 适当消毒患者。
6. 建立一个消毒程序，可以将患者从“热点”区域运输到分拣、治疗和运输区域。
7. 提供隐私，包括在ACS和主要医疗设施内对患者进行性别隔离。
8. 保持水温在可接受的范围内，不增加老年或特殊需要患者的医学问题。
9. 在必要时进行多次消毒。
10. 保持人们在大规模的消毒过程中移动，以便不会出现瓶颈，从而快速消毒大量患者。
11. 控制排水或副产品的污染。
12. 对于可能成为污染源的医疗设施，包括治疗和运输区域。
13. 对可能污染的衣物及装备（如PPE），包括消毒过程中使用的材料进行消毒。
14. 实验室检测可疑的污染物。

佛罗里达，通过其国内安全资金策略，已经标识并配备了消防部门的危险品处理团队。许多消防部门也在培训其他人员，以便有额外的单位，除了危险品队伍外，能够执行这些任务。

鉴于大多数消毒过程需要大量水，可能产生污染水，佛罗里达州环境保护局应被要求协助大型消毒过程。

除了大型消毒外，危险品处理团队或其它指派的人员还需建立一个区域，以进行精细或详细消毒。

由于大多数消毒过程需要大量水，可能导致含有污染物的水，佛罗里达州环境保护局应被要求协助大型消毒过程。
Decontamination Process Diagrams

**SINGLE CORRIDOR**

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<th>INCIDENT SITE</th>
<th>PATIENT DECONTAMINATION AREA</th>
<th>WIND DIRECTION</th>
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<td>AMBULATORY &amp; NON-AMBULATORY</td>
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**DOUBLE CORRIDOR**

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<td>HOT ZONE</td>
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Triage
To deal with a large surge of patients, and to keep the process as simple as possible, the Simple Triage Rapid Treatment (START) and the JumpSTART systems of triage are annexed to this plan (see Appendix D). It is recommended that response agencies utilize these triage protocols because they provide for a common recognized standard, they are easy to use, and they are supported logistically by most first response agencies and hospitals throughout the state of Florida.

Using this system, patients will be triaged into one of the categories detailed at right.

(Patients who have been exposed to substances involved in a terrorism incident need to be monitored closely, as they may develop delayed symptoms.)

Given the possibility of a deteriorating medical condition due to delayed reactions from some types of terrorism causal agents, it will be incumbent upon treatment personnel to monitor patients and to re-triage them accordingly as needed. Additionally, triage may need to be done several times; that is, on the scene, at the ACS, and at the hospital.

Utilizing the START and the JumpSTART systems will aid in triage standardization throughout Florida, and will also mesh with the Start 2 Finish system being utilized in most hospitals throughout the State.

The triage section at the ACS will need to:
1. Assess the triage that has been done at the incident scene prior to the patients being transported to the ACS.
2. Triage patients that have not previously been triaged, and re-triage those that have.
3. Use these systems and available kits to properly “tag” patients.
4. Use the START and the JumpSTART systems to classify the patients as RED, YELLOW, GREEN, OR BLACK.
5. Maintain contact with the incident scene Triage Officer for collaboration.
6. Take the necessary precautions, using PPE, so that they are not contaminated in the triage process.
7. Make accommodation for triaging not only patients arriving by ambulance from the incident scene, but also walk-ins, and patients who are sent from hospitals to the ACS.

NOTE: Personnel operating at an ACS should use the “color-coding” scheme identified in the Florida FOG for triage equipment and personnel identification.
The primary mission of an ACS is to decontaminate, triage, evaluate, and treat patients generated by a disaster. If feasible, patients in the red and yellow triage categories should be transported as soon as possible to a medical facility. (In the event of a widespread or large incident, these types of patients may have to receive some treatment at the ACS.) At a minimum, patients should be able to receive basic life support services (BLS) at an ACS, and preferably, some level of advanced life support services (ALS).

The treatment area should be set up so that staff and equipment resources are maximized. Barring unforeseen circumstances, this area should serve only to stabilize the patients, and then they should be transported to a hospital facility. If a large number of these types of patients is anticipated, the Logistics Section should arrange for more extensive equipment to be brought to the ACS including electrocardiogram (EKG) monitors, ventilators, monitoring equipment, and medications. Given the potential large number of patients that may have to be treated, the Medical Director may need to alter the standard of care to ensure that the highest level of medical care possible is delivered to the largest number of people possible.

The Treatment Section at the ACS will be responsible for:

- Assessing and treating patient illnesses and injuries.
- Creating specific areas within the treatment section for specific classifications of patients (red, yellow, green, isolation).
- Administration of antidotes.
- Monitoring vital signs, symptoms, and the patient’s condition.
- Stabilizing red- and yellow-tagged patients so that they can be transported to a hospital.
- Evaluating medication and medical allergy issues.
- Treating and, if possible, releasing patients with minor illnesses or injuries.
- Assisting patients with psychophysiologic problems.
- Assessing the need for, and then requesting specialized medical equipment for patient care.
- Addressing patients that require isolation.
- Treating red- and yellow-tagged patients if transport is delayed, or if the incident is of a magnitude that hospitals are unable to accept more patients.
- Re-triaging patients, given the possible delayed reaction to some causal agents.
- Providing BLS and, in some cases, ALS levels of service.
- Advising the Logistics Section on the need for additional beds or cots.
- Considering that there may be multiple agents or mechanisms of injury/illness involved. (ex. Bomb blast with a chemical agent release, or injuries sustained in a hurricane, and an outbreak of dysentery at a shelter.)

### TYPICAL ACS PATIENT SEQUENCE

1. An individual becomes a victim of a terrorism or “all hazards” emergency or disaster, and needs medical care.
2. The patient is rescued, and moved to triage area at the scene.
3. After quick triage, the patient, if necessary, is moved to a gross decontamination station, and goes through a decontamination process.
4. The patient is moved to the scene treatment area for stabilization.
5. If an antidote is needed, it is administered by scene Treatment Unit personnel.
6. The patient is moved to the scene transport area, and either transported to a hospital or to the ACS.
7. The patient arrives at the ACS.
8. The patient is logged into the ACS and is sent to the decontamination station, if necessary, and to the triage area to be re-triaged.
9. At the decontamination area, the patient’s belongings are bagged and either disposed of, if they are contaminated, or stored for return to the patient when he or she is released.
10. The patient is sent to Treatment Unit.
11. The patient is assessed, stabilized, and treated.
12. If medication is required, it is administered by Treatment Unit personnel.
13. Further patient information is obtained.
14. If the patient is cleared, they are sent to the reunification area to be released.
15. If the patient needs to be monitored, or needs further treatment, they are held in the treatment area and assigned a bed.
16. If the patient is a special needs patient, accommodations are made to assist them in whatever way is necessary.
17. If the patient is a minor, they are teamed up with their parent (if possible). If alone, attempts are made to contact immediate family. If they are to be held in the treatment area, they are assigned to a mental health counselor.
18. If the patient has arrived at the ACS with a pet, the pet is turned over to animal control for decontamination, is assessed and treated by a veterinarian, and is then sent to a pet holding area.
19. If the patient becomes a red or yellow triage category patient, they are assessed for transport priority, and sent to the transportation area.
20. If the patient succumbs to their injuries, they are moved to the temporary morgue.
21. If the patient is experiencing mental distress over the incident, they are held in the treatment area or sent to a counseling area in the ACS.
22. If the patient is in the green triaged category but still needs eventual attention at a hospital, they are retained in the treatment area until the hospital load is reduced and they are able to accept the patient.

