COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

IN RE: BOARD MEETING OF THE STATE EMS ADVISORY BOARD

HEARD BEFORE: GARY CRITZER

CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE EMS ADVISORY BOARD

NOVEMBER 8, 2017

CONFERENCE CENTER

NORFOLK WATERSIDE MARRIOTT

235 EAST MAIN STREET

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

12:58 P.M.

COMMONWEALTH REPORTERS, LLC P. O. Box 13227 Richmond, Virginia 23225 Tel. 804-859-2051 Fax 804-291-9460

1	APPEARANCES:
2	Gary Critzer, Presiding
3	State EMS Advisory Board Chair
4	Hughes Melton, MD, MBA, FAAFP, FARAM
5	Chief Deputy Health Commissioner
6	Amanda Lavin, Esq., Board counsel Office of the Attorney General
7	Office of the Actorney General
8	STATE EMS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS:
9	Michel B. Aboutanos, MD
10	Byron F. Andrews, III
11	Samuel T. Bartle, MD
12	Dreama Chandler
13	Valeta C. Daniels
14	Richard H. Decker, III
15	Jason D. Ferguson
16	William B. Ferguson
17	R. Jason Ferguson
18	Jonathan D. Henschel
19	Jason R. Jenkins
20	Lori L. Knowles
21	John Korman
22	Cheryl Lawson, MD
23	Julia Marsden
24	Genemarie W. McGee
25	Christopher L. Parker

1	STATE EMS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS (con't.)
2	Ronald Passmore
3	Valerie Quick
4	Jose V. Salazar
5	Charlotte Tyson
6	Daniel C. Wildman
7	
8	OFFICE OF EMS STAFF:
9	Gary Brown, Director
10	Scott Winston
11	George Lindbeck, MD
12	Irene Hamilton
13	Wanda Street
14	Adam Harrell
15	Chuck Fairon
16	Paul Fleenor
17	Wayne Berry
18	Tim Erskine
19	Ronald Kendrick
20	Jimmy Burch
21	Bob Swander
22	Lenice Sudds
23	Camela Crittendon
24	Tim Perkins
25	Amanda Davis

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1
    ALSO PRESENT:
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        Kelly Parker
        VHHA
 3
        Jethro Piland
 4
        Virginia Fire Chief's Association
 5
        Bruce Edwards
 6
        Tidewater EMS Council
 7
 8
        Jim Chandler
        Eastern Shore EMS Council
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(The State EMS Advisory Board meeting was called to order at 12:58 p.m. A quorum was present and the Board's agenda commenced as follows:)

MR. CRITZER: Welcome to the EMS Symposium and welcome to the November EMS Advisory Board meeting.

(At this time, the Board and the gallery recited the Pledge of Allegiance and observed a moment of silence.)

MR. CRITZER: You should have before you a copy of the August meeting minutes. They were also sent out and posted on the web site and the town hall in a draft format. Are there any additions or corrections to those minutes?

20 t 21 h 22 r 23 t

Hearing none, we'll approve them by unanimous consent. You should also have before you the agenda for today's meeting. Any additions or corrections to that agenda that anyone would like to make? Hearing none, we'll approve that by unanimous consent as well. Also make sure

today, when you are speaking, that you push 1 the little speaker button on your microphone 2 3 and that you speak into the microphone. All of our meetings are 4 5 recorded and are being transcribed by a Court Stenographer, so we want to make sure 6 7 that we capture everything that anyone has 8 to say. 9 For the audience, please use the mic's at the end of the head table, if 10 you would when you're approaching the -- the 11 Board. If we could then we'll move on to my 12 report and before we go any farther, we do 13 14 have some new members today. And so I would like to go 15 around the table and introduce yourselves 16 17 and who you're representing. We'll start over here. 18 19 20 MR. R. J. FERGUSON: Jason Ferguson, Blue Ridge EMS. 21 22 MR. PARKER: Chris Parker, Virginia 23 Emergency Nurses Association. 24 25

1	MR. SALAZAR: Jose Salazar,
2	Northern Virginia EMS Council.
3	
4	MR. PILAND: Jethro Piland,
5	Virginia Fire Chief's Association.
6	
7	MS. DANIELS: Valeta Daniels,
8	VAVRS.
9	
10	MR. J. D. FERGUSON: Jason
11	Ferguson, Western Virginia EMS.
12	EDTIFIED OOD
13	MR. W. FERGUSON: Billy Ferguson,
14	VAGEMS.
15	
16	MR. DECKER: Chip Decker, Old
17	Dominion EMS Alliance.
18	
19	DR. LAWSON: Cheryl Lawson,
20	Peninsulas EMS Council.
21	
22	MS. QUICK: Valerie Quick, Thomas
23	Jefferson EMS Council.
24	
25	MS. TYSON: Charlotte Tyson, VHHA.

1	MS. LAVIN: Amanda Lavin, Office of
2	the Attorney General.
3	
4	DR. LINDBECK: George Lindbeck,
5	Office of EMS.
6	
7	DR. MELTON: Hughes Melton, Chief
8	Deputy Commissioner, Department of Health.
9	
10	MR. CRITZER: Gary Critzer, Central
11	Shenandoah EMS.
12	EDTIFIED OOD
13	MR. BROWN: Gary Brown, Office of
14	EMS, Virginia Department of Health.
15	
16	MR. WINSTON: Scott Winston, Office
17	of EMS, Virginia Department of Health.
18	
19	DR. BARTLE: Sam Bartle, Emergency
20	Medical Services for Children.
21	
22	MR. PASSMORE: Ron Passmore,
23	Southwest Virginia EMS Council.
24	
25	MR. HENSCHEL: Jon Henschel, Lord

1	Fairfax EMS.
2	
3	MS. MCGEE: Genemarie McGee,
4	Tidewater EMS Council.
5	
6	MS. KNOWLES: Lori Knowles,
7	Rappahannock EMS Council.
8	
9	MR. ANDREWS: Byron Andrews,
10	Virginia State Firefighters Association.
11	
12	MR. JENKINS: Jason Jenkins, IAFF.
13	$-R \sqcup H \sqcup$
14	DR. ABOUTANOS: Mike Aboutanos,
15	American College of Surgeons.
16	
17	MR. WILDMAN: Dan Wildman, Virginia
18	Ambulance Association.
19	
20	MR. KORMAN: John Korman,
21	Association of Public Safety Communications
22	Officials.
23	
24	MS. CHANDLER: Dreama Chandler,
25	VAVRS.

MR. CRITZER: Welcome. Again, 1 we're glad everyone's here today. Under my 2 3 report, just a couple of things then I'll cover the rest under the Executive Committee 4 5 Report. I would like to also ask each 6 7 of you to keep Karen Wagner in your thoughts and prayers. Karen is a former chair of 8 9 this Board and served on this Board for a number of years. 10

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She's also a former president of VAVRS and a life -- life member of VAVRS. And she is facing some very serious and life-threatening health conditions.

So we'd just ask that you remember her in your prayers. Also, on behalf the Board, we'd just like to say, Mr. Berg -- wherever he is. I saw him in here somewhere.

Thank you very much for the nine years of service that you gave to EMS -- the Office of EMS and this Board. appreciate all the work you did and wish you the best in your -- your new endeavors.

Thank you very much. At this time, I'd like

1	to ask Ron Passmore to come up and present
2	the Nominating Committee report.
3	
4	MR. PASSMORE: In your packet lists
5	the nominations for committees. If there
6	are any corrections on that report as far as
7	how the nominations are as follows; for
8	chairman, Gary Critzer.
9	Vice-chair, Christopher
10	Parker. Administrative Coordinator, Jon
11	Henschel. Rules and Regulations Committee
12	Chair, Jon Henschel. Legislative and
13	Planning Committee Chair, Chris Parker.
14	Infrastructure Coordinator,
15	Dreama Chandler. Transportation Committee,
16	Chip Decker. Communications Committee, John
17	Korman.
18	Emergency Management
19	Committee, Byron Andrews. Patient Care
20	Coordinator, Dr. Aboutanos. Medical
21	Direction Committee Chair, Dr. Dodd.
22	Medevac Committee, Jason
23	Ferguson. Trauma System Oversight and
24	Management Committee, Dr. Aboutanos. And
25	EMS for Children Committee, Dr. Bartle.

1	Professional Development Coordinator would
2	be myself, Ron Passmore. Training and
3	Certification Chair, again, myself.
4	Workforce Development
5	Committee Chair, Jose Salazar. And Provider
6	Health and Safety, Dan Wildman.
7	
8	MR. CRITZER: Thank you,
9	Mr. Passmore. At this point, we'll now open
10	up the nominations or any other nominations
11	from the floor. Any other nominations from
12	the floor?
13	And any other nominations from
14	the Board? Hearing none, the Chair will ask
15	for motions for the nominations to be
16	closed.
17	
18	BOARD MEMBER: I so move.
19	
20	MR. CRITZER: Is there a second?
21	
22	BOARD MEMBER: Second.
23	
24	MR. CRITZER: All those in favor
25	signify by saying aye.

