

Managing Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting (ARFF) First Responders in Pre & Post Pandemic Environment

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Describe The System

- Define scope and objectives
- Define stakeholders
- Identify criteria and plan risk management
- Describe system/change

Identify Hazards

- Use structured approach
- Be comprehensive
- Apply lessons learned and use SMS checklist

Analyze Risk

- Identify existing mitigations/controls
- Determine severity and likelihood of outcome

Assess Risk

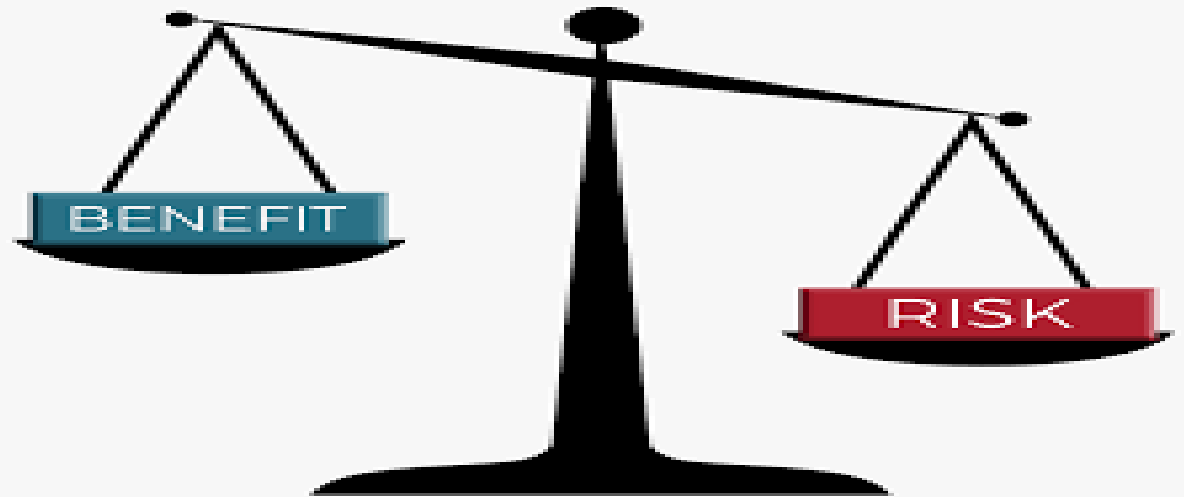
- Rank hazards according to severity and likelihood
- Select hazards for detailed risk treatment

Mitigate Risk

- Identify feasible mitigation options
- Develop risk treatment plan(s)
- Implement and verify
- Monitor Solutions
- Scheduled periodic evaluations
- Implement change permanently
- Make appropriate changes in SOP/Manual

Legal Requirements

- Reasonable Practicable usually takes into account:
- The Severity of harm and degree of risk (or likelihood) of that injury or harm occurring. Greater risk, reasonable to go to very considerable expense and effort to reduce it.
- How much is known about the hazard and the ways of eliminating, reducing or controlling it. What are others practicing and what the standards recommend?



Hawaii Airports Emergency Medical Strategic Response Matrix



- Acute Care Center (ACC) (28') H-(ACC)
- ▲ Medical Support Trailer (28') H-MED-28'
- Medical Response Trailer (28') H-MED-28''
- ◆ Medical Response Trailer (14') H-MED-14'

Oahu District No.1:

Primary Medical Equipment Station For Deployment

Honolulu (High Risk)
Acute Care Center (ACC) (28') H-(ACC)
Medical Support Trailer (28') H-MED-28'
Medical Response Trailer (28') H-MED-28''

Kalaeloa (Moderate Risk)
Medical Response Trailer (28') H-MED-28''

Maui District

Kahului (Moderate Risk)
Medical Response Trailer (28') H-MED-28'

Kapalua (Remote High Risk)
Medical Response Trailer (14') H-MED-14'

Hana (Remote High Risk)
Medical Response Trailer (14') H-MED-14'

Lanai (Remote High Risk)
Medical Response Trailer (14') H-MED-14'

Molokai (Remote High Risk)
Medical Response Trailer (14') H-MED-14'

Kalaupapa (Remote High Risk)
Medical Response Trailer (14') H-MED-14'

Hawaii District No.2:

Primary Medical Equipment Station For Deployment

Kona (High Risk)
Medical Response Trailer (28') H-(ACC)-28'
Acute Care Center (ACC) (28') H-MED-28'
Medical Support Trailer (28') H-MED-28'

Waimea (Remote High Risk)
Medical Response Trailer (14') H-MED-14'

