



Protecting Our Communities During and After Disasters through Mutual Aid

February 22, 2017

Region 1 Kickoff Meeting

WELCOME

Overview of the Day

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Today's Goals

- Strengthen relationships between partners
- Provide an overview of the AIHC's Tribal-Public Health Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA) Project
- Increase familiarity with the MAA and MAP
- Hear your first impressions on the new DRAFT Model MAP and Request Form

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▪ **Today's Agenda**

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Introductions

- Name
- Agency/Tribe
- Title – How Long in this Position?
- What is your role in your agency's or Tribe's PHEPR efforts?

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INTRODUCTION


Mutual Aid Agreements and Tribal Communities

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Emergency Preparedness



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Disasters and Public Health Emergencies are a Fact of Life

1. **Wildfires**, 2015 - burned nearly 250,000 acres of Colville Reservation
2. **OSO Mudslide**, 2014 - Sauk-Suiattle, Stillaguamish, and Tulalip Tribes affected
3. **Measles Outbreak**, 2015 – Clallam County, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe

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Preparing for Disasters through Partnerships

What is Mutual Aid?

“the sharing of supplies, equipment, personnel, and information across political boundaries.”

“Mutual Aid Agreements: Essential Legal Tools for Public Health Preparedness and Response,” Daniel D. Stier, JD, and Richard A. Goodman, MD, JD, MPH, *Am J Public Health*; 97: S62.

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Preparing for Disasters through Partnerships

What is Mutual Aid?

- "A prearranged written Agreement and Plan whereby Assistance is requested and may be provided under the terms of the Agreement between two or more jurisdictions during a Public Health Incident, Emergency or Disaster, or related to day to day public health services, communicable disease outbreak, isolation and quarantine public health services, or any other public health service or action permitted by law."

Olympic Regional Tribal-Public Health Collaboration and Mutual Aid Agreement

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"When (Hurricane) Andrew hit (1992), there was no standardized way for states to share resources...It ended up being a midnight phone call between governors. ...A lot of legal things had to be done in the middle of the night."

-Amy Hughes
Policy Analyst
National Emergency Association

"Mutual Aid Agreements: Essential Legal Tools for Public Health Preparedness and Response,"
Daniel D. Ster, JD, and Richard A. Goodman, MD, JD, MPH, *Am J Public Health*, 97: S62.

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Preparing for Disasters through Partnerships

- Mutual aid is accomplished by entering into agreements with other jurisdictions.

AND

- Relationships are essential.

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Why Tribes and Other Governments Need Strong Multi-Jurisdictional Partnerships

1. Public health issues, emergencies and disasters know no boundaries
2. Public health emergencies and natural disasters can quickly overwhelm the resources of any tribal, local or state jurisdiction

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Why Tribes and Other Governments Need Strong Multi-Jurisdictional Partnerships (Continued)

3. Local Health Officers do not have jurisdiction on tribal land
4. Federal funding for emergency preparedness and response has steadily declined

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Why Tribes and Other Governments Need Strong Multi-Jurisdictional Partnerships (Continued)

5. Although some tribes have been developing and adopting public health codes, most tribes have gaps
6. Large-scale emergencies will challenge state and federal resources – often, neighboring jurisdictions can provide assistance days before the state and federal governments

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How a Mutual Aid Agreement Benefits Your Tribe or LHJ

- Supports relationships and systems to quickly and effectively request and receive assistance from neighboring jurisdictions
- Supports tribal government in maintaining maximum control over who provides assistance and what type of assistance is provided, during a community emergency

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How a Mutual Aid Agreement Benefits Your Tribe or LHJ (Continued)

- Plays an important role in tribal and local governments' legal preparedness
- Establishes structured mechanisms for a tribe to delegate or share authority – if/when it chooses - during public health emergencies


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BACKGROUND Olympic Regional Tribal-Public Health MAA

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Background Olympic Tribal-Public Health MAA

**WA State's Public Health Emergency Planning
Region 2**

TRIBES	LOCAL HEALTH DISTRICTS
Hoh Tribe	Kitsap County Health District
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Clallam County Health Dept.
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Jefferson County Health Dept.
Makah Nation	
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	
Quileute Nation	
Suquamish Tribe	


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Background Olympic Tribal-Public Health MAA

- In 2008, Jefferson/Clallam Local Health Officer (LHO), Dr. Tom Locke, and Kitsap LHO, Dr. Scott Lindquist, proposed and supported a project to develop a MAA
- Tribes expressed an interest in exploring the possibility of a MAA
- DOH agreed to support the work


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Background Olympic Tribal-Public Health MAA

- 2008 - Workgroup convened to write the agreement
- 2009 - 7 Tribes in the Kitsap and Olympic Peninsulas and the three Local Health Jurisdictions signed the agreement
- 2010 - Workgroup completed the Operational Plan

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Highlights Olympic Tribal-Public Health MAA

- Regional; multiple signatories
- Can be invoked for public health emergencies and for other public health collaboration (e.g., training, immunization clinics, etc.)
- Provides tribes with two options if they choose to request aid (on a case-by-case basis): 1) temporarily grant authority to local jurisdiction, or 2) maintain authority and seek technical assistance

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Highlights Olympic MAA Operational Plan

- Checklists
- Resource request form
- List of public health laws
- Sample Tribal Council resolution to temporarily grant authority to county health officer (at Tribal Council's discretion)

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OVERVIEW AIHC MAA PROJECT 2017

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Overview of AIHC's MAA Project

AIHC submitted an application for DOH's Tribal Reinvestment Funds and was approved

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Overview of AIHC's MAA Project

OBJECTIVE 1: Revise the existing Operational Plan for Region 2.