1	BOARD MEMBERS: Aye.
2	
3	MR. CRITZER: Opposed? I'd like to
4	cast the unanimous ballet for the slate. Is
5	there a motion as such?
6	
7	BOARD MEMBER: I move.
8	
9	MR. CRITZER: Is there a second?
10	
11	BOARD MEMBER: Second.
12	EDTIFIED OOD
13	MR. CRITZER: Any further
14	discussion? All those in favor, signify by
15	saying aye.
16	
17	BOARD MEMBER: Aye.
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19	MR. CRITZER: All those opposed?
20	Thank you very much. We'll now move on to
21	vice-chair's report, Genemarie.
22	
23	MS. MCGEE: No report at this time.
24	
25	MR. CRITZER: Okay, thank you very

much. And thank you for all of your years of service in that role. Next will be Chief Deputy Commissioner, Dr. Melton.

DR. MELTON: Thanks, Gary. So I wanted to start with two things, and then talk about some of the innovative work that the Office is doing now. And then wrap up with sort of looking out into the future.

So, first, thank you to Gary and Gary for your leadership of OEMS and EMS across the state. Second, thank you for being here today and also encouraging your friends and folks that you work with to come to this Symposium and support the Symposium.

It really is a great source of continuing medical education and outreach for the Department of Health reaching out across the Commonwealth, so thank you for that.

And also, thank you for the work that you do in your communities. And how we -- I can run through that at the end of my comments. In terms of sort of some of the innovative work I think you've already

experienced, if you registered for the Symposium or you looked at some of the CME events that -- there has been a continued evolution over the years of how the Symposium is done.

Are you registered, have you tracked which session to go to -- lots and lots of choices to choose. And in particular, that they will be streaming some of the sessions across the state.

So when I first arrived at VDH and I chatted with the area, I said, how can -- how is it that we can make this excellent event, you know, more accessible to other folks back home that have got to man the stations.

And some of those don't have the resources to come. So this is just the first step in trying to make a broader connection to the event that's happening here. So we'll be streaming that.

I look forward to your feedback on that. Secondly, in terms of innovation, about the Offices that I viewed in VDH, I -- EMS is on the cutting edge in

terms of how the Office operates. If you've come in to their office in Richmond any time recently, you run into the iPad registration process, which is pretty interesting.

Captures the information, makes it easy for them to track. It's a security measure, it is an accountability measure.

And that's just one example of how the Office continues to evolve and develop how it runs so it runs more efficiently. And they can support you and the work of VDH in the Commonwealth.

And third, even outside of the Office, it's not that uncommon that Gary and members of his team will connect with other offices within VDH and share some of the strategies that they're using to -- again, with their office operations or internal communication within the Office to help keep leadership informed as to what they're doing. In terms of looking out to the future, EMS is playing a greater role in supporting the opiate addiction crisis response. One area is on the support of

getting Narcan into the hands of your mobile rescue squads. And so that's continuing to grow.

The -- I think the -- the word's getting out to the squads that we can support their getting that resource onto the trucks.

And then in addition to that, of course, we collect a lot -- I mean, a lot of data when it comes to, you know, what are the teams seeing in the field, right?

When are they using Narcan, what are the -- what are the responses to Narcan and where are individuals who they see five times in the last six months. And -- and so we're looking at how we use that data to focus our response.

We all have limited resources and how can we make the biggest difference for those individuals who are at -- who are at higher risk for a -- a fatal overdose from opiate addiction. And then part of that is sort of this idea of a warm hand-off. It has been shown very clearly that if somebody comes into the ER with a non-fatal

overdose and they're reversed, if we can somehow -- through a warm hand-off from that bed in the ER to a treatment facility that matches what they need in the community.

Then their chances of engaging in treatment six-seven times -- whether they're just -- they just sort of roll out of the list of places that they can call in the morning and pray.

And -- and how is it that we can use the data that is being collected by our teams in the field to be respectful of HIPPA, still trying to -- to use the information that we have at our disposal that tells us the individual was admittedly high risk, to hand them off to a treatment facility.

And to communicate with their loved ones so they know what's going on.

And then one other area is the area of -- of a help equity approach to supporting the development out into the Commonwealth. So you know, you can either spread resources based off of just sort of a per capita type of approach, right? So you have 10 people,

you get \$10.00. You have 20 people, you get \$20.00. Or you can step back and you can see what areas of the Commonwealth are in greater need than other areas of the Commonwealth.

And attempt to allocate resources based on the severity of -- it is not that one person gets nothing and the other person gets everything.

But it affects how we distribute the resources that are at our disposal. And -- and Gary and his team have done some, again, pretty innovative work on how we measure that.

How do we know the areas that are of greatest need and -- and shape how we provide resources so that we get the most effect -- most beneficial effect.

Lastly looking out into the future, I think if you ask Dr. Levine -- and she'll be here on Saturday, it is her plan for the awards ceremony -- that if we're going to make a difference in the health of our population, it really happens in the community. I mean, it -- there are things

we can do at the state level and at the 1 Office level, policy and that sort of thing, 2 that can have an effect. But -- but really 3 where the change happens is in the 4 5 community. And EMS is crucial to that. 6 7 They're really -- they know what's going on the community. And -- and so I just leave 8 9 you with that thought that as we continue this journey towards population health, 10 that's talked more and more about. 11 We're still sort of getting 12 our mind wrapped around, what does it take 13 to do that. EMS is going to be right in the 14 15 middle of that. We've been great partners up 16 until now and we look forward to continuing 17 to engage with our local councils and -- and 18 squads and that's special. So thank you for 19 20 giving us your time today, and Gary. 21 22 MR. CRITZER: Thank you, Dr. Melton. Office of EMS report, 23 Mr. Brown. 24

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MR. BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. First of all, I'd like to thank Dr. Melton for his kind words of the Office of EMS. And he mentioned my name many times, but actually the thanks goes to everyone on my staff.

You've heard me say this before and I'll keep saying it until I'm no longer here. And that is I've got the best state EMS office in the country. And the other states are number two.

So they're -- they're very envious of what -- what we do. We are a model for the rest of the country. And we've talked about that in a little bit -- actually this morning when we were having orientation with you all.

It's great when new Board members have been put up to serve on -- on this Board. So -- so anyway, thanks certainly goes to the staff that -- all these things that Dr. Melton mentioned -- actually happens. So again, we give thanks to Dr. Melton's recognition and also the Office of EMS staff. And also we talked a

lot this morning, too, in the orientation that this EMS system, it's -- it is a systems approach. And it's a -- a ground up approach in Virginia.

And the success of EMS in the Commonwealth -- which I think is actually, again, recognized across the country -- is due to the people sitting around this table, is due to the people sitting in the audience.

Everybody is vested in providing this service and everybody's very loyal to make sure that we have the best EMS system. We talked about some simple types of advantage to have. We are working on EMS issues.

First of all, we need to make sure that whatever decisions we make that are five months in development, when it's rules and regulations we promulgate.

Is it -- is it going to improve patient care? That's really the bottom line. The second thing is -- is let's just do the right thing. If we keep those two things in mind, our decision will

always be the right decision. With that, I do want to -- Gary had mentioned Mike Berg. Mike was our OEMS Regulation and Compliance Division manager.

He's resigned after 13 years with the Office. And he began with us in June of 2004. We thank Mike for his services and his commitment to EMS, which continues even though he's not with the Office of EMS.

His commitment is to the EMS, he'll still be in Virginia. He has taken a position with UVa, the transportation network in Charlottesville.

Also Greg Neiman, after 11 years of service with the Office, Greg also left us to accept the EMS community liaison position with VCU Health Systems.

So we lost two good individuals to two great institutions. So we can't be real -- real sad about that because they're still in the system. They are big players with EMS in those institutions. The Office is also conducting interviews for the BLS Training Specialist.