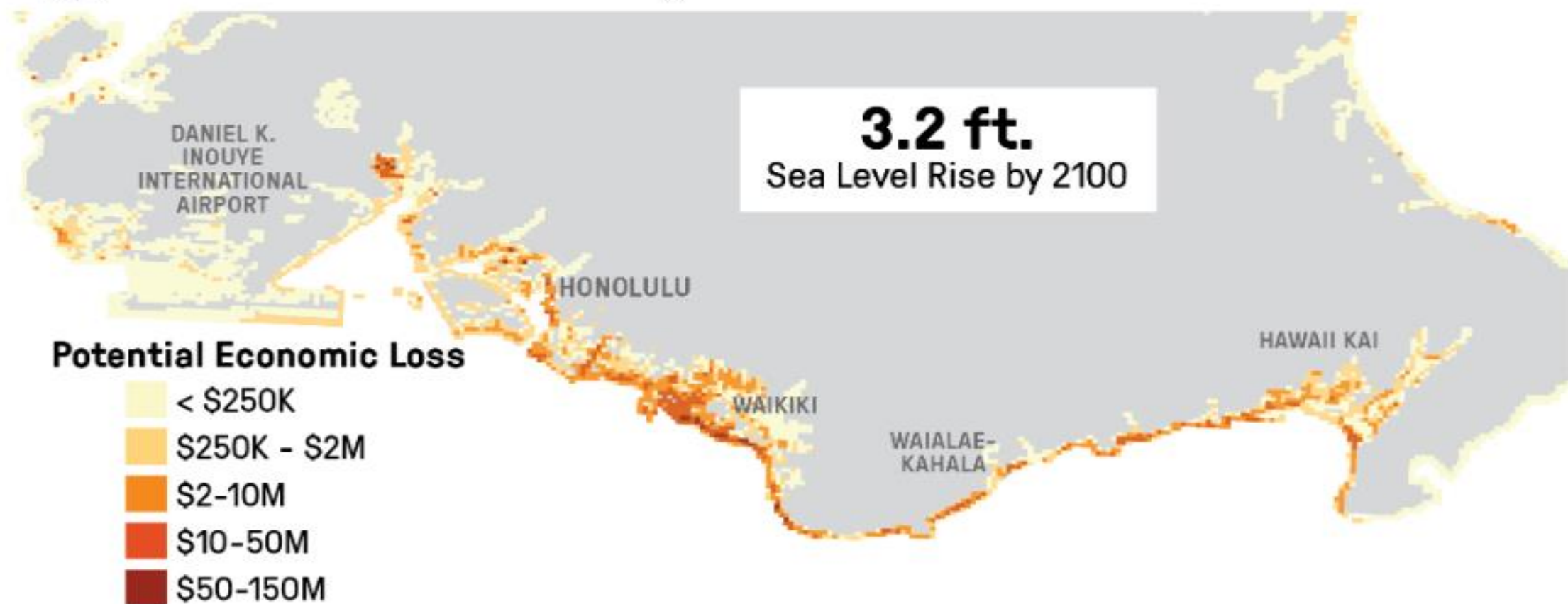
Hilo (Moderate Risk)
Medical Response Trailer (28') H-MED-28'

Kauai District (Moderate Risk)

Lihue
Medical Response Trailer (28') H-MED-28'

SEA LEVEL RISE IMPACT

Conservatively, sea level rise is estimated to cost Hawaii more than \$20 billion from lost structures and land alone by 2100, with the biggest financial loss in the greater Honolulu area.



Source: Pacific Islands Ocean Observing System (PacIOOS)

CARLIE PROCELL/Civil Beat



Geophysical events

- Earthquakes
- Volcanoes
- Tsunamis
- Floods
- Landslides

Geographical conditions

- Adverse terrain
- Large bodies of water

Environmental events

- Wildfires
- Insect or pest infestation
- Wildlife activity

Public health events

- Epidemics of influenza or other diseases







Temperature Screening In Transition

National Preparedness - Federal Emergency Management Agency – Hawaii Emergency Management Agency

Strategic Planning – Training – Federal – State – Local Funding

Data Driven Studies of Climate Changing Local Environment

National Emergency Health Pandemic Impact on First Responders

Emergency Managers Core Capabilities – Community Involvement – Airport Stakeholders

