

**City of Redlands
Disaster Council
Minutes**

Monday October 27th, 2014
City Council Chambers
35 Cajon Street
Redlands, CA 92373

Introductions:

Meeting called to order at 3:00pm

Chair is Mayor Pete Aquilar

Pledge of allegiance

Approved the minutes of last meeting

Disaster Council creates an opportunity for all of us to get together within the community – public health, law, fire – work together as a team

OLD BUISNESS:

None

NEW BUISNESS:

Emergency Preparedness University of Redlands

-Leonette Abbey – works in the Department of Administrative Services at the University of Redlands as project coordinator

Campus Overview:

-Size – 160+ acres, over 60 buildings, over 1 million square feet, regional campuses as well – Riverside, Rancho Cucamonga

-Over 1/3 campus is residential

-Over 5,000 students in total

-Over 900 employees, over 1,000 employees are students

Potential Hazards:

-Fires, floods, pandemics, active shooter, earthquakes are the biggest

Earthquakes:

-Large faults nearby, some blind faults

-Historic Earthquakes:

-Lander, CA, 1992 – 7.3

- Confined to rural region for the most part
- Felt as far as Idaho, Arizona
- 43 miles of surface faulting
- Large scope and scale
- Caused landslides
- Administration building and library effected

-Big Bear, CA, 1992-6.5 (same day)

-Northridge, CA, 1994 – 6.7, blind fault

-If there is another large earthquake or bigger than before multiple counties will be effected, access to surrounding areas will be limited

Mitigation:

-Strengthen book cases, bolt them to floor

-Filming glass

-Securing shelves, appliances, vending machines, pianos

-Installed seismic gas shutoff valves

-Safety nets in chemical stock room

-Safety film on windows – laminates them – display cases, glass above exits/entrances

-Emergency Preparedness Council:

-Meet monthly

Emergency Notification System:

-Bulldog alert

-Emails

-Blue emergency phone PA system

-Desktop Alertus – emergency message appears on school computer’s desktop – have to click button to move on – make sure students read it

- Emergency status website – information and phone numbers to call

Preparedness Education:

-Flipchart

-New student orientation

-Employee benefits fair

-Great CA ShakeOut

-April is Earthquake Preparedness Month

-Provide free information from FEMA

CA ShakeOut:

-1 minute drill

- Tested mass notification system

-Employee incentives

-\$50 prepaid gift card for sharing a story of photo of drill

Evacuation Drills:

-Every building has a building manager

-Each manager receives blue backpack

-Leaders report on building and conduct roll call

-Two-way communication with public safety

-Predetermined evacuation assembly area (EAA)

-Multi-story floor monitors

-5 sections of EAAs

Emergency Personnel:

-ATC-20 Post earthquake evaluation of building

-Active shooter

-Reservoir in Mentone for water

CERT:

-Conduct community emergency response training

Emergency Supplies:

-Storage containers

-Food

- 3 days' worth from Commons

- Canned/dry food 3 more days' worth

-Food bars 4.5 more days' worth

-Water

- Clean water sources identified

- Boxed water, buffalo water
- Water that can be purified – pool, reservoir

Care/Shelter

- tents
- cots
- toilets
- thermal blankets
- power generators
- grills
- sinks
- pots and pans

Response:

Emergency Management Plan

- Guiding document used during emergency- defines roles
- EOC – situation room, backup generator, server
- Incident command (EOC staff assignments)

EOC Staff

- Management/ command – operations (doers) – planning intelligence (planners) – logistics (getters) – finance (payers)

County of San Bernardino Department of Public Health – Preparedness and Response Program

Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) Update

- President’s message (abc news)
- 3,000 U.S. troops to West Africa to help aid workers
- 2,400 people dead already in West Africa, now an epidemic
- Ebola Response Coordinator – Ron Klain – reports directly to homeland security advisor
- CDC announces Active post- arrival monitoring for travelers from impacted countries
- Cannot get through air, food, or water
- Only through blood, bodily fluids – if person is already symptomatic
- Low risk of spread in CA
- Appropriate protocol in place if cases arise
- This Ebola strain has 50% survival rate with appropriate care, 10% without\
- ZMAPP – experimental drug to treat Ebola now all gone, 6 to 12 months to develop more, not necessary for recovery
- Total worldwide cases:

10,144

Deaths:

4,922

- Dallas has 3 confirmed cases
- MHOC – routing of critical information, what they've been doing
- Preparedness Response Program: 909-252-4404, sbcounty.gov/dph
- Communicable Disease: 1-800-722-4794 or 909-356-3805

Questions

- *At what point in the disease can the test tell you when there is Ebola present? Or When is it detectable?*

Answer: Between 8-10 days begin to have symptoms; diarrhea, vomiting, fever (typically around 103 degrees)

- Consult with the department of public health and the center for disease control – isolate patient at hospital – gather all criteria i.e. travel history, etc.

- *Does sneeze fluid have Ebola?*

Answer: Person has to be symptomatic – if the person has a high viral load they would most likely be too sick to travel

- Public health provides training and preparedness for hospitals for outbreaks – already equipped for infectious diseases, health care providers at the highest risk of contracting Ebola, have to be in major contact with a sick, sick person
- Lab to test for Ebola in L.A., all UC medical centers designated as Ebola centers
- Every hospital as ability to process, isolate patient and if they meet all the criteria then a possible transfer will occur but local hospital still has responsibility
- Resources?

Answer: MHOC, PPE allocated for hospitals or first responders, survey of hospitals- 50% have capacity to accept and care for Ebola patient

Get the word out

- Send people to county website, contact preparedness program
- Routing links and pdfs to city managers

211

- Info resource center
- Reroute to public health

Law and Fire

Task force in place for safety, hazardous materials, and medical issues

- Plan available already for any possible outbreaks
- In position to de-contaminate
- Work with local hospital to make sure they're prepared

- Protocols in place
- Training and reminders
- Communicable Disease protocol