That did take place late last month. And we 1 hope to have a new BLS Training Specialist 2 3 on board soon. We have also recruited, 4 interviewed and made an offer to the 5 individual position of HR coordinator. And 6 7 we'll have that person on board soon [inaudible]. 8 9 We've also recruited, interviewed and we are now about to go into 10 the second round of interviews for the new 11 divisional management position within OEMS's 12 community health protectable resources. 13 So stay tuned for that. And 14 15 then, Adam, I got this from you. I think it's -- we have about 30 positions that we 16 need fill. 17 18 MR. HARRELL: Correct. 19 20 So those are our next MR. BROWN: 21 -- we have those to fill. I do want to 22 congratulate a few Board members. Jason 23 Ferguson, Jethro Piland, Valerie Quick and 24

25

Charlotte Tyson, and Mr. Chair, I think they

should meet at the Secretary of the 1 Commonwealth's office. We've got three 2 3 Fergusons, two Jason Fergusons. And I -- I think we have --4 5 MR. CRITZER: By the way, you can 6 7 not sit next to each other. 8 9 MR. BROWN: Yeah. Give them seats somewhere else. 10 11 MR. CRITZER: And no -- no swapping 12 13 name tags. 14 It's getting really 15 MR. BROWN: confusing. And it's best to take requests 16 from him. But anyway, congratulations to 17 the new Board members. 18 19 As we talked this morning, it 20 is truly an honor to be appointed to -- by the governor to serve on any Board in this 21 Commonwealth. And with that comes great 22 responsibility, too. And I know everyone 23 here on the Board, they -- they take that 24

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responsibility very seriously. And again --

thus the -- the system that we have in place. But I found out that our quarterly report that we did, the electronic email to everyone, in -- in the preparation and planning in coming up to Symposium, basically it's all hands on deck. Sometimes we let things fall through the cracks. And unfortunately, we did in terms of getting the report posted on our web site.

I thought we had posted it, but we will get it posted -- the quarterly report posted. That will be FOIA'd. It's not there, I apologize. We'll get that up on our web site very soon.

And just a couple more things real quick. There were several reports that we had to submit up through the chain of command that were General Assembly directives.

One is the House Bill 1728

Medevac Work Group report that has been submitted to Dr. Melton and Dr. Levine.

It's under their review and then once it is approved, then it will go to the General

Assembly. Senate Bill 1244, our draft report was also submitted to the Commissioner's suite. And I've got word yesterday that that has been approved.

And so that should be public soon. Also the trauma center funding report that we have to submit on an annual basis was also submitted and approved.

And then last but not least, we do -- there is a requirement to look at mandates on local government. And we were assigned one this year with -- with regards to the assessment on criminal background investigations.

So we have submitted that report, again, to the Commissioner's suite. Very quickly, we had a meeting in Oklahoma City last month. It was the annual NASEMSO meeting.

But in concert with that was the Stand up of the Commission of REPLICA, and you've heard us talk about that for several years. That's the EMS interstate compact. So with the 10th state that approved it, that's -- that became law

across the United States. And right now, we actually -- I think it's either 11 or 12 states that have passed it.

And there are probably about eight or nine more that it looks like it will be -- be passing early next year at the -- at the latest. And we did have a meeting of the -- first meeting of the Commission.

And we had to stand up bylaws and also the rules on Rule Committee. So you have to have a rules committee in order to make rules.

So we did that and so, we'll keep you informed of the progress of the Commission and how that's going across the country, especially on states that border Virginia.

Because we're very anxious to get -- to make sure that all of our border states come on as a REPLICA state very soon. And last but not least, what I will say very quickly, because I know everybody's busy here. And we've got a lot of education going on with regards to the 38th Annual EMS Symposium. And we have close to 1700 unique

registrants that are signed up to take classes. We have over 360 courses that are being offered here at the Symposium.

And if you -- if you take all the registrants and the number of CE hours that they can earn while they're here, we -- we could award cumulative over 42,000 hours of continuing education here at this Symposium.

And when you factor in all the faculty, the staff, the vendors and significant others, we're looking at a population due to the Symposium of about 2500 to 2600 people here in -- in the Norfolk area.

So that's why Norfolk loves us to come back. The Visit Norfolk folks, they -- they like our business. And I think with that, Mr. Chair, I'll turn it over to Scott. And then we'll go from there.

MR. WINSTON: Thank you, Gary. I only have one item. Gary mentioned that we've had some turnover in staff. We are currently recruiting for the vacant

Regulation and Compliance Manager position.

That position will be open until the 17th of November. So if anyone's interested in learning more about that position, you can speak with Michael or myself and we -- please do submit an application if you have

Thank you.

MR. CRITZER: Dr. Lindbeck.

a genuine interest in working at the Office.

DR. LINDBECK: Just a couple things to keep you eyes and ears open for. The NITSA Fatigue project has wrapped up and will be published in a supplement to pre-hospital emergency care, PEC, shortly.

I'm not sure of the exact date yet. So watch for that because I think it's going to be interesting for everybody.

Also, if you have time to look, the new scope of practice for EMS has been circulating. And that's out there on the internet if you want to take a look, as well as the latest addition of Standardized Patient Care Guidelines from NITSA and the

NASEMSO. 1 2 3 MR. CRITZER: Thank you, Mr. Brown. Next, Amanda Lavin, Assistant Attorney 4 5 General. 6 7 MS. LAVIN: I don't have anything. 8 9 MR. CRITZER: Thank you very much. 10 Next is the Board of Health report. I had the honor of representing EMS at my first 11 Board of Health meeting back in September on 12 the 7th. 13 14 We have our next meeting in 15 November on the 30th. Just a couple real quick items. We did -- had an action item 16 or a couple action items related to 17 radiology fees as the effected radiology 18 19 programs. We also took the first look at 20 the Board of Health report to the General 21 Assembly. That report ended up being tabled 22 until, I believe, our next meeting. I'm not 23 sure whether it's going to be on that agenda 24

or not, to clarify some information and to

25

hopefully add some information about EMS.

Also, we discussed a data work group that's ongoing that was out of, I believe, the last General Assembly session related to data sharing between emergency departments for patient information.

And encouraging that EMS be part of that to insure that the pre-hospital patient report could also be seamlessly shared between emergency departments from one hospital to another.

So that -- that data work group is ongoing. And I know talking with -- with Mr. Brown, they've been engaged now in -- in adding contributions to that. So our next meeting is on the 30th of November at the Perimeter Center.

Those meetings are public and they're -- the date and time and everything is located on the Board of Health link on the VDH web page.

I would certainly encourage you to come and see what's going on with VDH and with all the activities of the State Board of Health. With that -- any

questions? Okay. We'll move next to a special report by Dr. Lindbeck -- our State Medical Director -- regarding the August 12th medical and EMS response to the Unite the Right rally in Charlottesville.

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DR. LINDBECK: I think I'll present from here if that's okay because I'm miked and everybody can hear me. Well, this got so much national attention that I thought people might be interested in hearing some of our observations from on the ground and some of our pre-planning work that we did

about this.

There we go. Well, for those of you who don't know where Charlottesville is, if you live there you kind of figure it's the center of the world. It might be approximately the center of Virginia geographically, but you get the idea.

There's about 50,000 people there not including the UVa students. course, home of the University of Virginia. And Charlottesville likes to think of itself as -- as a relatively quiet university

community, right? I think that emotionally and psychologically, a lot of people were not prepared for what happened in July and August of this year.

It was a real shock to a lot of people. You know, we tend to think of our downtown mall like this and nice autumn evenings and college football and that sort of thing.

So for background, the -- the focal point of this became a statue that was commissioned in 1917, donated to the city by Paul McIntire, along with the ground for the park.

So the park constitutes one city block. I'll show you a map of this, almost exactly one acre. One of the points to be made is that this was a very tight physical location.

A Charlottesville city block is not like a Richmond city block or Norfolk or anything like that. It was very tight geographically. In May, there was a torch rally organized at the Lee statue. And this caught people off guard. This was organized

by word of mouth, internet, etcetera.

Caught people by surprise, but they made quite the impression.

Lee statue started to be publicized as a rallying point, both philosophically and -- and physically, meaning it became physically important for right-wing causes.

So to back up a little bit, a movement was begun in '16 to consider renaming the park and possibly removing the statues as symbols of the Confederacy and white supremacy and slavery.

And it was in that background that some of these issues began to develop.

KKK applied for and received a permit on July the 8th. There was a lot of discussion about this.

The city did not feel that they had a legal basis to deny that permit a priori. About 50 protestors showed up for that. They were delayed in getting into the park because of counter-protestors. They were allowed to be there for about an hour, which was the term of the original permit.

Things started getting a little chippy when they were going to leave. Police were going to escort them from the park to a parking garage where their vehicles were.

And counter-protestors, which greatly outnumbered the KKK protestors, physically interfered with police in the egress of the protestors.

These are some pictures that

-- that came from the protest there. Very
vocal, very loud, not a lot of people there
in terms of protestors from the KKK. Very
demotic photos. I did make a note here.

If you notice on this fellow's right hip is a handgun. We'll talk about that a little bit more in terms of Virginia's open carry laws and how that factors in to assemblies like this.

