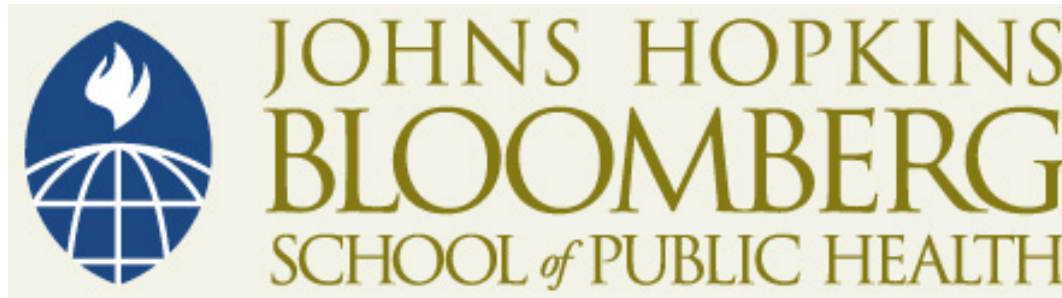


This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/). Your use of this material constitutes acceptance of that license and the conditions of use of materials on this site.



Copyright 2008, The Johns Hopkins University and Henry Taylor. All rights reserved. Use of these materials permitted only in accordance with license rights granted. Materials provided "AS IS"; no representations or warranties provided. User assumes all responsibility for use, and all liability related thereto, and must independently review all materials for accuracy and efficacy. May contain materials owned by others. User is responsible for obtaining permissions for use from third parties as needed.

Public Health Preparedness Core Concepts



Bio-terrorism's Impact

- The FBI investigates acts of terrorism
- Federal funding goes through the State
- Criminal issues are handled by state police, county sheriffs, and municipalities
- County Boards of Health and the State Public Health Commissioner have certain “police powers” to restrict civil liberties



Newest Essential Service

- **Definition of Terrorism:** The unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives
- How is this different from Winslow's social machinery?

State & Local Responders Coordinate Many Different Groups

- Health care providers and facilities
- Local and state health departments
- Emergency management agencies
- Search and Rescue, EMS, and HAZMAT
- Volunteers
- Law enforcement, National Guard
- State emergency management agency
- Political leaders
- Community service organizations



Photo by Will Tung. Creative Commons BY.

National Responders SUPPORT State & Locals

- Health and Human Services (HHS)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Defense
- FBI



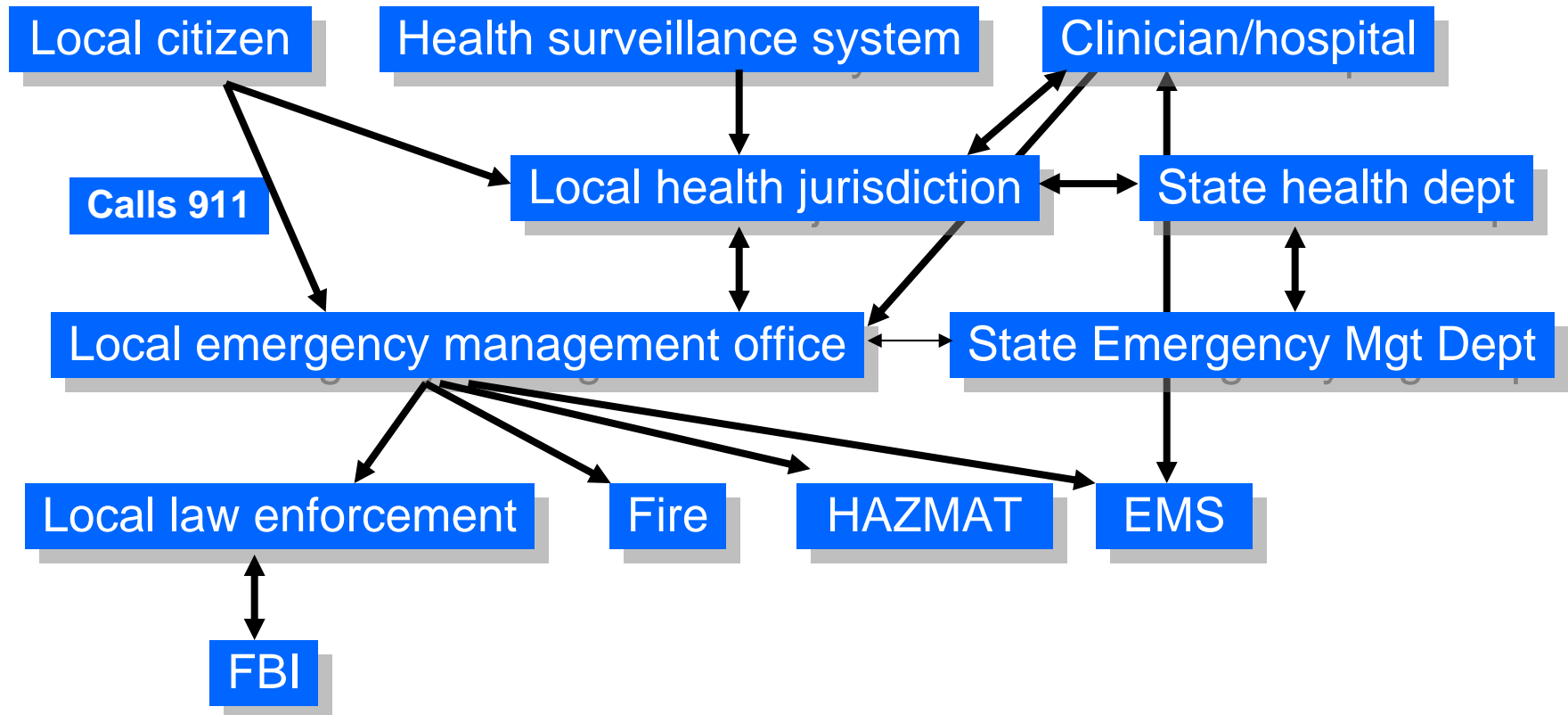
Photo by Xuan Qin. Creative Commons BY-NC-SA.

