AirTAP Fall Forum

All Hazards Planning and Emergency Preparedness

September 27, 2013
Planning for hazards and preparing for emergencies requires knowing your airport’s risks and developing a plan to minimize the impact.
The Office version of emergency planning.
AirTAP Fall Forum

Today’s Session:
- Learn how to identify potential hazards
- Learn how to assess the risk
- Learn how to respond effectively to a situation or threat
- Learn how to recover from a situation or threat
- Learn how to mitigate future loss
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The Emergency Management Cycle is an open ended process. The four phases comprising the cycle begins and ends with mitigation, the on-going attempt to limited or prohibited the effects of a disaster.
Mitigation

- Minimizing the Effects of Disaster
- Includes any activities that prevents an emergency, reduces the chance of an emergency happening or lessens the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies
Mitigation

- Buying out flooded homes
- Blast Mitigation
- Safe Rooms
Preparedness

- Planning How to Respond In Case of a Disaster
- Includes a variety of measures aimed at insuring the community is prepared to react to any hazard that threatens
Preparedness

- Airport Emergency Plans
- Tri-annual Exercises
- Active Shooter Training
- MAC Emergency Preparedness Day
- Severe Weather Awareness Week
- Winter Hazard Awareness Week
- A-CERT
Response

- Efforts to Minimize the Hazards Created by an Emergency

Response is action taken immediately before, during and just after a disaster or major emergency. The goal of the responder is to save lives, minimize property damage and enhance the beginning of recovery from the incident.
Response

- Warning and Notification
- Evacuation
- Shelter in Place
- EOC
- Survivor Centers
- Friends and Relatives Center
- Family Assistance Center
- Temporary Morgue
Recovery

- Returning the Community to Normal
- Recovery is the activity that returns infrastructural systems to minimum operating standards and guides long-term efforts designed to return life to normal or improved levels after a disaster. This is a very daunting phase of Emergency Management because it requires personal and community motivation.
Recovery

- Damage Assessment
- Debris Removal
- Decontamination
- Family Assistance Center
- Disaster Assistance Center
- CISM
- Psychological First Aid
- Continuity of Operations
CrashEx 2012 Overview

- A full-scale exercise focused on airfield and terminal response to a tornado incident
- Required every three years by the FAA
- A no-fault learning environment
- A tool for improvement planning
CrashEx 2012 Scenario

Date: Spring 2012
Time: Noon
Incident: While taxiing to the gate, an aircraft is caught in the path of an F3 tornado. MSP Terminal 1 also sustains damage.
Victims: 56 fatalities (52 passengers, 4 crew), 62 survivors (60 passengers, 2 crew).
CrashEx 2012 Objectives

- Assess the capability of MAC first responders and their coordination with auto- and mutual-aid departments
- Exercise the ability to activate, staff and operate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) using the Incident Command System
- Assess the ability of the MAC in coordinating activities at the Crash site, Friends and Relatives Center, Joint Information Center, and Temporary Morgue
- Examine credentialing, identification, and security at all exercise locations
- Begin the process of recovery with the end goal of developing an incident action plan and timeline to get the airport operational post disaster.
CrashEx 2012 Video
Active Shooter Training

IS 907 Course-FEMA
Active Shooter Training

Run, Hide, Fight Video
Questions????

THANK YOU!!!