But there were also some pretty poignant pictures from the assembly there. Several arrests and minor injuries. Tear gas was deployed by VSP after some objects were thrown at officers. And that ended -- ended up being a very dramatic point in the day. So you've got officers,

full riot gear deploying tear gas. Made an impression on a lot of people. There was an incident plan in place, primarily for firerescue branch at that point.

But really, the effect on fire-rescue resources at that point was pretty minimal. Well, that introduced some concepts in our area that we had not really fully appreciated.

First of all, that the protestors seemed less likely initially -- initiate violent interaction than the counter-protestors, which was not something we were particularly prepared for.

There were a lot of people, many of whom came from outside the community, who felt a moral and ethical obligation to physically be on site to confront right-wing protestors.

There were some left-wing groups as well who not only felt an obligation to be physically present, but also to provoke confrontation. That was part of their goal in being there. Which again, we didn't really fully appreciate at

this point. There was a lot of discussion about the city's reaction, particularly the law enforcement reaction to the protest. A lot of people thought the city should've denied the permits in the first place.

But there was a lot of discussion about that locally and regionally. And they really did not feel that there was a legal basis to deny those permits at that point in time.

And there's some case law and precedent for that as well. Some felt that law enforcement was too aggressive, riot gear, tear gas, etcetera.

Particularly when people saw
in the media that the enforcement actions
were mostly directed at counter-protestors
who many people felt more aligned with.
They felt more morally and ethically aligned
with.

So a local figure, Jason

Kessler, began to organize a Unite the Right
rally for August the 12th. And this began
-- became another rallying point for likeminded individuals, let me put it that way.

He applied for a permit, he was granted the permit for Lee Park, now Justice Park, in downtown Charlottesville. It was interesting to look at some of these materials that started to come out in advance.

Posters, lot of internet communication, a lot of word of mouth. I think you can appreciate that there is some symbology here that I was pretty ignorant of when this whole thing started.

But you see the eagles along the sides that are reminiscent of the Rights Eagle. Confederate flags, you've got the statues.

I don't know if anybody else had ever heard of Pepe the Frog, which has become an internet meme for Alt-Right and right-wing organizations.

So these figures here -- it's hard to see on this slide -- are actually little green-faced frogs in uniform marching. There's Lee, Unite the Right, a lot of this came up -- and this came from David Duke who was involved in politics

years ago. And an ex-grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan. Ben Franklin's cartoon from Revolutionary War time was adapted for this as well.

Let me see if I can get through the different organizations. This is the State of Kekistan, which has -- goes back to Pepe the Frog and that symbology, pretty loose associations.

The Anti-Communists,
Libertarians, Nationalists, Identify Europa,
which is in a multi-national group.
Southern Nationalists, the National
Associates -- Socialists, excuse me, and the
Alt-Right represented on that particular
poster.

And again, there is symbology here that was a little bit difficult to not notice. And obviously, the poster on the right is not from August the 12th, but the -- some of the similarities did not escape people's attention for obvious reasons. So at the same time that the right-wing was getting interested, the left-wing or Anti-Fascists were getting interested as well.

This group is -- is even harder to pin down. Began in Europe, has extended to the United States. Very loosely organized, particularly through the internet, through social media.

Not a lot of traditional organization, let me put it that way.

Antifa comes from anti-fascist. Again, it's difficult -- these descriptions of these groups break down pretty quickly because they are not homogenous, particularly on the left here.

They're very different groups loosely organized or grouped as on the left with different goals and different objectives. Some of these groups are very strongly anti-government and that includes EMS and Fire.

We had some very strange interactions with people who did not want to have anything to do with Fire or EMS providers because they are the government. Some of these groups advocate violent social change. This is part of their organization, part of their objective is change through

violent action. Their intelligence from groups that were working on the pre-panel plan got quite a bit of information that these groups were interested in provoking violence, that that was part of their agenda to be there.

They talked about the Battle of Berkeley, I don't know if people heard about this. These were demonstrations in Berkeley because of a right-wing speaker that had been invited to speak on campus that got violent.

Resulted in quite a bit of property damage as well as personal injury, some stabbings. There was some information that organizers of those riots -- protests I guess you should say -- felt that they had been insufficient and they needed to step their game up, meaning more violent, more noticeable to advance their agenda.

So that was obviously of concern. Right-wing Richard Spencer was one of the figures who was going to attend this. One of the more recognized spokesmen for the movement. But there were several other

groups that got involved as well, many of whom I have never heard of. National Socialists, the Redneck Revolution, various militia movements.

Some of which were primarily interested in Second Amendment rights.

League of the South, the Proud Boys, the KKK, Rise Above, Vanguard America,

Traditionalists Workers Party and Fraternal Order of Alt Knights.

All of these people were engaged to -- to a greater or lesser extent. There were also several celebrities there, if you will. Quotes in Italics, that were -- had radio shows, blogs, things like that advocating right-wing causes.

You get the idea. I mean, you could spend all day talking about just these issues on their own. So one of the biggest questions in planning for this is how much violent confrontation was going to be sought or planned. And I -- we really didn't have an answer for that. It's not something we'd experienced before. As I'll point out, a lot of us have mass gathering medicine

experience, but then we're typically dealing with the unexpected. You can argue that some of that's expected. People are going to fall down.

People are going to have too much alcohol to drink. But we're typically not dealing with people who are looking for violent confrontation.

Both sides tried to describe themselves as not looking for a fight, but willing to defend themselves physically if necessary. What does that mean? Don't know.

Another group that we came in contact with that was new were the street medics. So historically, this apparently goes back to anti-war protests in the '60's and a desire for some people to develop a[n] on-the-ground first aid response, if you will, for protestors.

There's a lot of media sites but, again, this seems to be very loosely organized. The Occupy movement was sort of the rebirth of the street medics as far as I can tell. They frequently talk about

effects of police violence as being their focus. They talk about delayed EMS response in the hot zones. Health effects of riot control, tear gas, pepper spray, rubber bullets that the government agencies -- if you will -- quote, don't understand, unquote.

And they need to be there to help out. They also talk about activists-specific injuries. Again, whatever that means. If you want to research this, there are some information available on the internet.

Many of these people actually resist traditional Fire and EMS care. Some of them were pretty easy to engage with and talk to, other people would not have a thing to do with you if you had a uniform on.

Because you were part of the

-- the government. They talk about a

20-hour training course, but I can't really
tell what the curriculum is, if you will.

There's suggestions out there about what to
bring, what to carry. And these are some
individuals that were street medics, so you

can tell that they were there prepared to be in the fray. They've got helmets on, they've got bandanas, they've got eye protection, goggles ready.

Some of them had some pretty elaborate kits involved, including masks and things like that. The red duct tape was kind of universal. That's how they would identify themselves with a red duct tape cross.

This -- this picture isn't from Charlottesville, but you get the idea. Again, some of these folks were pretty reasonable and -- and easy to interact with because we tried to do a little bit of, at the time, you know, just in time -- if you will -- interface.

Some of them would just not even speak to us. All right. So open carry challenges, Virginia's an open carry state. So generally speaking, if you can legally possess a firearm, you can legally carry it openly with some local restrictions in some areas. There are some definitions of what's an assault weapon, but that, again, is

locally determined. That did not apply to Charlottesville. Concealed carry, so Virginia is considered a shall issue state in terms of concealed carry permits.

There's some training

required, so we -- open carry, you can see.
We had no idea how to quantitate the number
of concealed weapons legally or illegally
that might be present at this rally.

Obviously, a big concern.

Again, it might seem obvious to prohibit weapons at the rally, but the city did not feel that they had a legal basis to do that if people were legally entitled to carry.

This is a photograph of one of the militia groups that came in. And I'll have some more photographs of that.

Kessler's group also said that they were going to have their own security, so this was a conference -- press conference outside the Charlottesville Police station.

And if you see in the back, there's a motorcycle club behind him. This happened to be the Warlocks. The Minutemen and the Wrecking Crew were also supposed to

be involved. Interestingly, their national chapter -- what I understand is -- got in touch with the local chapter and said, this ain't our fight.

We don't want to see you guys there. If we see any Warlock patches, we're pulling them. So that pretty much quieted down the MC's, so they were not present on the day of the rally.

Three Percenters, group

organized to resist the government. They're

-- they're quite militia-like. The three

percent term comes from the concept that

only three percent of the colonists stood up

against the English in the Revolution.

And they fashioned themselves in -- in that way. Very strong Second Amendment supporters, so again, lot of open carry. And these were some of the militia groups that -- that came by.

The Virginia Minutemen

Militia, the Pennsylvania Lightfoot, they
ostensibly said they were there to provide
security and keep the peace. But again,
complete unknown in terms of what they were

going to do in the middle of this mess.

