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Neighborhood Assessment

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PREPAREDNESS

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Tony Jung

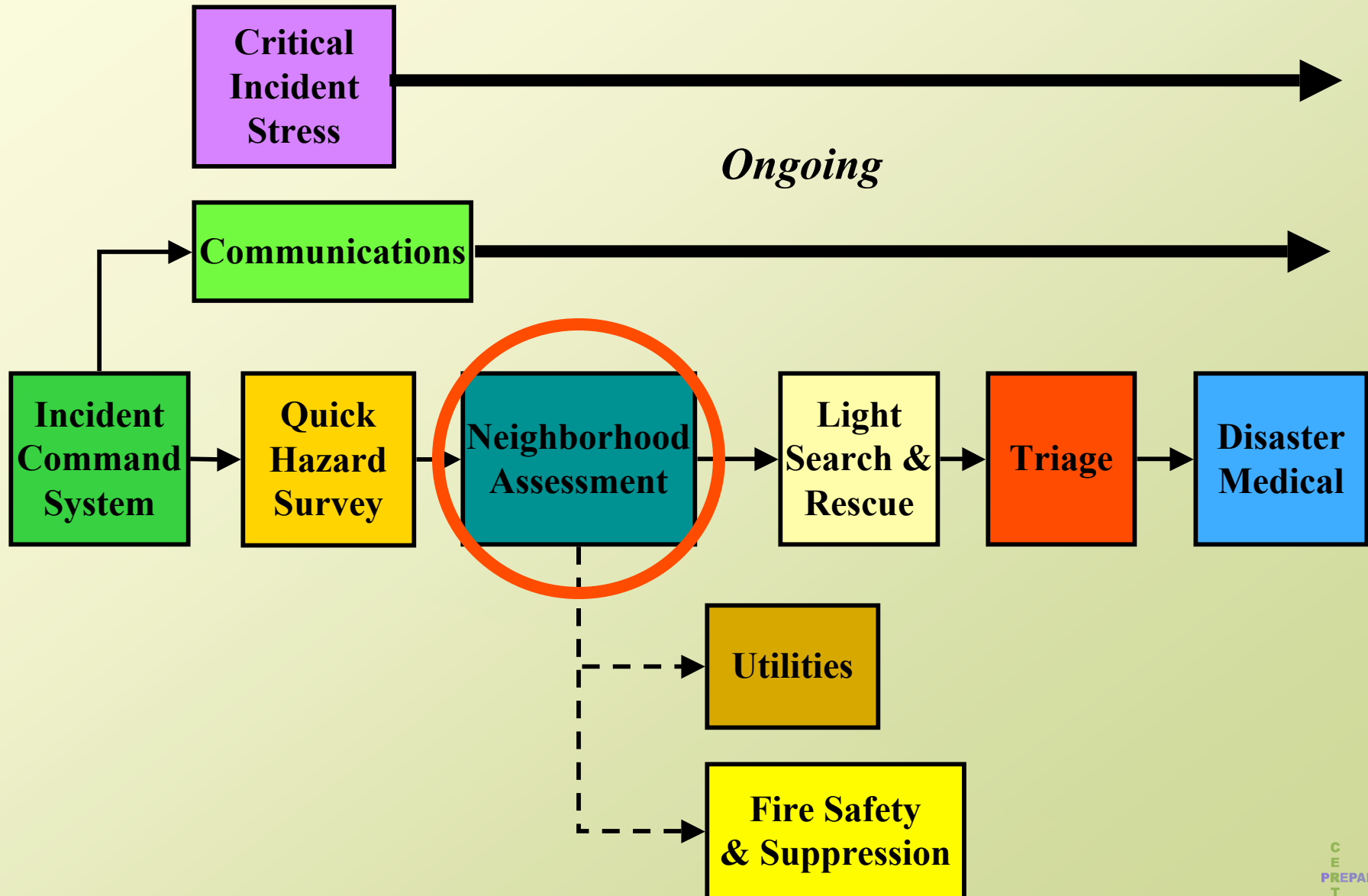
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SNAP Neighborhood Response Overview



Neighborhood Assessment

- ★ Determine the status of your neighborhood
 - ★ Gathering information
- ★ Prioritize your tasks
 - ★ Deal with hazards first
 - ★ Where to deploy your teams