23. If the patient is ready to be released at the reunification area, final information is obtained, they are provided with suitable garments, they are provided with information about the agent they were exposed to, they are given home care instructions, they are advised of ACS readmission procedures (if it becomes necessary), and they are given guidance on any follow-up care needed.

Patient Tracking and Charting
Patient tracking at an ACS is not unlike the process used for a mass casualty incident. At the very least, the triage tag system can be used to track patients until a more detailed process is implemented when administrative resources arrive at the ACS. Once that occurs, standardized patient tracking forms can be used for the duration of the patient’s stay at the ACS. However, since one of the challenges of a large-scale incident is the excessive number of patients generated, jurisdictions may want to utilize advanced technologies (EM Resource, EM Track, AIMS, etc.) to track patients. Whatever system is used, it needs to be expedient so that tracking does not delay patient care. Issues in patient tracking include:

1. Obtaining the necessary patient information.
2. Utilization of a standardized method of tracking.
3. Utilization of technology to simplify tracking.
4. Collecting, cataloging, storing, and securing patient belongings.
5. Retaining records, and tracking the patients if they are transferred to a hospital, or are released from the ACS.

For patients that remain at the ACS, medical personnel must officially document a patient’s status and obtain patient information.

Since an ACS may only be open long enough to properly decontaminate, triage, treat, and transport the patient to a hospital, charting may be delayed until a patient is seen at a hospital. If, on the other hand, the patient stays at the ACS for treatment, a chart must be kept to document the assessment and care that is provided. Administration personnel can begin the process early and then complete such charting at the out-processing point, or transfer the information to the hospital with the patient when they are transported.

While documentation is an important part of ACS administration, obtaining information should not interfere with rapid decontamination, triage, assessment, treatment, or transport of patients.

Behavioral Health
In disaster events, especially involving terrorism, people suffer mental distress. In a number of disasters, post-incident stress among victims has been an issue. This can be mild to severe and will make it necessary to have behavioral health counselors available at the ACS during prolonged operations. Additionally, there may be a need for critical incident stress debriefing (CISD) for personnel assigned to an ACS. Specialized teams have been developed for this purpose, and should be utilized as part of the support for ACS staff. ESF8 at the SEOC can be of assistance in marshaling behavioral health or CISD resources throughout the state.

Behavioral health counselors will also assist with pediatric patients who have been separated from their parents. Another aspect of mental health care that needs to be considered is pastoral care.

Special Needs Patients
During disaster situations, special shelters are often opened for special needs patients. Likewise, special needs patients (the elderly, handicapped, blind, pregnant women, etc.) may require treatment at an ACS. Issues that may need to be addressed include:

- Designated areas of the ACS that are handicapped-accessible.
- Specialized transportation capabilities.
- Specialized equipment, medication, and oxygen needs.
- Specialized medical personnel, and additional volunteers.
- Making the ACS more handicapped-accessible with portable ramps, portable showers, etc.
- Triaging some special needs patients into the red or yellow triage categories because of their special needs.

Pediatric Patients
Pediatric patients will require special care, especially if they are unaccompanied children who have been separated from their parents by the disaster. Considerations include:

- Specialized equipment.
- Pediatric Care specialists.
- Custody and legal issues relating to authorization for treating / transporting a minor.
- Emotional issues with children who have been separated from their parents by the disaster.
- The possibility of teaming adult patients and their child according to the highest triage level that one or the other receives.
- Notification of extended family members.
- Utilizing behavioral health workers to manage pediatric patients.
- Release of pediatric patients only to authorized persons.
Patients with Pets
People may have pets with them when they are impacted by a disaster and may even bring pets with them when they arrive at the ACS. As such, the local animal control office, Humane Society, and/or local veterinarians should be included in planning efforts so that they are ready to respond and assist during an incident. Issues that must be addressed include:
- How to track animal ownership.
- Housing of pets in portable cages or kennels.
- The possibility of having to decontaminate pets.
- Veterinary treatment of affected pets.
- Housing of animals belonging to people transferred to the hospital.
- Coordination of “service” animals.
- Safety and sanitary concerns.
- Food and water.
- Return of pets to their owners when they are released from the ACS.

Patient’s Belongings
One issue that must be addressed is the collection, cataloging, storing, securing, and return of patient’s belongings. In this plan, the task accrues to the Reunification Unit Leader located in the Planning Section. Items should be bagged and marked for storage, and later returned to the patients. Such items would include:
- Keys
- Cell phones
- Electronic devices
- Purses and wallets
- Clothing
- Shoes
- Jackets
- Jewelry
- Other items collected during admission to ACS

A procedure should also be in place to identify items that must be confiscated for evidence, or are destroyed/discarded in the decontamination process. If patients refuse to give up certain belongings, the Security Unit Leader should be contacted so that the patient can be checked for weapons, drugs, or other paraphernalia before entering the ACS. As part of the discharge briefing process, patients should be advised how to further clean items that are returned to them that did not have to be discarded in the decontamination process.

Medical Transportation
One of the first tasks that will accrue to the Transportation Unit Leader is establishing a link with the hospitals. While the hospitals should be aware of the incident in progress, once the contact is made, the hospitals must be advised of:
- The incident location
- The agent involved, primary injury mechanism, and chief patient complaints
- The purpose and location of the ACS
- What PPE hospital staff will need
- Number of anticipated patients

- Anticipated duration of the event
- Types of patients the ACS can receive back from the hospital

Most likely, patients who are transported to an ACS will arrive via ambulance, or in private vehicles. With some larger incidents, the scene Transportation Unit Leader may make arrangements for a large number of patients to be transported to the ACS by bus or other conveyance. Working with the Security Unit Leader and the Logistics Section Chief, the Operations Section will need to facilitate an orderly offloading of patients, and designate parking areas for private vehicles. Further, the vehicles that are used to transport patients from the scene, especially ones reused for additional trips to the ACS, may need to be decontaminated prior to being released from the ACS.

The ACS Transportation Unit Leader may need to arrange for various types of specialized transportation vehicles to transport patients to hospitals. Since most transports will be to a medical facility, ambulances would be the vehicle of choice, however, if an incident involves a large number of patients, alternative transportation methods may have to be employed.

Safety
One of the highest priorities in the operation of an ACS is safety. Under direction from the Safety Officer, safety issues that should be monitored include, but are not limited to:
- Safe decontamination procedures.
- Prevention of cross contamination of patients.
- Proper use of equipment, and PPE.
- Ensuring safe traffic flow, and vehicular operation within and around the ACS.
- Assessing the host facility for safety issues and seeing that deficiencies are corrected.
- Monitoring weather hazards.
- Seeing that safe patient loading and off-loading procedures are used.
- Enforcing proper safety procedures with the use of oxygen.
- Ensuring proper safety zones and procedures with helicopter operations.