There were other groups involved. Black
Lives Matter was very visible, lot of
students, clergy.

There were observers from the ACLU and the Southern Poverty Law Center. A lot of these people were there for what I think most of us would think was good reason.

But we just were concerned about how we were going to provide for safety for everybody when you got that many different people very passionate in a very tight physical area.

And again, you know, we're used to dealing with this. This was LOCKN' Festival in Nelson County that I've done for a few years. Bristol Motor Raceway. We do a lot of mass gathering work, right?

But this quickly became clear that this was a completely different animal. What we were going to see, hand-to-hand conflict clearly. Apparently some of these anarchist groups come in an cache weapons ahead of time. Things like sticks, bats.

For example, a -- a strategy is that you bring a cooler in. It looks like it's filled with Coke. It's actually soda cans that have had the liquid emptied out and Sakrete put in.

And you throw it. They -they've come in to cities and -- and hidden
objects like that that -- it formally might
not look like anything but trash, but is
actually a weapon that they can use during
the -- the conflict.

Chemical agents, pepper spray, tear gas. Pepper spray is very easy to get. You can go to Cabella's or any place like that and bear -- buy your bear repellent cannister, right?

Fire arms, IED's were a worry.

VSP swept the area before people were

supposed to come in. And then vehicles as

we've all learned.

Something to think about in your planning. Could somebody enter that space packed with people and a vehicle and drive into a large group. Lot of pre-planning. Lot of groups involved. If

you've been through something like this, you understand that law enforcement owns this territory and owns this process to a large extent.

I'm not saying that they were not receptive to Fire and EMS, that they weren't good to work with. But they do own this event to a large extent. So the initial permit was for the park itself.

City management, as we got closer, tried to change the venue. Move it from the -- Justice Park to McIntire Park.

Much more open, much farther away from business and residential areas.

The -- Kessler actually got
the ACLU and the Rutherford Institute to
file for an injunction and that was granted.
So a Judge ruled that the permit needed to
-- to be granted as it had been -- or
honored as it had been granted, I should
say.

Initially, we thought this was going to be about 400 people. Estimates grew pretty quickly to 2000 to 4000.

Another realization was that this was a

weekend event for a lot of these people. 1 They were going to come in on Friday and 2 3 stay through the weekend. So it -- it had the potential to not just be a one-day 4 5 event, but maybe a three- or four-day event. Motels, hotels, maybe not so 6 7 much. Campgrounds and then private property. If you had somebody that was 8 9 sympathetic, they would simply open up their farm and allow people to come and camp and 10 park there. 11 Not -- not controllable. So 12 our two hospitals, UVa's our Level I trauma 13 center. ED volume about 70,000, about 600 14 beds. 15 They increased their bed 16 capacity by canceling some elective 17 procedures towards the end of the week, not 18 accepting so many transfers in. 19 So we had about 20 to 30 20 moderate to intensive care unit beds 21 They had the capacity to run up available. 22 to seven operating room simultaneously the 23 day of the event. That's a lot of 24

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resources.

And then the trauma service and

the ED all had extra teams in place for the full day. They exercised a mass casualty plan, obviously. Part of that was to move receiving from the ED entrance to the hospital lobby if the MCP was invoked.

And then we stood up multidisciplinary command center that was located on the Health Sciences Center. Grounds including a virtual EOC.

Interestingly, a lot of the real time data that's available from a[n] event like this comes from the participants. They've got their cameras, they've got all these devices.

If the bandwidth is there, they are going to constantly stream pictures of what's going on. And they are truly embedded in the event.

So that was an interesting realization that there was a lot of real time information available out there that you don't necessarily need to provide.

There is also a lot of data available from law enforcement, Fire and EMS. Martha

Jeff[erson] is our other hospital in town.

ED volume's about 50,000, 158 beds. And they basically doubled their in-house coverage. Also had an extra general surgeon and orthopedist and a chest-vascular boarded surgeon available in the hospital the day of.

We didn't get a lot of buy-in from the urgent care centers and express care type places. Most of those actually shut down for the day that were in the immediate Charlottesville area.

So this is a map to give you a -- it doesn't reproduce real well on the screen, but give you an idea. So the park is in the circle here. UVa's about 1.2 miles west. Martha Jeff's 2.7 miles east.

This is the county office building where we had a -- our staging and medical treatment area. We'll get back to that. McIntire Park is another half mile up this way.

The star is the Fourth Street vehicular crossover for the mall where the car incident later occurred, just to give you an idea of scale there. This area was

just packed with people and vehicles. So as you might imagine, getting from one end of this to the other was a lot more difficult practically than it looks on a map.

They were essentially disconnected scenes. So this is what we had at McIntire, we had Fire, EMS, we had a treatment area.

We had a hazmat strike team, transport strike team and a suppression strike team from out of the area to augment the local response. I just wanted to point out this tent.

So we had two mass casualty tents, one from Martha's, one from UVa.

Same tents, they zip together. We got them all set up ahead of time. And they were joined together in the middle.

As I'll note a little bit
later, this is the first time I've ever been
involved in a[n] incident where you couldn't
have patients in the same room at the same
time together, which was quite a
realization. So what we ended up doing was
disconnecting these two tents, removing the

passageway between and bringing people in 1 from either end who were not -- I guess 2 3 should we say -- politically aligned, let me put it that way. 4 5 We didn't have any conflict here in the tent. As I recall, there was 6 one fellow we needed to talk to. But it 7 just took the one talking to. 8 9 And we did have some grim-10 looking State troopers available that were not going to tolerate any mischief. We did 11 have a little hazmat station set up here. 12 That ended up being only used 13

That ended up being only used to de-con from pepper spray, wash people down who'd been pepper -- pepper-sprayed.

All right, you get the idea there. So this is actually a map of the downtown.

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Here is the park. One city block, one acre, divided up into zones. So Zone 4 was going to be law enforcement, public service.

We had a treatment area set up about here. These two streets were blocked off. We had fire extrication teams that were going to be able to move up and down

those streets to bring patients over to our collection area. VSP's medic unit was stood up for the day. They were armoured up, had their medic equipment with them.

But they were going to be willing to go in to the hot zone, if you will, drag patients out, hand them over to our extrication teams who would then take them to our treatment area.

The lower right-hand corner or the southeast corner of the park was the actual permitted area. The original design was to keep the -- have the permitted protestors coming in from southeast to their area.

Try to keep the counterprotestors in the southwest. And if things
went south, to move them back in that
direction away from one another if needed.

Command post was right here in a bank building that overlooked the park, so they had good visibility. The blue are vehicles that were parked there to block other vehicles from entering that space.

Yeah, you get the idea. All right. So we

started out early that morning with our briefing. One of the points that we tried to -- to make to people was not look very law enforcement.

So if your uniform included a badge, take it off. We tended not to wear blue. We tried to use tee shirts and duty pants.

Again, we wanted to try to separate the EMS response from the law enforcement response. No turnout gear, did that look like armour to somebody to riot control gear? But you get the idea.

People were color-coded, given their tasks and their tee shirts. We had three response levels or operating levels.

One, normal operating conditions and that's how we started the day.

We had our Zone 4 treatment area that I described. For fire fighters, we were looking at an offensive sort of approach to this. We were going to go in and get people, bring them out, take care of them, etcetera. Level two, we evacuated the Zone 4 treatment area and moved it to the

Cobb, which was a larger better established Walking and extrication treatment area. teams would remain at the park. transport units to shuttle patients.

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Move more from -- from normal ops to a mass cass [sp] plan there. patients directly to the hospital, yellow and green to the -- that treatment tent I showed you. Routing remained the same.

Level three, all of the Fire and EMS assets moved down to the office building. MCI plan remained intact. actual park then became law enforcement domain to settle the situation down.

Cobb then would be secured by Charlottesville Police and VSP units. So the evening before, we had the torch rally on the grounds. And that caught both the University and the city by surprise.

Again, it was organized by word of mouth and on the internet, social Really shook people up. So this was media. the scene down by the rotunda at UVa the evening before. That's a lot of people. And the torch symbology, again, is -- is not

lost on people. So that made people, again, wonder about what we were going to confront the next day. Scheduled to begin about 1100 hours permitted time, but people started arriving a good deal earlier.

And this is what it started to look like. So this is that southeast approach to the park. You can see how this looked.

A lot of different groups, protestors marching in the middle, a lot of counter-protestors along the side of the road. You get the idea. I can't even begin to describe what all these different signs and banners mean.

Never seen them before. This is what it actually looked like in the park. Again, very dense. I just want to point out that, I mean, people showed up here quite ready for confrontation.

Helmets, gear, things that -that really broadcasts that they were
looking for a fight. And this is where most
of the skirmishing occurred. So you've got
counter-protestors lining the road.