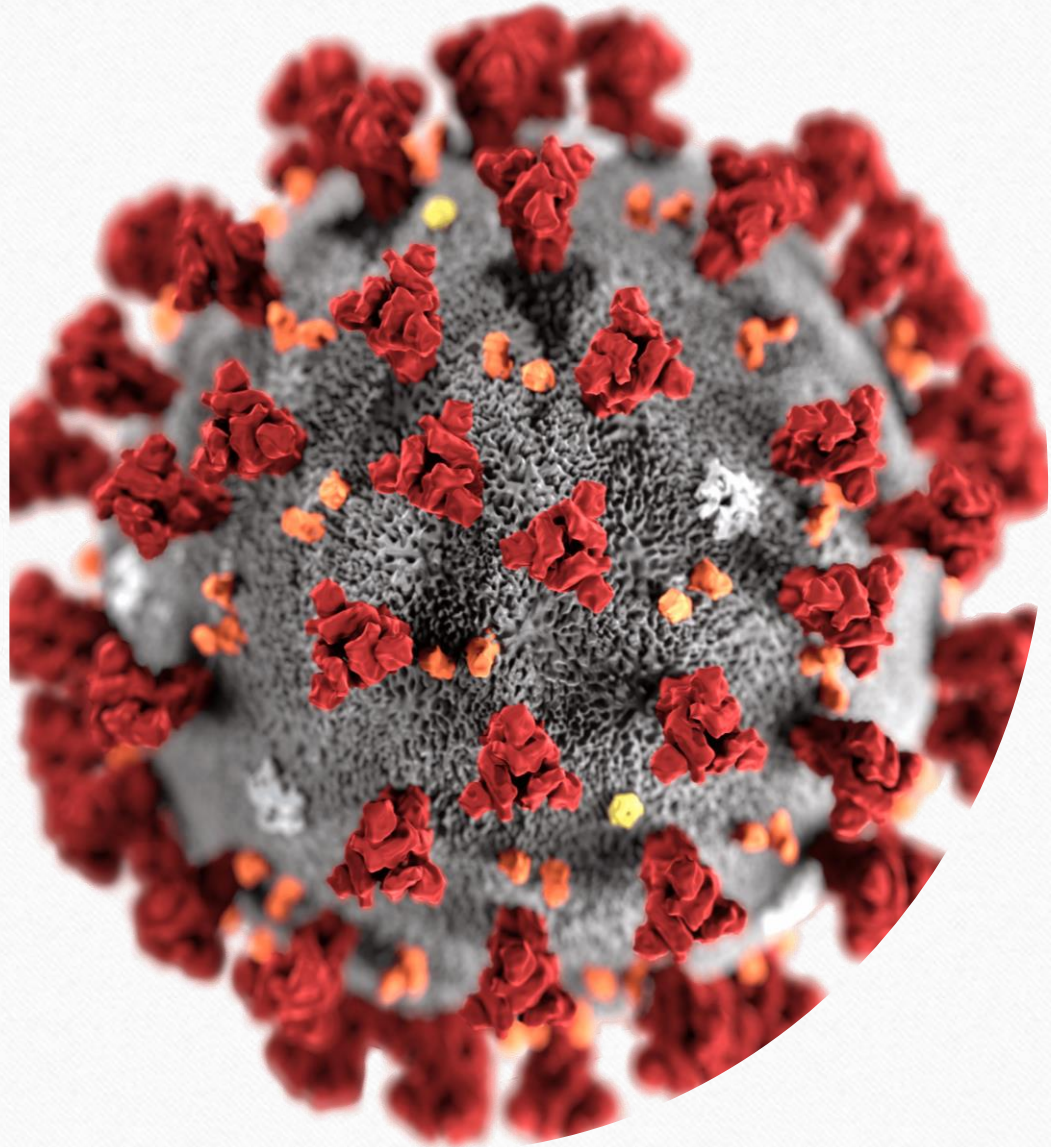
- Fire Management and Suppression
- Logistics and Supply Chain Management
- Public Health & First Responder Mental Health
- First Responders & Families Health Care
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
- Short & Long Term First Responder Vulnerability

Capability Gap for First Responders

- Preparing for Multi- Island Response Incidents
- Cascading Impacts Dependencies on Federal & State & County Funding
- Policy, Guidance and Governance
- Continuity Planning
- Adequate Staffing
- Strengthening Partnerships
- Better Decision Making
- Strengthening Command Structure
- Specialized Equipment
- Enhancing Internal & External Communication

First Responders Lessons Learned Pre/Post Pandemic

- Adjusting Staffing to Reduce COVID Transmission/Ensure Staff Availability
- Adjusting Emergency Response Protocols
- Developing Health & Wellness Protocols & Procedures
- Health Screenings – Employee Temperature Screening
- Social Distancing Protocols
- Drafting Safety Protocols
- Personnel Protective Equipment
- Cleaning Protocols
- Ensuring Mental and Emotional Wellness of First Responder
- Facilitating Mental and Emotional Wellness of First Responder Family Members
- COVID Vaccine Distributions & Data
- Multi-Agency Supply Coordination (PPE)
- OSHA – Required Illness Record Keeping
- Safety Audits, Inspections and Training
- Communication – Communication - Communication



“Everything we do before a PANDEMIC will seem
ALARMIST, Everything we do after will seem
Inadequate” MICHAEL LEAVITT