Security
For the proper operation of an ACS, either in a field setting, temporary facility setting, or outside of a hospital, a strong security response will be required. Prearranged agreements should be in place with local law enforcement to provide security at an ACS. Because a community’s law enforcement resources may be committed to the scene of a terrorism (or other) incident, it will be important to include mutual aid resources in planning for ACS security so that all of the security issues can be covered.
There are several key tasks that will accrue to security personnel including:

1. **Protection from Ancillary Terrorism** – In a terrorism situation, the possibility exists for further terrorism at sites where victims of an initial terrorism act are being treated. Therefore, one of the key tasks for ACS security will be to safeguard patients and emergency care workers.

2. **Perimeter Security** – This includes establishing and maintaining control of the external perimeter, sweeping for secondary devices, coordinating security requirements of a temporary morgue with investigating law enforcement agencies and the chief medical examiner, verifying staff identification, monitoring quarantined private citizen vehicles, and controlling unauthorized access to the ACS.

3. **Internal Security** – This includes maintaining control of unruly and disruptive patients, dealing with perpetrators posing as patients, and facilitating patient flow through the ACS. Additional responsibilities include barricading “off-limits” portions of the ACS, and preventing unintentional cross-contamination. Additionally, a system of providing ACS workers with ID tags might be necessary to maintain internal security goals. Security will also need to obtain full sets of keys for the host facility, and will need to ensure the security of medications and antidotes.

4. **Traffic Control** – This includes establishing a flow of traffic in and around the ACS to facilitate patient arrival, security, and patient transport. Public works departments or response teams from local jurisdiction traffic engineering departments may be able to assist with traffic cones and barricades to help establish ACS traffic flow.

5. **Access Control** – In addressing the issue of access to an ACS, security personnel should establish separate entrance/exit points for patients and staff. ID cards should be checked and an internal ACS ID card system should be established if an incident is prolonged, such as a long duration Type 1 ACS operation. A decision will also need to be made (possibly based on whether the incident is or is not a terrorism incident) as to whether patients and/or their belongings will be subject to search prior to their entry into the ACS. Once patients leave the ACS, unless they are readmitted for treatment, they should not be allowed re-entry.

Incidents that occur, especially terrorism incidents, will require a significant response from law enforcement. They will not only have to respond to the scene of an incident, but will also be in demand to provide protective security in a variety of venues. As such, it will be important for planners to develop contingency plans for ACS security that includes the use of mutual aid, private security resources, and volunteers. Additionally, when making ACS site selection, strong consideration should be given to sites that provide “inherent” security such as facilities with controlled access, fencing, etc.

If the ACS elevates to the level whereby state or federal assistance is required, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Florida National Guard may have to be requested for assistance.

**Patient Questioning by Investigative Officers**

Especially in the event of a terrorism incident, law enforcement officials may find it necessary to interview or question patients about events. Obviously, patient care should not be jeopardized for investigations. The best solution would be for law enforcement officials to interview patients when they are out-processed. If, due to the urgency of the situation, officials need to interview patients immediately, the Security Unit Leader should work with Treatment Unit personnel to identify when and where questioning can take place. If possible, preliminary information should be gathered first to minimize the time a patient has to spend in an official interview. If a number of interviews are needed, a special interview room should be established as part of the ACS.

**Weather Issues**

Florida is subject to a variety of weather conditions. Some incidents, such as hurricanes, might be the reason an ACS has to be initiated in the first place. All personnel should remain cognizant of this fact and consider steps that must be taken. Included would be such issues as:

- Protection of patients from the elements, especially severe weather events.
- The impact of rain, cold, heat, high winds, and flooding on the ACS operation.
- Keeping ACS areas heated or cooled, as needed.
- Consideration of water and air temperature during decontamination.
- Structural soundness of the ACS facility.
- The impact of weather-related power outages.
- Specialized equipment needed to deal with weather issues.

**Ancillary Populations**

Those operating an ACS need to be aware of ancillary populations that may show up at their site and need to make plans to address their issues. This includes:

- Psychophysiological patients that feel they need treatment even though they may or may not have been directly impacted at the disaster scene.
- Patients who left the scene, and are now seeking medical care.
- People with non-incident related illnesses or injuries who might seek to use the ACS as an entry point into the health care system.
- Family and friends of people who have been transported to the ACS who are seeking information.

Previous experience in disasters shows that a rather large number of people with injuries and illnesses not related to the disaster will seek medical assistance at medical facilities opened for the emergency.
Temporary Morgue
Planning for an ACS should include the potential of dealing with fatalities. One of the first steps in organizing mortuary services for an ACS is to activate the Florida Emergency Mortuary Operations Response System (FEMORS). FEMORS’ mission is to assist and support the local District Medical Examiner’s Office, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, and other responding agencies, in the event of a mass fatality incident. If the scope of the incident increases to the level where federal resources are being used and the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) is activated, Disaster Mortuary Response Teams (DMORT) would then be part of the response assets. DMORTs are directed by the Disaster Mortuary Response Teams (DMORT) would then be part of the NDMS under ESF8 to provide victim identification and mortuary services. Teams are composed of:

- Funeral directors
- Medical Examiners
- Pathologists
- Forensic anthropologists
- Medical records technicians and transcribers
- Fingerprint specialists
- Forensic deontologists
- Dental assistants
- X-ray technicians
- Mental health specialists
- Computer professionals
- Administrative support staff
- Security and investigative personnel

Considerations for operating a temporary morgue include:
- Coordination with the local medical examiner’s office.
- Securing a refrigerated truck for body storage.
- Maintaining the “chain of custody” of the bodies.
- Maintaining the proper records, as required by law.
- Establishing procedures for the release of bodies to the local medical examiner.
- Coordination with local law enforcement agencies on investigation issues.

ACS LOGISTICS
Facilities Management
The Logistics Section is responsible for overseeing the management of ACS facilities. Considerations include:

- Housekeeping services.
- Trash collection and disposal.
- Monitoring HVAC systems to ensure operability and control so that cross contamination does not occur.
- Ensuring that electrical power and backup generators are available.
- Ensuring that adequate lighting is available for “around the clock” operation.
- Keeping the facility stocked with necessary supplies.
- Disinfecting rooms, apparatus, and equipment.
- Addressing maintenance issues that arise.
- Signage for each aspect of the ACS operation.
- Working with the Security Unit Leader to keep unused portions of the facility locked.

Communications
In any disaster one of the primary challenges is communication. This includes not only verbal communications between the various agencies and responders, but also with the public which needs to be well informed before, during, and after disaster situations. Considerations for optimizing communications for an ACS include:

1. Having a communications plan in place so that responders and hospitals can easily communicate during a disaster situation, and exchange information about patients and hospital patient loads.
2. Having communication centers set up with personnel contact lists, or preprogrammed automatic dialers, so that timely and proper notifications can be made.
3. Good communications procedures between the ACS, field incident command, and the LEOC to coordinate resources, and to help in initiating an ACS.
4. Utilizing base and portable radios that are included as part of state caches.
5. Making use of regional radio caches, the EDICS system, and state communications vans to augment communications.
6. Utilizing communications equipment that is available at the facility chosen to house the ACS.
7. Utilizing local government mobile communication centers. These units have a wide range of communications equipment including, in most cases, the ability to cross patch a variety of agencies for communications.
8. Utilizing satellite communications, especially in dealing with large-scale disasters that may affect other forms of communications.
10. Establishing and using Internet connection through Wi-Fi, air card, or satellite resources.
11. Use of software applications for information sharing.
12. Having the Public Information Officer linked with a Joint Information Center (JIC) that may be established for the precipitating incident.
13. Establishing communication links with the hospitals.
14. Communication with the public through the Public Information Officer to advise them of the ACS location, and the details about the services being provided. This will include the use of the media to disseminate key information.
15. Providing patients with the ability to make outgoing calls.
16. Ensuring that there are backup communications systems in place, in case primary means fail.
Public Information and Communication
Once the decision has been made to open an ACS, public information and communication become very important issues. The ACS Public Information Officer needs to address a number of related tasks including:

- Establishing a gathering area for the media.
- The development and dissemination of a press release about the ACS, including the establishment of scheduled briefings.
- Providing the media with requested information.
- Compliance with HIPAA regulations when talking about patients and patient care.
- Getting word out to the public on how to access care at an ACS and what types of patients are being accepted. This may include the implementation of an ACS “hotline.”
- The process to be followed in checking on family members being treated at the ACS.
- Acquiring additional assistance for handling public information tasks.
- Coordination with public information being released at the incident scene, through the LEOC or through the JIC, if one has been established.
- Coordination with the ACS Commander on information to be released, and seeing that the ACS authority figure gets face-to-face time with the media.

Specialized Equipment
While the SMRTs have been provided with the necessary equipment and supplies for a quick startup, additional resources will be needed if the ACS remains in service for any length of time. The Logistics Section will be responsible for securing the needed items and should, as part of the planning process, have agreements in place with private vendors to receive rapid service.

Personal Protective Equipment
It is essential that staff personnel have adequate personal protective equipment to keep them from being contaminated so that they can carry out their responsibilities.

Oxygen
One particularly acute item will be oxygen. Previous incidents that involved patient treatment, and/or the establishment of an ACS, indicate that a large amount of oxygen is required for patient support. This would include not only the oxygen itself but also oxygen units with appropriately-sized masks. While it is desirable that any patient requiring oxygen be transported to a hospital, there may be times when this is not possible. In such cases, the ACS should have the capability of providing some level of oxygen support to its patients.

Wheelchairs/Stretchers
Another important item for the ACS operation will be wheelchairs. These will be necessary to support the ambulation of patients to various locations within the ACS. This would include not only special needs patients, but also patients that are not able to ambulate due to their illness or injury. Additionally, stretchers may become necessary, not only for moving patients, but for serving as temporary beds until a patient can be transported.

Pharmaceuticals
While the need for pharmaceuticals should be somewhat limited, given the focus of an ACS being on treatment of green-tagged patients, there may be some need for these resources. Hospitals should be able to provide assistance with this, unless the incident is of the magnitude that state and federal support is needed to sustain the necessary level of pharmaceutical supplies.

Decontamination Support Items
In order to support the decontamination process, it will also be necessary to have specialized items on hand. This would include a drum for contaminated clothing, curtains for enhancing patient privacy, disposable gloves, sealable bags for contaminated item disposal, and scrubs or replacement garments for decontaminated patients.

Ambulance/Transport Unit
The Logistics Section should also arrange for an extra ambulance or transport unit to be stationed at the ACS. This unit should not be committed to routine transport duties, but rather held in reserve in the event that an emergency occurs at the ACS and immediate transportation of a patient or staff member is needed.

Portable Air Filtration System
To avoid cross contamination at an ACS, consideration should be given to securing portable filtration systems. Portable HEPA filter systems can be used to help with contamination issues in a number of scenarios. Additionally, ACS Logistics Section personnel should pay close attention to the HVAC system in chosen facilities to improve contamination control throughout the site.

Sanitation
It is critical that the Logistics Section provide for sanitation at an ACS. This would include restroom facilities, chemical toilets to augment toilets available in the host facility, hand-washing stations for staff and patients, the use of sharps containers, and the removal of waste products.

Strategic National Stockpile
If an incident rises to the level whereby federal assets are requested, resources from the CDC National Strategic Stockpile can be requested, including pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, airway maintenance items, IV maintenance equipment, and medical surgical items.

Forms
Various forms will help track key information in an ACS. Suggested forms that should be created and printed ahead of an incident include, but are not limited to:

- Patient Registration
- Patient Tracking
- Patients Belongings
- ACS Volunteer
- Memorandum of Agreement (Facility)
Out-Processing

Patients may receive treatment at an ACS, and never be transported to a hospital facility. There will come a time when they will be released from the ACS. As such, procedures need to be in place for this process when an ACS is initiated. Included would be:

- Communication with family members.
- Packaging any belongings for return to the patient.
- Finalizing patient records (with a copy being provided to the patient).
- Physically transferring the patient to a family member or caregiver.
- Obtaining release signatures.
- Counseling on what follow-up actions are needed.

Before patients are released, Administration/Finance Section personnel should make sure that they have obtained (at least) the following information:

- Patient name, address, and telephone number.
- Patient date of birth.
- Patient medical chart or triage tag number.
- An emergency contact number.
- Time and date of patient discharge from ACS.
- Patient signature that they are agreeing to be released from the ACS.

While these previous steps should be established for the release of a patient from an ACS, there are portions that would also apply to those being transferred to a hospital.

Reunification

Depending upon the scope of the ACS, ESF6 (Mass Care), may be initiated in the LEOC, or even the SEOC, to assist with some of the tasks associated with reunification.

Planning personnel should provide the patient with information including:

- Details about the agent they may have been exposed to.
- Signs and symptoms that would necessitate them obtaining further medical care or returning to the ACS.
- The process for re-entering the ACS, if necessary.
- Home care instructions.

To handle all of these tasks, a portion of the ACS needs to be identified as a reunification center. This will provide a location where:

- Patients can gather before they are released.
- Patients can be reunited with their families.
- Patients can ask questions and obtain further information about their exposure to an agent, and what follow-up care is necessary.
- Patients can talk with a counselor about mental distress issues.
- Patients can make a telephone call.
- People can obtain information about a family member who was transported to the ACS.
- Patients who will need transportation home from the ACS can make necessary arrangements.

Demobilization

When an incident is over, a number of steps must be taken to properly demobilize or “shut down” an ACS. In addition to the steps that must be taken to demobilize personnel, the following steps should be considered to “stand-down” an ACS:

- Release of all patients.
- Cleanup, including disposal of trash and items that cannot be reused.
- Removal of hazardous waste.
- Decontamination of equipment and the site itself.*
- Transfer of the temporary morgue to the local Medical Examiner’s Office.
- Packaging and storage of ACS supply items for future use.
- Arranging testing for residual contamination before a building or site is returned to its normal use.
- Return of equipment, personal property, and other items to their rightful owner, following a joint inspection of the facility.
- Returning site to original condition.
- Obtaining a signed “acceptance” document from the facility owner/manager.

*Note: Given the potential scope of a site decontamination process, this work may need to be assigned to a private concern who is equipped, trained, and certified to carry out such work.