Protestors coming in. Lot of fights broke out. So we saw a lot of injuries from this sort of interaction. You take your flag, you take the flag off of it, now it's a -- a baton or a stick that you can hit people with.

People had clubs, that sort of thing. Get the idea. So that was where most of our injuries came from. Here's some of our militia fellows. They're fully armed, sort of in combat gear.

That was confusing for people. So you see people show up with -- in fatigues with insignia, a little bit difficult to tell what it is. And a M4-style AR over their shoulder.

Who are they? Are they law enforcement? Are they National Guard? What are they? So I like the -- the picture of this guy. So this is one of the protestors.

He's got a helmet on, he's covered with armour -- mainly motorcycle motocross gear I think is where you get most of this stuff online. But he's even got his GoPro camera on his helmet. Yeah. I mean,

he is ready to go. And this is what he looked like later in the day. Yeah. And one of the points I'll make is that there was a really strong feeling on both sides that people wanted to be there and get the merit badge.

They wanted to say, you know, I was there. I was in the fray. I was there representing my point of view, you know.

The first few people that I saw -- about six or eight people at that Zone 4 treatment area had facial lacerations from getting hit with things. None of those people wanted to be transported.

They all wanted to get cleaned up, bandaged and go back out into the fray.

A little surprising. Also interestingly, out of that first six or eight, none of them were from Charlottesville.

They were all from outside the area. Yeah. So at 11:28, the governor declares a state of emergency in Charlottesville. What that enabled him to do was call out the National Guard. The

National Guard was not there for security at the park. They were there to prevent property damage, looting on the pedestrian mall and south. All right? So what you do is you see them lined up across the mall here, if you've been to Charlottesville.

My recollection is that this was a company of MP's who had been brought in for this, so they were trained in law enforcement, crowd control tactics and were equipped for the same.

I don't think that there were any significant interactions between the crowd and the -- and the National Guard. At 11:32, the assembly was declared unlawful.

We went from Response One to Response Three, Fire and EMS evacuated the park. And that became law enforcement territory. They tried to get the permitted protestors to move to McIntire Park by foot, which by and large they did.

And this is another view of these militia groups walking down the street. Ended up not being much of an issue, but you can see why everybody had

questions about this. This sort of a sight gets people's attention if you don't know who they are, where they're going and why they're going to be there.

So another picture -- so there was a lot of things thrown. There was a lot of pepper spray being used, lot of signs and things used as clubs. I heard about incendiaries being used.

And it looks like this is what they were. So this is an aerosol can. We all did this as -- well, my brothers and I did this as kids.

You know, you spray it, you light it off, pre-made blow torch, right?
So this counter-protestor is pointed at him. This picture is important because there was only one shot fired at the rally.

You know, so lucky, so glad about that. If you look in the back, there's that plume of fire that we see in the foreground. This was a fellow from, I believe, Maryland who was carrying a handgun. Drew it to, in his words, protect these folks. And if you look at the video

which is available on -- on You Tube, aimed and raised the gun several times. Finally lowered it and discharged a round into the sidewalk.

They were able to identify these people from the videos and both have been arrested later. But this is as close as we came to somebody getting hit with rounds from a gun.

If he had actually shot that fellow, I don't know what would've happened next. Yeah, it was that sort of out of control. Things started to sort of quiet down and then we got this call at 1340 that there was a -- a car into a crowd of people.

This was that pedestrian crossover that I showed. Again, this is open source material that I've gotten from the internet and from the news organizations.

This car is speeding down the crossover. Here's a view when it actually impacts the crowd. I think luckily, these two cars were on the street, not able to move because of the crowd and they stopped

him. If he had been able to continue to drive, I think we would've seen something more like New York City, Barcelona, etcetera. He then backed up.

This was the -- the picture that you saw on the major news feeds, I think, taken by a photographer from Charlottesville. Pretty dramatic stuff.

And this is what we were dealing with afterwards. So we had people on scene within a minute or two. That -- that wasn't an issue. But it's interesting to look at the mix here.

Here you've got a street medic who's helping out. Street medic, you've got VSP tactical medics. You've got Charlottesville Fire as well. And -- and these people worked pretty well together in the end.

We did realize, however,
part way through this, that there were
street medics who were actually concealing
patients from organized Fire and EMS. They
were hiding behind banners and things like
that. It ended up being settled amicably, I

guess. But there were some people who were really dedicated, if you will, to not interacting with government even if you were Fire and EMS providers.

Here you see CPR going on.

This is the lady who died as a result of her injuries there, Heather Heyer. By this time, we've got security from VSP.

So it -- it was interesting that the firefighters on scene. So you've gone into MCI mode. You're using your start triage. What do you do to somebody who's a victim of traumatic cardiac arrest in that situation?

Well, they get black-tagged, right? So the fire captain who was running that group there, I think, made a very good decision to continue to work that code.

Transport her and get her off
the scene first, as quickly as possible. So
the crowd there was growing exponentially
and he felt that if they had stopped
resuscitative efforts, black-tagged her or
put a sheet over her that things would've
just gotten totally out of hand. I think

that was a really good call. They were able to clear the scene completely of casualties in about 20 minutes, which I think was really strong work.

Because of physical constraints in getting those people from that scene to our treatment facility at Cobb McIntire, cars, people -- we actually moved them both directions away.

We moved into UVa and Martha
Jefferson for treatment. I think that
worked out all right. So UVa got two
transports the night before.

26 total event related, 20 of those were from the vehicular accident including one fatality. 14 came by ambulance, the balance were self-transported.

There were a lot of selftransported patients that just never got
seen in our area. Where they went, I don't
know. They -- they leave your triage system
once -- once they leave the area. So I -- I
think they got taken care of. Where and how
and when, I can't tell you. There were 10

admissions to the trauma and orthopedic 1 service. Martha's got 15 total. Again, 11 were from the vehicular accident, 10 by ambulance, the balance were self-4 transported. No admissions. There was one transfer to UVa 6 7

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for a small subdural hematoma. Treated conservatively. So again, right when we thought things were quieting down, we got a call that there was a helicopter crash.

That seemed a bit surreal. So VSP had two aircraft in the air that were rotating, providing some visual intelligence and recording from the air.

Which in a very tight suburban and urban neighborhood like that is really, really helpful. Governor had come to Charlottesville by ground and the helicopters helped to cover the motorcade as it came in.

And these were some pictures from the scene. And -- and people know the -- the outcome of that. So what was our greatest worry? Well, weapons.

Unfortunately, this became the fact in Las

Vegas. That was our worst worry was a Las Vegas-style shooting event. And it didn't materialize in Charlottesville. But that was what we sort of geared up for in our planning.

There were a lot of weapons in the downtown area. Lot of weapons. What would it take for one of those people to lose control and just start a cascade that could quickly -- I mean, it turn into a pitch battle in downtown Charlottesville.

Yeah. We don't have an answer for that. But I don't think we were far from that, you know. Yeah. This is what we were afraid of. So law enforcement owns the situation.

Again, that -- that's not to say that they were difficult to work with or -- or anything but professional and -- and collaborative. But they do own that space.

And public perceptions are going to be largely formed by the law enforcement experience. And we're still dealing with that in Charlottesville. As I said, it's good to be the Fire chief. Yeah.

Andrew agrees, Andrew Baxter. Yeah. And I think that separating the Fire and Rescue identity from the law enforcement identity was very important in your boots on the ground response and your interaction with protestors and counter-protestors.

We need to be seen as the rescuers, not part of the law enforcement response. There was a lot of self-transport. There were a lot of people that escaped our triage net.

It's not that I don't think they got cared for. I think they did. But where and when and how, I don't know. It would've been nice if we could've better incorporated our urgent care -- not free-standing ED's, but our urgent care resources in town -- to deal with minor lacerations, cuts, scrapes, etcetera.

Again, rally organizers, attendees may be prepared for conflict but there may be some people who are there to actively seek it. The street medics were a bit of an eye opener. We've not ever dealt with that before. And be prepared for that.

Try to engage them if you can. We were moderately successful I would say with that. Just walking around, you know, in -- in the area and talking to people who would talk to us.

And the folks that interacted with us were very cooperative. They were going to be happy to work with us. Say look, we got an extrication team.

If you see somebody who's hurt, get them to those guys in the red tee shirts with the red helmets on. And we'll -- we'll take care of them.

The only kind of concern we heard from the hospital was that once you go into mass cass mode -- red, yellow, green, black -- doesn't mesh with our in-hospital alpha, beta, gamma trauma response.

Particularly if you've got other responders, you've got a transportation task force. You've got a suppression task force. They're going to have to find some common ground and at the current time, that's going to be start or jumpstart or assault, which is red, yellow,

green, black. Not alpha, beta, gamma trauma alerts. Not sure that we have a complete answer for that.