Do the greatest good for the
greatest number of people

Setting-up a Command Post

- ★ Typical neighborhood may have 20-30 homes
- ★ Consider your neighborhood layout
 - ★ Simple street
 - ★ Cul-de-sac
 - ★ Curves, hills, line of sight
 - ★ Safety - power lines, traffic
- ★ Pop-up tent, SNAP gear, clipboard

ICS Roles

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| IC and Planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Understand the scope of your situation and setting priorities★ Planning initially helps organize information before taking a long term view of problems |
| Logistics | <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Tracking and finding resources |
| Operations | <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Deploy teams to deal with incidents★ Deploy Search teams |
| Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Make sure everyone operates safely |
| Scribes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Important support role |

Evaluating your Neighborhood

- ★ Quick Hazard Survey team findings
 - ★ Report hazards to all ICS section heads
- ★ Neighbors reporting into command post
 - ★ What is their status and their near-by neighbors
 - ★ What they saw on the way to the command post
- ★ Forms are useful tools to help you organize information and create reports to the city
 - ★ May not always have forms available to you

Evaluating your Neighborhood

- ★ Planning should create a map and status board of your neighborhood
 - ★ Quick Hazard Survey and neighbors reports
 - ★ Quick Hazard Survey team can help create map
 - ★ Operations needs to provide updates
- ★ May have a lot or very little information
 - ★ Some information may be inaccurate
- ★ May need to send out a team to do a neighborhood size-up

What is “Size-Up”

★ Stop, Think, Do

- ★ Process to evaluate your situation with a focus on safety of you and your team

★ Always done first before taking any action

- ★ Quick Hazard, Search, Rescue, Triage

★ Uses of Size-Up

- ★ Strategic - the big picture
 - ★ i.e. The entire neighborhood
- ★ Tactical - a specific incident
 - ★ What is the condition of the building

Neighborhood Size-up

- ★ Strategic evaluation of neighborhood
 - ★ Where should I send Search and Rescue teams?
 - ★ What incidents need our attention?
 - ★ What incidents are beyond our capabilities?
- ★ House to house evaluation
 - ★ Work with a buddy
 - ★ Fill in status of other houses in neighborhood
 - ★ Done from the street
- ★ Can use the Neighborhood Damage Assessment form to organize information collected

Neighborhood Damage Assessment

| Light | Moderate | Heavy |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Superficial damage• Broken windows• Fallen plaster• Minor damage to contents of building | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visible signs of minor structural damage• Decorative work that is damaged or fallen• Many visible cracks in plaster• Building still attached to foundation• Major damage is to contents of building | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Partial or total collapse of walls and/or ceilings• Obvious structural instability, tilting, off foundation• Heavy smoke or fire, gas leaks, hazardous materials inside• Rising or moving water |

★ **None** - No visible damage from the street

Decision-making

| Degree of Damage | Should Search be Attempted? |
|----------------------|---|
| Heavy | No - Too Dangerous |
| Moderate | No, if you only had initial <u>Light</u> Search and Rescue training |
| Light or None | Yes |

Team Tasks

Team mission changes based on damage:

★ Heavy

- ★ Warn others away
- ★ Gather information and document for responders

★ Moderate

- ★ Treat like heavy damage
- ★ Experienced search teams minimize time and people in building

★ Light or none

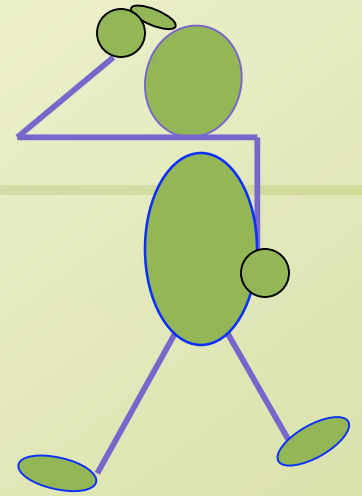
- ★ Search, triage and rescue
- ★ Medical treatment
- ★ Document!

Strategies for Deployment

- ★ Search light and undamaged homes first
 - ★ Not time intensive can help more people
 - ★ May find additional people willing to help
- ★ Small search teams 2-4 people
 - ★ External building search with voice callouts
- ★ Regular search team 6-8 people
 - ★ Search a group of smaller homes
 - ★ Search a single large building - condo or apartment

Things to Remember...

- ★ Determine the scope of the incident
- ★ Create an overall strategy
- ★ Deploys resources
- ★ Documents actions and results





Questions