Return of Facilities in a Decontaminated Condition

One of the most controversial issues in using a particular facility as an ACS, particularly in a biological or chemical exposure situation, is the potential for long-term contamination of the building. Fortunately, in addition to current standard methods of decontaminating a building, there are new technologies emerging that will enable a facility to be decontaminated easily. As part of the demobilization process of an ACS, the facility owner must be assured that the facility is completely decontaminated before it is returned to its original use. It will be the responsibility of the Logistics Section to see that the proper resources/services are acquired for decontaminating the host facility.
ACS FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Records
During the operation of an ACS, it will be necessary to keep a variety of records. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Information on patients processed.
- Credential information on assigned workers.
- Name and contact information of personnel.
- Costs associated with the ACS.
- Goods and services used in the operation of the ACS.
- Time sheets of all assigned personnel.
- Location information of patients who were transported from the ACS.
- Roster of patients released.

While a number of tasks associated with staffing accrue to the Planning Section, the Finance/Administration Section will be of great assistance in managing records for the ACS.

Finance and Costing
Funding for an ACS is a complicated issue. Costs associated with a Type 4, and possibly a Type 3 ACS, will, most likely, be a community issue; whereas a Type 2 or Type 1 ACS will likely be, at least partially, reimbursable given the proclivity for that level of activation to be captured by a state or federal disaster declaration. Under either scenario, it will be important to track all of the associated costs of the ACS including personnel, equipment, goods and services, and miscellaneous expenditures necessary for operation. The Costing Unit Leader will work closely with personnel in the Logistics Section to ensure that proper authorizations are received and that proper payment is made for all ACS expenditures. Tracking of orders, invoices, personnel time cards, etc. will be essential, especially when the ACS activation is part of a declared disaster process.

CONCLUSION
Development of a plan for the implementation of ACSs yet another important step in planning for the continued safety of Florida’s citizens and visitors. To achieve the goal of having such sites operational as quickly as possible in a disaster situation, a well thought out plan must be developed and adopted by the agencies at the local level. As can be seen in the preceding information, a number of key steps will have to be taken to develop and adopt a workable solution. While the components can be readily identified, the challenge will be obtaining a consensus among all of the stakeholders and constituency groups on how to implement and operate an ACS. Given Florida’s proactive track record in disaster response planning and the “can do” attitude among the various domestic security preparedness partner agencies throughout the state, there is no doubt that, through the use of this guideline, excellent local ACS operations can be accomplished. By doing so, Florida can be the leader in yet another area for the homeland security of the United States of America.

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Terry.Schenk@flhealth.gov
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPENDICES</th>
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## Appendix B: Emergency Support Function (ESF) Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESF</th>
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<tr>
<td>ESF1</td>
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<td>Fire Fighting</td>
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<td>ESF5</td>
<td>Information and Planning</td>
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<td>ESF6</td>
<td>Mass Care</td>
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<td>ESF7</td>
<td>Unified Logistics</td>
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<td>ESF8</td>
<td>Health and Medical</td>
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<td>Search and Rescue</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESF10</td>
<td>Hazardous Materials / Environmental Protection</td>
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<td>ESF11</td>
<td>Food and Water</td>
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<td>ESF12</td>
<td>Energy</td>
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<td>ESF13</td>
<td>Military Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESF14</td>
<td>External Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESF15</td>
<td>Volunteers / Donations</td>
</tr>
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<td>ESF16</td>
<td>Law Enforcement / Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESF17</td>
<td>Animal and Agriculture Issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESF18</td>
<td>Business, Industry, and Economic Stabilization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix C: Internet Links to Specialized Information for ACS Operation

**Capabilities Chart of Florida Emergency Rooms**  
http://www.floridahealthfinder.gov/index.html

**Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan – ESF 8 – Health / Medical Section**  
http://www.floridadisaster.org/documents/CEMP/Appendices/ESF%208.pdf

**Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA)**  
http://www.cms.hhs.gov/EMTALA/

**Florida Incident Field Operations Guide (FOG)**  
http://floridadisaster.org/internet_library.htm

**Guidelines for Mass Casualty Decontamination During a Terrorist Chemical Agent Incident**  

**Medical Telecommunications and Transportation Florida Statute**  

**Mega Shelters – Planning and Activation**  

**National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program**  
http://www.aha.org/content/00-10/HRSABioTHospPrep.pdf

### ALTERNATE CARE SITE SPECIFIC LINKS / DOCUMENTS

**Online Course: Introduction to Alternate Care Sites for Medical Surge in Florida**  
https://fl.train.org/DesktopShell.aspx

**Alternate Care Site Guidance: Alternate Care Site Local Plan Development Guide**  
preparedness-planning/_documents/amtslocalplandevelopguide.pdf

**Alternate Care Site Guidance: State-Identified Potential Alternate Care Site Facilities**  
(Secured Document Maintained in FDOH Planning)

**Alternate Care Site Standard Operating Procedure**  
http://www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/emergency-preparedness-and-response/preparedness-  
planning/_documents/alternate-care-site-sop.pdf

**Federal Medical Station Layouts (in ACS SOP, Pages 26-31)**  
http://www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/emergency-preparedness-and-response/preparedness-  
planning/_documents/alternate-care-site-sop.pdf

**Agency for Health Care Administration Facility / Provider Locator**  
http://www.floridahealthfinder.gov/facilitylocator/FacilitySearch.aspx
# Appendix D: START and JumpSTART Triage Procedures

## FOUR S.T.A.R.T CATEGORIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.T.A.R.T CATEGORY</th>
<th>DECON PRIORITY</th>
<th>CLASSIC OBSERVATIONS</th>
<th>CHEMICAL AGENT OBSERVATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| IMMEDIATE          | 1              | Respiration is present only after repositioning the airway. Applies to victims with respiratory rate >30 / severe respiratory distress. Capillary refill delayed more than 2 seconds / no peripheral pulse. Significantly altered level of consciousness. | - Serious signs/symptoms  
- Known liquid agent contamination |
| DELAYED            | 2              | Victim displaying injuries that can be controlled / treated for a limited time in the field. | - Moderate to minimal signs/symptoms  
- Known or suspected liquid agent contamination  
- Known aerosol contamination  
- Close to point of release |
| MINOR              | 3              | Ambulatory, with or without minor traumatic injuries that do not require immediate or significant treatment. | - Minimal signs/symptoms  
- No known or suspected exposure to liquid, aerosol, or vapor |
| DECEASED/EXPECTANT | 4              | No spontaneous effective respiration present after an attempt to reposition the airway. | - Very serious signs/symptoms  
- Grossly contaminated with liquid nerve agent  
- Unresponsive to autoinjections |

---

**Flowchart Diagram:**

1. **Respirations**
   - **No**
     - **Position Airway**
       - **No Respirations**
         - **Deceased**
         - **Immediate**
     - **Respirations**
       - **Under 30 / Min.**
         - **Immediate**
       - **Over 30 / Min.**
         - **Immediate**
   - **Yes**
     - **Position Airway**
     - **Radial Pulse Absent**
       - **Over 2 Seconds**
         - **Control Bleeding**
         - **Immediate**
       - **Under 2 Seconds**
         - **Can’t Follow Simple Commands**
         - **Immediate**
     - **Radial Pulse Present**
       - **Over 2 Seconds**
         - **Can’t Follow Simple Commands**
         - **Immediate**
       - **Under 2 Seconds**
         - **Can Follow Simple Commands**
         - **Delayed**
Combined START / JumpSTART Triage Algorithm

ABLE TO WALK?
  YES → MINOR → SECONDARY TRIAGE *
  NO → BREATHING?
    NO → POSITION UPPER AIRWAY → BREATHING → IMMEDIATE
    YES → PULSE
    NO PULSE → 5 RESCUE BREATHS → APNEIC → DECEASED
    YES → BREATHING → IMMEDIATE

RESPIRATORY RATE
< 30 ADULT → IMMEDIATE
< 15 OR > 45 PEDI → IMMEDIATE
15 - 45 PEDI → PERFUSION

PERFUSION
CR > 2 SEC (ADULT) → IMMEDIATE
NO PALPABLE PULSE (PEDI) → IMMEDIATE
YES → MENTAL STATUS

MENTAL STATUS
DOESN’T OBEY COMMANDS (ADULT)
  "P" (INAPPROPRIATE) POSTURING OR "U" (PEDIATRIC) → IMMEDIATE
  OBEYS COMMANDS (ADULT)
  "A" "V" OR "P" (APPROPRIATE) (PEDIATRIC) → DELAYED

* Using the JS algorithm, evaluate first all children who did not walk under their own power.

