All Hazards Update
Are You Personally Prepared?

Walter J. Holt Jr., PharmD
CDC Corps NCM
Division of Partnership and Strategic Alliances Partnership
with Faith-Based/Community Organizations

Catastrophic Disaster Planning
The Role of FEMA

"The primary mission of FEMA is to reduce the loss of life and property and protect the Nation from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters, by leading and supporting the Nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation."

Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (Section 502)

FEMA

Catastrophic Disaster Planning
15 National Planning Scenarios

Natural Disaster
- Earthquake
- Hurricane

Chemical Attack
- Nuclear
- Toxic Industrial
- New Agent
- Disease

Biological Disease
- Anthrax
- Plague
- Smallpox

Radiological/Nuclear/Explosive Attack
- Radiological
- Nuclear
- Chemical
- Attack

Cyber Attack
- Computer

FEMA
FEMA Organization

Today...

Network Of Operations Centers

National Disaster Medical System

Public/private partnership that supplements state and local medical resources during disasters, provides patient evacuation from disaster areas, and provides in-hospital medical care for disaster victims—106 teams

- 56 Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
- 4 Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams
- 12 Specialty Teams
  - 2 Pediatric
  - 3 Medical/Surgical
  - 4 Burn
  - 2 Mental Health
  - 1 Crush Medicine
- 4 National Medical Response Teams
- 10 National Nurse Response Teams
- 1 Management Support Team
- 10 National Pharmacy Response Teams
- 11 Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams

FEMA
Urban Search And Rescue (US&R) Program

Provides coordinated national capability to assist State and local governments respond to structural collapse incidents

- Nationally managed/activated
- Three components –
  - 28 National Task Forces each WMD capable
  - Joint Management Team
  - Technical Specialists
- Uses Incident Command System (ICS) approach
- Self-sufficient for first 72 hours

FEMA

Pre-Positioned Equipment Program (PEP)

- PEP Program consists of caches of standardized equipment pods in 8 locations, each worth $2.2 million
- Locations: Seattle, WA; Salt Lake City, UT; Camp Smith NY; Columbia, SC; Atlanta, GA; San Jose, CA; Ft. Worth, TX; Frederick, MD.
- PEP Pod equipment:
  - Personal protective,
  - decontamination,
  - detection,
  - technical search and rescue,
  - law enforcement,
  - interoperable communications
- Pods can be deployed within 10-12 hours to State/local governments facing a major chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive event

FEMA

FEMA’s AUTHORITY

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended)
- Federal Response Plan supports implementation of the Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
- Defines the federal government’s role to provide response, recovery, and mitigation assistance to support state and local government disaster efforts
The 15 ESFs

1. Transportation
   Department of Transportation

2. Telecommunications and Technology
   National Communications System

3. Public Works and Engineering
   Department of Defense/Army Corps of Engineers

4. Firefighting
   Department of Agriculture/Forest Service

5. Emergency Management
   Federal Emergency Management Agency

6. Mass Care, Sheltering, and Human Services
   Department of Homeland Security, American Red Cross

7. Resource Support
   General Services Administration

8. Public Health and Medical Services
   Department of Health and Human Services

9. Urban Search and Rescue
   Federal Emergency Management Agency

10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
    Environmental Protection Agency

11. Agriculture and Natural Resource
    Department of Agriculture/Forest Service

12. Energy
    Department of Energy

13. Public Safety and Security
    Department of Homeland Security

14. Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization
    US Small Business Administration

15. Emergency Public Information and External Communications

ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services

Primary Functional Agency:
Department of Health and Human Services

Purpose/Mission:
Provide coordinated Federal assistance to Supplement State and local resources in response to public health and medical care needs following a major disaster or emergency

Support Agencies:
USDA, DOD, DOE, DOJ, DOT, VA, AID, ARC, EPA, DHS/FEMA/EPR, GSA, NCS, and USPS
ESF 8 Responsibilities

- Assessment of public health/medical needs
- Medical care personnel
- Public health surveillance
- Medical equipment and supplies
- Patient evacuation
- Patient care
- Safety and security of human drugs, biologics, medical devices, veterinary drugs
- Food safety and security
- Agricultural safety and security
- Worker health/safety
- All-hazards consultation and technical assistance and support
- Mental health care assistance
- Public health and medical information
- Vector control assistance
- Potable water/waste water and solid waste disposal, and other environmental health issues
- Victim identification / mortuary services
- Veterinary services
- Blood products and services

Disaster Response

Federal Response Plan (FRP)
Mission Assignment Process
Requests for Assistance (RFAs)

Local Government

State Government

FEMA
(consults with primary agencies)

FRP Primary Agency
(consults with support agencies)

- Identify requirements exceeding local capability
- Identify requirements exceeding state capability
- Determine exact federal support needed, and funding (state cost share may apply)
- Validate missions, secure individual agency approval, and execute

Terminology: FEMA will coordinate with FBI as necessary
Nongovernmental Responsibility for Planning and Response

- 28% of survey participants reported that community-based organizations have a major responsibility for planning and 30% believed that such organizations have a major responsibility to respond to a flu pandemic.
- Only 20% of respondents believed that faith-based organizations have a major responsibility for preparing for flu pandemic, while 24% felt faith-based organizations have a major responsibility to respond.
- 37% of respondents believed that faith-based organizations have little or no responsibility for pandemic preparedness.
Confirmed Human Cases of Avian Influenza A(H5N1)

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11 July 2007

US Pandemic Influenza Checklists

- States and Local Agencies
- Business
- Schools
- Colleges and Universities
- Health-Related Community Organizations
- Physician Offices and Ambulatory Care
- Women's Health
- Emergency and Critical Services
- Health Systems
- Individuals and Families
...an infection carried by one person can be transmitted to tens or hundreds of others. For this reason, individual action is perhaps the most important element of pandemic preparedness and response.