Tribes in Region 2:

- Hoh
- Jamestown S'Klallam
- Lower Elwha Klallam
- Makah Nation
- Port Gamble S'Klallam
- Quileute Tribe
- Suquamish Tribe

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Overview of AIHC's MAA Project

OBJECTIVE 2: Facilitate a collaborative process for tribes and local health jurisdictions in Regions 1 and 3 to develop mutual aid agreements.

Tribes in Region 1:	Tribes in Region 3:
Lummi Nation	Chehalis Tribe
Nooksack Tribe	Cowlitz Tribe
Samish Tribe	Nisqually Tribe
Sauk-Suiattle Tribe	Quinault Nation
Stillaguamish Tribe	Shoalwater Bay Tribe
Swinomish Tribe	Skokomish Tribe
Tulalip Tribes	Squaxin Island Tribe
Upper Skagit Tribe	

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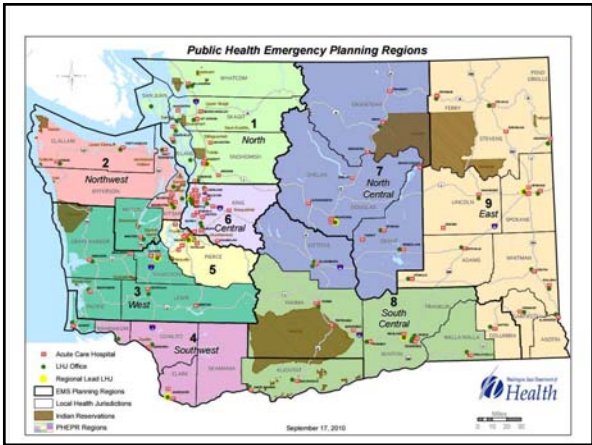


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Partners by Region

Region 2	Region 1	Region 3
Hoh Tribe	Lummi Nation	Chehalis Tribe
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Nooksack Tribe	(Cowlitz Tribe)
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Samish Tribe	Nisqually Tribe
Makah Nation	Sauk-Suiattle Tribe	Quinalt Nation
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	Stillaguamish Tribe	Shoalwater Bay Tribe
Quilleute Nation	Swinomish Tribe	Skokomish Tribe
Suquamish Tribe	Tulalip Tribes	Squaxin Island Tribe
Clallam County LHJ	Upper Skagit Tribe	Grays Harbor LHJ
Jefferson County LHJ	Island County LHJ	Lewis County LHJ
Kitsap County LHJ	San Juan County LHJ	Pacific County LHJ
	Skagit County LHJ	Thurston County LHJ
	Snohomish County LHJ	
	Whatcom County LHJ	

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Project Activities

- Conduct outreach and site visits to tribes to obtain tribal engagement and input
- Facilitate in-person kick-off meetings with representatives from tribes and LHJs at each region
- Facilitate ongoing webinar meetings with Region 2 to collaboratively revise operational plan

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Project Activities

- Facilitate ongoing webinar meetings with Regions 1 and 3 to collaboratively develop MAAs and operational plans
- Develop, distribute, publish and post training materials for each MAA

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Kickoff Meetings

- Region 2: February 15, Elwha Klallam Heritage Center
- Region 1: February 22, Swinomish Casino and Lodge
- Region 3: February 28, Chehalis Tribe's Lucky Eagle Hotel

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Additional information on the AIHC website under:

- Public Health
 - Emergency Preparedness
 - Mutual Aid Project

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Questions?



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Basic Elements of the Model MAA

MAA Addresses:

1. Planning, Meeting, and Training
2. How to Invoke Assistance
3. Temporary Grant of Authority to a Public Health Officer
4. Temporary Adoption of Public Health Codes from Another Jurisdiction

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Basic Elements of the Model MAA (Continued)

5. Employees
 - a. Control/supervision
 - b. Licensure requirements
6. Liability, Injury Compensation, and Death Benefits
7. Reimbursement
8. Record Keeping

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Overview of Model MAP

1. Provides standard operating procedures for the MAA
 - a. Invoking assistance
 - b. Mobilization and Deployment
 - c. Demobilization
 - d. Record keeping and inventory
 - e. Licensure and credentialing
 - f. Reimbursement


**Remember: MAA trumps MAP*


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Overview of Model MAP (Continued)


2. Resource Request Form
3. Public Health Jurisdiction Resolutions
4. Example Tribal Resolutions
5. State Public Health Codes

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Olympic MAP vs. New Model MAP


- Used the current MAP as foundation
- Changed the format
- Added items where there were gaps

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New Model MAP

- Conforms with current MAA
- The 2 AM Test
- Checklist Format
- Reduced pages
- New Mutual Aid Request Form
- New Contacts Form
- Table of Contents

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Questions?



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Instructions for Group Activity

Go through each of the checklist items, looking at them through the 2 AM lens:

- Does the order make sense?
- Is it easy to understand?
- Are we missing anything?
- Review Appendix items and forms
- Identify logistical and practical issues
- Record your suggestions and questions
- Report back to large group


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Next Steps

- Review and red-line on your own
 - Send red-lines to lou.schmitz.aihc@outlook.com
- Who else to invite to webinars?
- Schedule webinars
- Other?

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Questions?



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