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ALTERNATE CARE SITE GUIDANCE

Alternate Care Site Quick Start Guide
ESTABLISHMENT CRITERIA

- What is the type of situation?
- What is the anticipated duration of ACS operation?
- What is the current available capacity at the hospitals?
- What is the number of patients expected?
- What type and size of facility is needed?
- What is the number of staff that will be required?
- What organizational structure is needed for operating the ACS?
- What logistical support is required?

FACILITY SELECTION CRITERIA

- What size of facility is needed?
- What is the distance between the scene and the hospitals, and what is a good location for the ACS?
- Is decontamination of patients required?
- Have the hospitals been directly impacted by the incident?
- Does the proposed facility meet the facility attributes listed to the right?
- Is the facility slated for use by other agencies involved in the incident?

FACILITY ATTRIBUTES

- Good ingress / egress, and parking
- Water / sewer connections
- Restrooms and shower facilities
- Electrical power and backup generator
- Air conditioning and heating
- Internal and external communications
- Ability to secure site
- Storage areas
- Administrative space and gear
- Contamination resistance
- Food prep and distribution areas
- LZ for helicopters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TYPE 4 ACS</th>
<th>TYPE 3 ACS</th>
<th>TYPE 2 ACS</th>
<th>TYPE 1 ACS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TERM</td>
<td>Extension of MCI</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Long</td>
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<tr>
<td>DURATION</td>
<td>&lt; 8 hours</td>
<td>8 - 24 hours</td>
<td>16 - 36 hours</td>
<td>&gt; 36 hours</td>
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<td>PATIENTS</td>
<td>&lt; 500</td>
<td>&gt; 500</td>
<td>&gt; 1000 &lt; 1500</td>
<td>&gt; 1500</td>
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<td>EXAMPLE NATURES</td>
<td>transportation accident, building collapse, industrial accident</td>
<td>bomb, burn, blast, decontamination situation</td>
<td>decontamination situation, radiological, biological</td>
<td>Pan Flu, significant respiratory, major disaster</td>
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<td>LOGISTICS</td>
<td>Single SMRT</td>
<td>2 SMRTs, Regional assets</td>
<td>Multiple SMRTs, Regional / State assets</td>
<td>Multiple SMRTs, Regional / State / Federal assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEAMS</td>
<td>Local / Regional</td>
<td>Local / Regional / SMRT</td>
<td>Local / Regional / SMRT / Hospital staff</td>
<td>Local / Regional / SMRT / DMAT / Hospital Staff / Non-traditional medical personnel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Option 1</td>
<td>Option 2</td>
<td>Option 3</td>
<td>Option 4</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>Justification criteria met to open ACS</td>
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<td>Initial type of ACS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size of facility needed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location of facility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Command positions needed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decontamination needed</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of SMRTs needed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initial level of triaged patients expected</td>
<td>Deceased</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Delayed</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
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<td>Specialized response teams needed</td>
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<td>If yes, what special teams?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specialized resources needed</td>
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<td>If yes, what special resources?</td>
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<td>Level of staff PPE needed</td>
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<td>ACS authority figure for the news media identified</td>
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<td>If yes, what are they?</td>
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## Organization Assignment List
(MODIFIED FOR ACS OPERATION)

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<td>ACS LIAISON OFFICER</td>
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<td>ACS PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER</td>
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### AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE

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### Planning Section

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<td>MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT LEADER</td>
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<td>LABORATORY UNIT LEADER</td>
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### Logistics Section

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## OPERATIONS SECTION

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<td>TRIAGE UNIT LEADER</td>
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<td>SECURITY UNIT LEADER</td>
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## MEDICAL PERSONNEL

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## ADMINISTRATION / FINANCE SECTION

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<td>PROCUREMENT UNIT LEADER</td>
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### PREPARED BY

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# Community ACS Participants and Roles

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<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>treatment, staffing, supplies, facilities, pharmaceuticals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Emergency Clinics</td>
<td>treatment of yellow- and green-tagged patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Health Department</td>
<td>staffing, coordination, public health issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Department / Emergency Medical Services</td>
<td>transport, temporary staffing, patient decontamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Ambulance Service</td>
<td>transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coroner / Medical Examiner Office</td>
<td>fatality assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Transit Companies</td>
<td>large-scale transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Reserve Corps</td>
<td>staffing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Emergency Response Teams</td>
<td>non-medical staffing</td>
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<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td>volunteers, feeding assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Red Cross</td>
<td>feeding assistance, volunteers, facility operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Non-Profit and Faith-Based Organizations</td>
<td>volunteers, facilities, supplies</td>
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<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td>ACS security, enforcement of isolation/quarantine patients, traffic control, investigation</td>
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<td>Private Security Agencies</td>
<td>ACS security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Districts</td>
<td>facilities for ACS, transportation, kitchen facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colleges and Universities</td>
<td>facilities, staffing from medical disciplines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-School and Nursery Schools</td>
<td>child care</td>
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<td>Cell Phone Service Providers</td>
<td>phone bank, communications, Internet service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Power Providers</td>
<td>infrastructure support</td>
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<td>Cable TV Providers</td>
<td>communications</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local TV Stations</td>
<td>communications</td>
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<td>Public Works / Road Departments</td>
<td>sanitation, facility ingress / egress</td>
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<td>Local and Regional Airports</td>
<td>facilities, transportation, APOE / APOD areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veterinary Agencies and Offices</td>
<td>staffing, pet care assistance, animal housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>facilities, staffing, transportation, security</td>
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<tr>
<td>Large Community Business (Walmart, Sam’s, Costco, Lowes, Home Depot)</td>
<td>supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional State Medical Response Team</td>
<td>ACS start-up and operation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida Department of Health</td>
<td>State Medical Response Teams, support, logistical supply, behavioral health assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>Federal Medical Station (FMS), support</td>
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</table>
FOUR S.T.A.R.T CATEGORIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.T.A.R.T CATEGORY</th>
<th>DECON PRIORITY</th>
<th>CLASSIC OBSERVATIONS</th>
<th>CHEMICAL AGENT OBSERVATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| IMMEDIATE          | 1              | Respiration is present only after repositioning the airway. Applies to victims with respiratory rate >30 / severe respiratory distress. Capillary refill delayed more than 2 seconds / no peripheral pulse. Significantly altered level of consciousness. | • Serious signs/symptoms  
• Known liquid agent contamination |
| DELAYED            | 2              | Victim displaying injuries that can be controlled / treated for a limited time in the field. | • Moderate to minimal signs/symptoms  
• Known or suspected liquid agent contamination  
• Known aerosol contamination  
• Close to point of release |
| MINOR              | 3              | Ambulatory, with or without minor traumatic injuries that do not require immediate or significant treatment. | • Minimal signs/symptoms  
• No known or suspected exposure to liquid, aerosol, or vapor |
| DECEASED/E DECEASED/E| 4               | No spontaneous effective respiration present after an attempt to reposition the airway. | • Very serious signs/symptoms  
• Grossly contaminated with liquid nerve agent  
• Unresponsive to autoinjections |

DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

- Identify the contaminant if possible
- Protect emergency healthcare workers from becoming contaminated as they assist patients
- Assemble proper equipment for decontamination
- Assign trained personnel to handle the decontamination process
- Set up decontamination stations similar to the diagrams found in Operations Guide (page 20)
- Properly decontaminate patients
- Provide privacy for patients
- Keep decontamination water within acceptable temperature limits
- Conduct multiple decontamination processes as necessary
- Control decontamination runoff
- Take steps to ensure equipment and medical care facilities do not become contaminated
- Decontaminate or dispose of equipment including PPE and decontamination equipment
- Follow up with a lab assessment of the contaminant

PATIENT TREATMENT

- Assess and treat patient illnesses and injuries
- Create specific areas within the treatment section for specific classifications of patients (minor, delayed, immediate, isolation)
- Administer antidotes
- Monitor vital signs, symptoms, and patient condition
- Stabilize immediate and delayed patients so that they can be transported to a hospital
- Evaluate medication and medical allergy issues
- Treat, and if possible, release minor patients
- Assist patients with psychophysiological problems
- Assess the need for and request specialized medical equipment for patient care
- Address patients that require isolation
- Treat immediate and delayed patients if transport is delayed, or if the incident is of a magnitude that hospitals are unable to accept more patients
- Re-triage patients, given the possible delayed reaction to some casual agents
- Provide BLS and ALS level of service
- Consider that there may be multiple agents or mechanisms of injury/illness involved

PATIENT TREATMENT

- Assess and treat patient illnesses and injuries
- Create specific areas within the treatment section for specific classifications of patients (minor, delayed, immediate, isolation)
- Administer antidotes
- Monitor vital signs, symptoms, and patient condition
- Stabilize immediate and delayed patients so that they can be transported to a hospital
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- Treat immediate and delayed patients if transport is delayed, or if the incident is of a magnitude that hospitals are unable to accept more patients
- Re-triage patients, given the possible delayed reaction to some casual agents
- Provide BLS and ALS level of service
- Consider that there may be multiple agents or mechanisms of injury/illness involved
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMAND POSITION TASK LISTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACS INCIDENT COMMANDER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Work with the County Emergency Manager, Medical Director, and Health Department Director to make key decisions concerning ACS establishment and operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Establish a Command Post, and take command over the entire ACS operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Assign Command and General Staff positions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hold staff and briefing meetings to keep ACS on track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Establish an Incident Command, and communicate regularly with staff personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ensure that the ACS functions at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACS MEDICAL DIRECTOR</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Oversee all medical aspects of the ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide guidance to the ACS Incident Commander on medical triage and treatment issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Work with the Operations Chief to oversee the medical operations of the ACS, especially the areas of triage and treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Make contact with key hospital officials to coordinate efforts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Determine the need for altering the standard of care, and moving to the sufficiency of care (and back) as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACS SAFETY OFFICER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Develop and enforce a safety plan for the ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Conduct an initial survey of the ACS, and eliminate any safety hazards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Monitor the ACS operation for safety issues, and correct deficiencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Assign additional safety staff personnel to assist in monitoring decontamination and other key ACS processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ensure that the ACS is operating within safety standards, and ensure compliance with safety rules / regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• With guidance from the Operations Chief, determine the proper level of PPE, and ensure compliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Assess the need for additional safety equipment, and advise Logistics of needed items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Prepare appropriate safety messages for the operational plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Pay special attention to safety measures that will serve to eliminate cross contamination of patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACS LIAISON OFFICER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Serve as the coordinator of all agencies taking part in the operation of the ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Establish and oversee agreements and memorandums of understanding with outside agencies supporting the ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Serve as a facilitator for the Incident Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Serve as a negotiator / facilitator between external agencies and the various sections within the ACS operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACS PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Coordinate public information releases with the scene PIO and/or JIC, if one has been established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Establish a gathering / briefing location at the ACS for the media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Prepare press releases on ACS activities, status, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Stay in close communications with the ACS Incident Commander in order to disseminate key information to the public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ensure that HIPAA rules are followed to protect patient privacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Get word out to the public on what types of patients are being accepted at the ACS, how to access care, and other important information. Establish “hotlines” to disseminate information, and to answer questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Schedule media briefings, and include the person selected to be the authority figure so they get “face time” with the news media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Remain available to answer questions the media may have about the ACS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ACS PLANNING CHIEF

- Address the staffing needs of the ACS, and ensure that the appropriate type and number of personnel are being acquired and assigned to the ACS
- Forecast needs of the ACS, and ensure that adequate steps are being taken to have the proper personnel and equipment in place
- Work with emergency medical providers, hospitals, and Health Department officials to ensure that the proper level of medical expertise is being provided for patient care at the ACS
- Ensure that all personnel operating at the ACS are properly credentialed for the work they are assigned to do
- Implement a patient tracking and charting system
- Establish a system for the out-processing of patients, including the initiation of a reunification area in the ACS

### ACS OPERATIONS CHIEF

- Oversee all operational aspects of the ACS
- Ensure that the appropriate response teams and resources needed for the ACS are being activated
- Work closely with the Medical Director to ensure that maximum patient care is taking place at the decontamination, triage, treatment, and transport areas
- Monitor activities and support operations at the decontamination, triage, treatment, and transport areas
- Work with the Safety Officer to ensure that proper PPE is being utilized, and that all operations are functioning in a safe manner
- Monitor and support the care being provided to special patients including those with special needs, and pediatric patients
- Work with the Logistics Chief to ensure security for the ACS, and to ensure that all of the proper equipment and supplies needed for the ACS operation are being acquired
- Ensure that the transportation aspect of the ACS operation is functioning effectively

### ACS LOGISTICS CHIEF

- Oversee the logistical operations of the ACS
- Work with the Security Unit Leader and the Operations Chief to establish the layout of the ACS
- Ensure that the ACS SMRTs have been ordered, and are enroute to the ACS
- Procure all equipment and supplies needed to operate the ACS, including medical supplies, pharmaceuticals, cots, equipment, and vehicles
- Address specialized equipment needs including PPE, oxygen, beds, wheelchairs, decontamination support items, portable air filtration systems, sanitation equipment, etc.
- Be cognizant of the logistical supplies available, including those that can be acquired from the Strategic National Stockpile, should the ACS become a large-scale operation
- Work closely with the management and maintenance personnel of the host facility to gain knowledge about the facility and its equipment
- Address sanitation issues, and ensure that the facility is returned to the owner in as good or better condition than when it was received for ACS operations
- Facilitate all communications needs for the ACS, work with the Communications Unit Leader to acquire the necessary equipment, and establish a communications plan
- Ensure that all proper steps are taken to demobilize the ACS, including extensive cleanup and decontamination of the host facility