I -- I think that the -- the easiest way to solve that issue is modify your in-house response, not try to modify the out of house response for all the different providers that you're dealing with.

Be prepared to have patients who you can't put in the same room together at the same time. Keep that in mind. So this is what we dealt with afterwards. That was our newspaper the next day.

Lot of concerns about the image of the city and the -- and the community that are still going on. I went to a graduate medical education, GME, meeting a couple weeks later.

And people were very concerned about how this was going to make Charlottesville look to potential students, residents, faculty, you know. We weren't -- in the first couple of slides, it's -- people aren't going to see us as the quiet

little college town with autumn leaves and
-- and that sort of stuff any more. I
noticed on the news now people no longer say
Charlottesville, Virginia.

They just refer to

Charlottesville on the talk shows and -- and

the news reports, right? So this is what

happened. We made everybody take a little

time out in the afternoon for recovery.

So this is what -- if you have GenWires [sp] and smart phones, this is recovery. Right? I mean, they couldn't have posed that any better, right?

So this was a couple days later, this fellow showed up to try to do his own little protest. I almost feel sorry for the guy. So there were police officers there monitoring this situation.

And he finally turned to one of the officers and said, can I go now?

They said, yeah. Come on with us. And that's what Lee Park looks like now. So they've got this tarp over the statue and still dealing with all of these issues related to the rally. And legal challenges

about the statues in the park and -- and
what to do with it. All right. I hope that
was interesting. If you're confronted with
something like this in the future, I hope
that, yeah, it gave you a few ideas.

BOARD MEMBER: What was your rationale for moving your entry point in the hospital from the front -- you know, from the ER entrance to the front of the hospital?

DR. LINDBECK: So -- so that was only for MCI. The -- all right, we're currently building our new emergency department. So as Val will tell you, that area is really tight right now.

The access is difficult. So the idea was -- we have a nice big loop at the main entrance of the hospital. So the idea was for traffic flow, to use that rather than try to get people into this relatively confined area because of construction. Yeah. And I think that worked pretty well. Yeah. Yeah, we had a

lot of time to plan for this and that was a blessing, that we had three weeks. There -- there were -- there were more after action reports than I can name.

I also learned some new terms like hotwash. New -- new term for me. But that's somebody variate [phonetic] on the after action. Yeah.

And lost my train of thought there. Anyway, lots of -- lots of review of this thing. Yeah. All right, thank you.

MR. CRITZER: Dr. Aboutanos.

DR. ABOUTANOS: Yeah. That was really great when we prepared for our rally, we actually learned a lot from what happened in Charlottesville, to figure out how we should respond better.

And you mentioned couple of things that were important with regard to this could've escalated to something totally different, for which EMS would've been overwhelmed. How does this fit, especially

for us here in Virginia, with regard to the

Stop the Bleed campaign and the involvement of the local people to be able to stop kind of minor bleeding as far as what is the agenda?

What is the responsibility of every council with regard to be involved with national campaign?

DR. LINDBECK: So what Michael's referring to is the B-CON, bleeding control. American College of Surgeons, National Association of EMT's, right, I think are the primary groups with that.

It's a program that's targeted at primarily at non-trained providers, law enforcement, the lay public in how to deal with exsanguinating hemorrhage. And we have started working on that locally.

Particularly with our law enforcement colleagues and also just try to get that out into the community. But you're right. If we -- if you run into a Las Vegas-style situation, that's going to be important. Yeah. Oh, the thought I had that I lost very quickly was that we had

some people at the University say after this big presentation, well, we need to -- to make it part of our daily work flow that we can deal with this situation with zero planning.

And we just say, no, that's not -- that's not going to happen. If -- if it happens without any warning at all, I think we could do a pretty good job of it. But it's not going to look nearly this pretty. It's going to be kind of messy.

DR. ABOUTANOS: What -- what I was referring to was that what is really our goal right now with regard -- with regard to this, you know. We think of ourselves as responders.

And the situation escalates, would the limiting -- you know, adding potential helpers. And therefore, can be -- should be part of our agenda to also be the educators, the trainers.

And really, it's not just the American College of Surgeons, the White House campaign --

DR. LINDBECK: Mm-hmm. 1 2 3 DR. ABOUTANOS: -- as you know. And so to -- I would really love to see what 4 5 -- what is going to be our response here. And maybe even take that to the Commissioner 6 7 with regard to what is the responsibility that's going to come out of EMS to be 8 9 involved as an entire state in this 10 campaign. Because we were not -- we're 11 not -- we were lucky. We're not capable to 12 respond to this if -- if it really 13 14 escalates. Like you said, what would've 15 happened if that -- if that patient -- that person got shot. 16 17 And then everybody else had a gun, that would've been a totally different 18 19 situation. 20 DR. LINDBECK: Yeah, I mean, I -- I 21 would just say I know the governor has 22 pulled together a group organized really 23 around VDEM and the VSP and some of the 24

other law enforcement. And then EMS and

emergency -- Office of Emergency 1 Preparedness and VDH is involved in that. 2 DBHDS for the behavioral component. They're 3 sort of in the midst of working on it now. 4 5 But I would expect, coming out of that group, a change in policy around 6 handling civil disturbances and that sort of 7 thing. If that's kind of what you were 8 9 wondering. I don't know the time line on 10 that response, but certainly quidance that 11 would impact the role of -- of the medical 12 side of the house, I think, would be part of 13 14 that -- that new policy. 15 MR. CRITZER: Thank you very much, 16 17 Dr. Lindbeck. Appreciate that great presentation. We've been at it about an 18 19 hour and 20 minutes. Let's take about a 10-minute break. 20 21 (The EMS Advisory Board meeting went off the 22 record at 2:14 p.m., and resumed at 2:37 p.m., and 23 the Board's agenda resumed as follows:) 24 25

Okay. We'll go ahead MR. CRITZER: 1 and move on to committee reports. The first 2 3 committee report is from the Executive Committee. We will be having our work 4 5 session at some point in December to bring the new members of the Executive Committee 6 7 in and start working on several items. That meeting will be 8 9 It will be open for anyone who announced. wants to attend. I did mention that some of 10 the work that I had done, attended the Board 11 of Health meeting. 12 We also had a regulation and 13 policy work session on October 25th in 14 15 Waynesboro. Almost all day work session reviewing the draft regulations. And you'll 16 hear more about that later in the meeting. 17 With that, we'll move on to 18 Financial Assistance Review Committee. 19 20 Amanda, or is there anybody else that would like to present that? 21 22 MS. DAVIS: FARC doesn't meet until 23 tomorrow at 1:00 o'clock and we have no 24

action items.

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However, I just wanted to

bring a few things to your attention. The 1 grant cycle for fall closed on September 2 15th and the Office received 111 grants 3 requesting \$10.7M. 4 We also closed on the initial 5 EMS certification special initiative cycle. 6 7 That was closed on August 11th and we funded 31 agencies for approximately \$909,000.00. 8 We also had a nasal naloxone 9 that Dr. Melton talked about earlier. And 10 that closed on September 29th. And the 11 Office ended up funding 47 agencies for 1600 12 kits. 13 14 We have also reopened that 15 cycle and it will be extended until February 29th of 2018. So if you have not had a 16 17 chance to apply, please go into E-Gift and apply for that. And that is all. 18 anyone have any questions? Thank you. 19 20 MR. CRITZER: Thank you very much. 21 Rules and Regulations Committee, 22 Mr. Henschel. 23 24 MR. HENSCHEL: The Rules and 25

