



## Protecting Our Communities During and After Disasters through Mutual Aid

February 28, 2017

Region 3 Kickoff Meeting

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AIHC

Est. 1994



Washington's 29 tribal governments and 2 urban Indian organizations

Working to improve the health status of American Indian/Alaska Native people

Providing Technical Support and Advocacy

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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. Stier, 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

- First of its kind in the United States
- Noted by CDC as a best practice model
- Can be invoked for public health emergencies and for other public health collaboration (e.g., training, immunization clinics, etc.)

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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.

<b>Tribes in Region 1:</b>	<b>Tribes in Region 3:</b>
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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## 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. Model MAP

- Used the Olympic MAP as foundation
- Changed the format
- Added items where there were gaps
- Repaired inconsistencies

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**Model MAP**

- Conforms with Model MAA
- The 2 AM Test
- Checklist Format
- Mutual Aid Request Form
- Contacts Form
- Table of Contents

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**Model MAP**

- Review of MAP Part One

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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**

- Discuss potential roadblocks/delays and brainstorm solutions
- Obtain tribal resolutions
- Provide legal counsel copy of MAA and MAP for review
- Send edits/red-line on the MAA and MAP by **March 30** to [lou.schmitz.aihc@outlook.com](mailto:lou.schmitz.aihc@outlook.com)
- Schedule webinars and/or other meetings
- Other?

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**Questions?**



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