### ACS FINANCE / ADMINISTRATION CHIEF

- Oversee all financial aspects of the ACS operation
- Account for all of the costs of operating the ACS, and facilitate the rapid acquisition of needed supplies and equipment
- Track hours-worked for all assigned ACS personnel
- Track information for, and initiate, State and Federal reimbursement processes
- Keep a file of all records associated with the ACS operation
MASTER QUICK START CHECKLIST

- ACS Incident Commander assigned
- ACS Command Staff positions assigned
- ACS General Staff positions assigned
- ACS Operations Guide referenced for detailed guidance
- ACS facility selected
- ACS Command Post established
- Communication links established with the scene Incident Command, the LEOC, and the hospitals
- Security established
- ACS Organizational Chart positions assigned
- Fire Department hazardous materials teams notified for decontamination duties
- General workers for the ACS requested
- Command and General Staff formulate ACS layout, with designated areas for each activity
- Staff check-in station established, and procedures developed
- All staff positions reference Operations Guide for tasks and responsibilities
- ACS SMRT(s) requested
- Regional communication centers notified
- Brief command personnel
- Public Information Officer gathers initial information, and sets up a media gathering location
- Level of required ACS PPE established
- Medical Director provides direction on the standard or sufficiency of care
- Medical Director and Triage Unit Leader obtain latest information on hospital capacity
- Scene Incident Command notified that the ACS can accept patients
- Logistics Chief and the Communications Unit Leader complete communication plan, and distribute radios
- Additional logistical resources are requested to facilitate operations for the first 12 hour period
- Specialized teams requested, as needed
- Safety Officer identifies and corrects any initial safety hazards
- A check-in procedure developed for those being admitted to the ACS
- Logistics arranges for food and water for the first 12 hour operational period
- ACS Incident Commander briefed by Planning Chief on the status of personnel resources
- Assessment is made on what types of patients (according to triage categories) will be treated at the ACS
- Medical staff assignments are made
### NOTIFICATION CHECKLIST

- Scene Incident Command
- Medical Director
- County Health Department
- LEOC
- Law Enforcement
- Special teams and resources
- Area Communication Centers
- State Health Department
- SEOC / State Warning Point
- ESF 8
- RERAs
- Hospitals
- Fire Departments
- Private ambulance transport services
- RDSTF
- FFCA SERP
- SMRTs
- Volunteer service agencies

### CONTACT NUMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Contact Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Manager</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Director</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Health Department Director</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement contact</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Department contact</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Warning Point</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDSTF Chair</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local EOC</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State EOC</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESF 8 Desk at the State EOC</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFCA SERP contact</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Hospital 1</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Hospital 2</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Hospital 3</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications Center</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private ambulance service</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMRT(s)</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Health Department</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer Service Agency 1</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer Service Agency 2</td>
<td>(          )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Logistics Checklist

- Acquire and set up the ACS equipment
- Lay out the ACS, and allocate space to the individual task areas
- Arrange for appropriate PPE for staff personnel
- Acquire any needed garments or supplies to support the decontamination process
- Establish oxygen supply delivery, if respiratory patients are being treated at the ACS
- Arrange for cleaning service and waste disposal
- Acquire an additional ambulance unit for standby
- Arrange for portable air filtration systems to help control cross contamination

- Establish strong security measures
- Create signage around the site for easy recognition of specialized areas
- Ensure that the power supply is adequate, and that backup generators are in place
- Establish a strong communications plan and use the Communications Checklist to ensure that key areas are covered
- Order any additional key supplies early to ensure that the supply chain is uninterrupted
- Order food and beverages for the first operational period

### Communications Checklist

- Establish a communications plan
- Set up and distribute base and portable radios from the State radio caches
- Assess and make use of host facility communications systems
- Publish and distribute an ACS internal/external phone list
- Set up fax machines and Internet service

- Make use of regional radio caches or EDICS to facilitate communications
- In larger operations, establish a radio network with the Med 8 channels
- Utilize “broadband over the Internet” for data sharing
- Provide patients with ability to make outgoing calls
- Ensure that backup communications systems are operational in case primary ones fail

### Security Checklist

- Establish a secure perimeter around the ACS
- Safeguard ACS staff and patients from ancillary terrorism
- With Planning and Administration personnel, establish a staff check-in point
- Establish an ID system for ACS staff, and check personnel upon entry
- Create a traffic flow pattern

- Control any unruly or disruptive patients
- Obtain facility keys, and keep unused areas locked
- If necessary, search victims and their belongings prior to their entry into the ACS
- Assist in securing “controlled” pharmaceuticals
- Acquire the necessary security staffing to accomplish the security mission

### Planning Checklist

- Establish a staffing plan
- Order necessary staff personnel
- Establish a Planning area
- Set up a patient tracking and records system
- Establish a staff check-in station

- Ensure staff personnel are credentialed
- Establish a lab/testing procedure
- Establish an out-processing procedure
- Set up a reunification area
- Implement a volunteer resources process

### Operations Checklist

- Establish decontamination station
- Establish triage area
- Establish treatment and transportation areas
- Implement security plan for the ACS
- Order specialized teams / resources needed

- Establish a helicopter landing zone
- Set up an antidote administration process
- Establish a receiving process for patients coming from hospitals
- Work with Safety Officer to develop a safety plan
### ADMINISTRATION / FINANCE CHECKLIST

- Track all costs associated with the establishment and operation of the ACS for later reimbursement processes
- Keep time sheets on all personnel assigned to the ACS
- Facilitate the purchase of goods and services, and coordinate with the Logistics section on financial issues

### ICS Organizational Chart

#### INCIDENT COMMANDER

#### COMMAND STAFF
- Safety Officer
- Liaison Officer
- Public Information Officer
- ACS Medical Director

#### GENERAL STAFF
- Planning Chief
- Operations Chief
- Logistics Chief
- Finance / Administration Chief

#### GENERAL STAFF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLANNING CHIEF</th>
<th>OPERATIONS CHIEF</th>
<th>LOGISTICS CHIEF</th>
<th>FINANCE / ADMIN. CHIEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory Unit Leader</td>
<td>Triage Unit Leader</td>
<td>Resources Unit Leader</td>
<td>Cost Unit Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Intelligence Unit Leader</td>
<td>Decontamination Unit Leader</td>
<td>Ground Transportation Unit Leader</td>
<td>Procurement Unit Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffing Unit Leader</td>
<td>Security Unit Leader</td>
<td>Communications Leader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credentialing Unit Leader</td>
<td>Transportation Unit Leader</td>
<td>Facilities Unit Leader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reunification Unit Leader</td>
<td>Morgue Unit Leader</td>
<td>Supply Unit Leader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer Resources Unit Leader</td>
<td>Treatment Unit Leader</td>
<td>Food Unit Leader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient Tracking / Records Unit Leader</td>
<td>Physicians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Certified Nursing Assistants</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency Medical Technicians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Respiratory Therapists</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paramedics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Professional Assistants</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical Clerks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical Assistants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>