Regulations Committee held a workshop on 1 October 25th, as you just mentioned. We did 2 3 make a lot of progress on the current document, making a few minor changes 4 5 throughout. We do have a few outstanding 6 items that we continue to review. And we 7 will be meeting again end of February to try 8 to finalize some of those items. 9 We did establish a committee 10 within our committee to take a look at some 11 of the language that needs to coincide with 12 13 REPLICA. So we're going to continue 14 15 working with that process. And that's all I have at this point. 16 17 MR. CRITZER: Thank you, sir. 18 19 Legislative and Planning, Mr. Parker. 20 MR. PARKER: The Legislative and 21 Planning subcommittee met this morning. 22 There are no action items to be brought 23 before the Advisory Board today. And many 24 of the same reports we received you've 25

already heard or can be found in the green 1 And our next meeting is on February book. 2 2nd. 3 4 5 MR. CRITZER: Thank you, sir. Transportation Committee, Mr. Decker. 6 7 MR. DECKER: Thank you, 8 9 Mr. Chairman. The Transportation Committee met on October 23rd with the primary duty to 10 review the ambulance requests for rescue 11 squad assistance fund grants. 12 And we had 43 grants, which is 13 the most we've had since I've been on that 14 committee this time. We are -- we are also 15 monitoring the national efforts to create 16 ambulance specifications for new and 17 remounted ambulances. 18 And I would be remiss if I did 19 20 not thank Michael Berg for all of his assistance to the Transportation Committee. 21 He -- he brought a huge wealth of knowledge 22 for EMS systems, vehicles, vehicle 23 specifications, rules, regulations, policies 24

and generally telling me what I can and can

not do. And so, yeah. So -- so having him 1 on that committee staff, I was very annoyed 2 3 -- I mean, invaluable to the success of -of that committee. 4 5 And I fully expect to appoint him to the next open spot on that committee 6 7 as payback, whether he likes it or not. Thank you. 8 9 10 MR. CRITZER: Thank you, sir. Communications Committee. We'll be meeting 11 tomorrow. The time and location is 12 available in the -- in the Symposium packet. 13 I'll -- after today's 14 elections, Mr. Korman will be chairing that 15 committee. So all the best. Thank you. 16 17 Emergency Management Committee. Is anyone -- Karen, somebody? 18 19 20 MS. PARKER: I'm not Karen, sorry. So the EMS Emergency Management Committee 21 met this morning here at the Marriott. We 22 have no action items, but we do have two 23 informational items that we want to discuss. 24 The Committee discussed the possibility of 25

collecting data on the status of the

Commonwealth's EMS agencies' preparations

for responding to mass casualty incidents,

mass gatherings and disasters.

We also received a report from our continued efforts to obtain information on curriculum guidance from the federal implementation of SALT triage. Thanks.

MR. CRITZER: Thank you very much. Training and Certification, Mr. Passmore.

MR. PASSMORE: There are no action items for the Training and Certification Committee, Workforce Development or Provider Health and Safety. And I'll yield to those committee chairs to report on their respective activities.

The TCC meeting for October was cancelled due to a lack of agenda items. All the minutes from prior meetings were posted on the web site and our next Training and Certification Committee meeting is January 3rd at -- 2018 at 10:30.

MR. CRITZER: Thank you very much. 1 2 Workforce Development, Mr. Salazar. 3 MR. SALAZAR: Yeah. Workforce 4 5 Development Committee has no action items. Our next meeting is Friday morning. 6 Currently, the EMS Officer One Pilot Program 7 is going on as we speak with 17 8 9 participants. 10 And we hope to get feedback from that and continue to tweak the program 11 and hopefully be ready for release soon. 12 The Standard of Excellence continue to move 13 forward. 14 I have a couple agencies that 15 are coming forward for the Standard of 16 17 Excellence program. We continue to encourage those to apply. There's 18 information on the web site for that. 19 20 And the recruitment retention network, they'll be meeting again on Friday 21 evening to try to get some more momentum and 22 people involved in that. So if you're 23 available to attend, please do so. That's 24 all I have. 25

MR. CRITZER: Thank you, sir. 1 Provider Health and Safety, Mr. Wildman. 2 3 MR. WILDMAN: Provider Health and 4 5 Safety does not have a report as we have not met since our last meeting. But we'll have 6 7 a report updated at our next meeting. 8 9 MR. CRITZER: Thank you, sir. Medical Direction Committee. 10 11 DR. LINDBECK: Medical Direction 12 Committee cancelled the last meeting due to 13 -- meeting due to lack of agenda items. 14 We 15 have no action item, no report. 16 17 MR. CRITZER: Thank you, sir. Medevac Committee. 18 19 20 MR. PERKINS: Sorry. I have to give the report because we're in -- the 21 chair -- the committee chair limbo. The 22 committee met this morning. They don't have 23 any action items. Gary briefed the Advisory 24 Board on House Bill 1728. And we meet again 25

on the 1st of February with one of these two 1 Jason Fergusons, I can't remember which. 2 3 MR. CRITZER: Thank you, sir. 4 5 Trauma System Oversight and Management, Dr. Aboutanos. 6 7 DR. ABOUTANOS: TSMC met on 8 9 September 7. We don't have any action We're just -- quick report. We're 10 items. -- the seven groups are continuing to meet 11 12 on each part of the trauma system. We should have at least a 13 first draft -- the aim for it to be looked 14 at in December. This is a huge 15 accomplishment to get to that level. Our 16 hope is to have a final draft by March to be 17 -- to be presented. 18 On a specific -- we thank Tim 19 20 Erskine and Cam for their incredible help in putting that document together already. So 21 that's been a huge help from the Office of 22 EMS. And I want to thank them for that 23

was discussed heavily that TSMC is the

specifically. The -- the other thing that

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stability of the trauma fund and where are we with that. That's the biggest worry now with regard to the trauma center and -- and we're -- that's still a work in progress with regard to the -- the future of the trauma fund and its ability to support all the trauma centers and their work.

And last was the incredible work that's done by the Trauma Performance Improvement Committee. That report is in the quarterly report here.

And the decision was made to start providing from now quarterly report on EMS data, especially with regard to triage data. And I want to thank Dwight Crews for his incredible help along with Dr. Calland for -- for those efforts.

And you can read the report -the main aspect, I think, just by providing
the report, you can have significant
improvement in -- in quality now that -when you look at the data, the data help you
have a self-reflection of how you can
improve. One aspect is when we presented
the -- the report last year, we had about

44% of trauma patients that have met Level I 1 criteria and were taken to a non-trauma 2 3 centers. And simply by giving the report and having everyone locally act on it, we're 4 5 up to 55%. That's a significant 6 7 improvement. So we hope that this continual feedback will make -- will make a difference 8 for this. 9 10 Once we work on, as you mentioned, integrating the pre-hospital data 11 with the hospital data, I think that would 12 -- that would be a game changer for the 13 14 State. 15 So that -- not only are you looking at the quality implement from the 16 17 pre-hospital, but also the hospital. And how does that -- how does that mesh when you 18 look at outcome. So that -- hopefully, that 19 20 will be coming. And that's all we have. 21 Thank you very much. 22 MR. CRITZER: EMS for Children, Dr. Bartle. 23 24 We last met on October DR. BARTLE: 25

5th. We have no action items. Areas that we're working actually in are with various groups on trying to get us pediatric-specific measures for various disaster plans.

This including the Office of Emergency Preparedness, Virginia Sheltering Plans and various regional hospitals to get them prepared for, you know, any pediatric issues.

Other areas that we're working on is we're actively seeking speakers for next year's Symposium on pediatric-specific topics to be included.

And the last area has been partnerships with various organizations for how to get our grants. And basically distribute some of the grant money that is offered through EMSC.

And the last thing would be the, you know, the layer that was approved last meeting to submit for, you know, fighting against the budget cutting of EMSC has been done.

MR. CRITZER: Very good. Thank 1 you, sir. Regional Council Executive 2 Directors. Mr. Chandler. 3 4 5 MR. CHANDLER: Thank you. We will meet next again on December 7th, the same 6 7 day as FARC meets. So we have no -- nothing to report today. I would like to introduce 8 9 a new regional executive director, Ed Moreland. 10 Ed was over here. Stand up, 11 say hello. Ed is the new Executive Director 12 for the Central Shenandoah EMS Council. 13 14 MR. CRITZER: Now is the 15 opportunity for public comment. If anyone 16 17 wants to make any comment, you'll be limited to three minutes, following the VDH public 18 speaking guidelines. 19 20 We would ask that you come to either of the two microphones and identify 21 yourself and the topic that you're 22 addressing with the Board. Understanding 23 that we receive the comment, we're not here 24

to make any response or answer any

It'll be simply to receive your questions. 1 Anyone have any comments for the 2 Board? Going once, twice. Okay, thank you 3 4 very much. The next is unfinished 5 business. We have no unfinished business on 6 So we'll move to new business. 7 the agenda. 8 Is there any new business from the Board? Quiet bunch. 9 With that, that brings 10 Okay. us to the adjournment. Thank you very much 11 and enjoy Symposium. 12 13 (The EMS Advisory Board meeting concluded at 14 15 2:47 p.m.) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

CERTIFICATE OF THE COURT REPORTER 1 2 3 I, Debroah Carter, hereby certify that I was the Court Reporter at the Board meeting of the 4 STATE EMS ADVISORY BOARD, heard in Norfolk, Virginia, 5 on November 8th, 2017, at the time of the Board 6 7 meeting herein. I further certify that the foregoing 8 9 transcript is a true and accurate record of the 10 testimony and other incidents of the Board meeting herein. 11 Given under my hand this 14th of November, 12 2017. 13 14 15 16 Debroah Carter, CMRS, CCR Virginia Certified 17 Court Reporter 18 19 My certification expires June 30, 2018. 20 21 22 23 24 25