Emergency Operations Command

- County emergency operations command (EOC)
 - Activated by the county government
 - Includes police, fire, administrative, IP, health, Red Cross, operations, and communications support for emergency situations
 - Local health department is active member (or should be...)
 - DHS National Response Framework accepts as a “basic premise” that “incidents are generally handled at the lowest jurisdictional level possible.”

Emergency Response Seems Chaotic

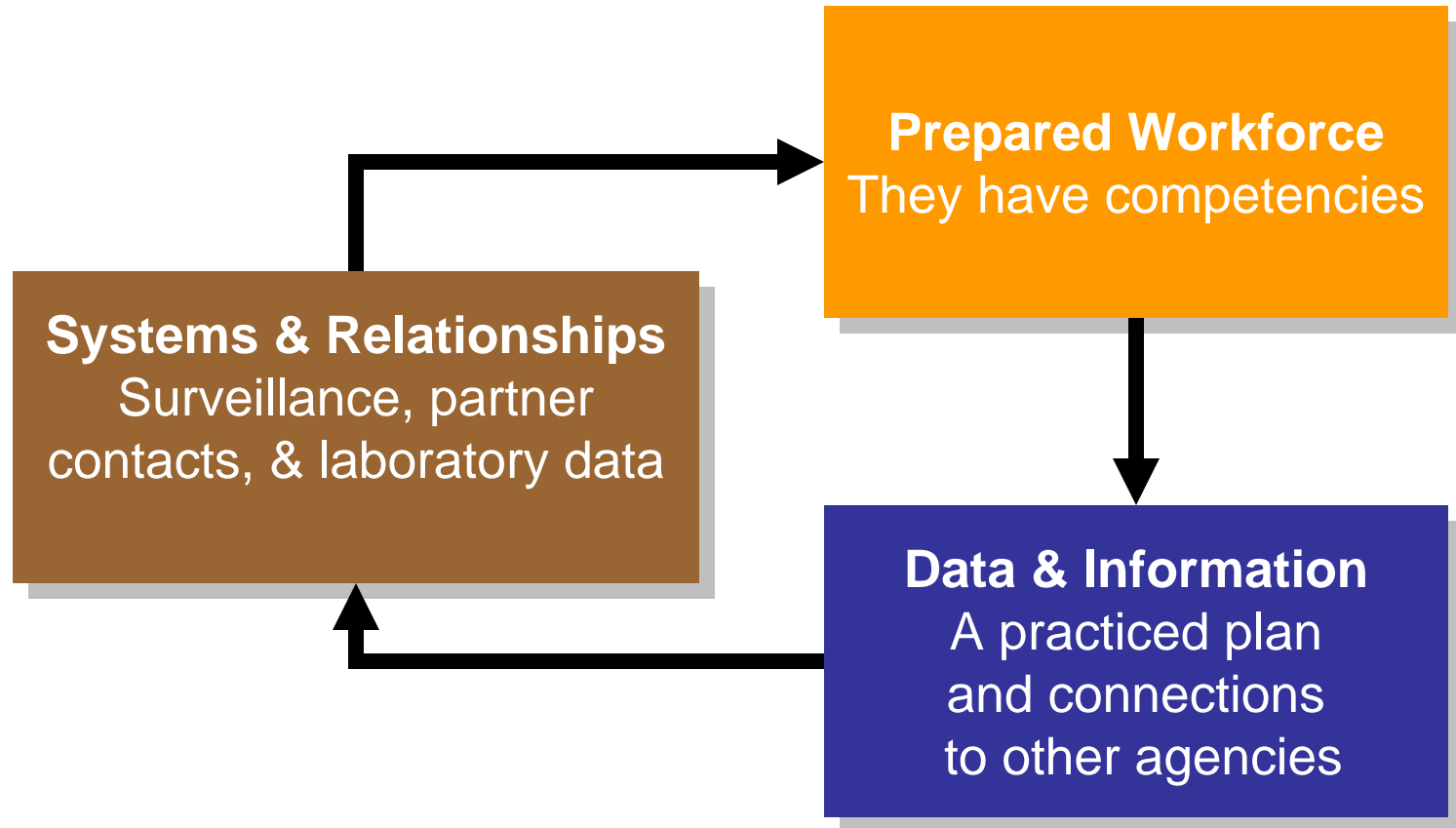
- An emergency occurs and is detected by:



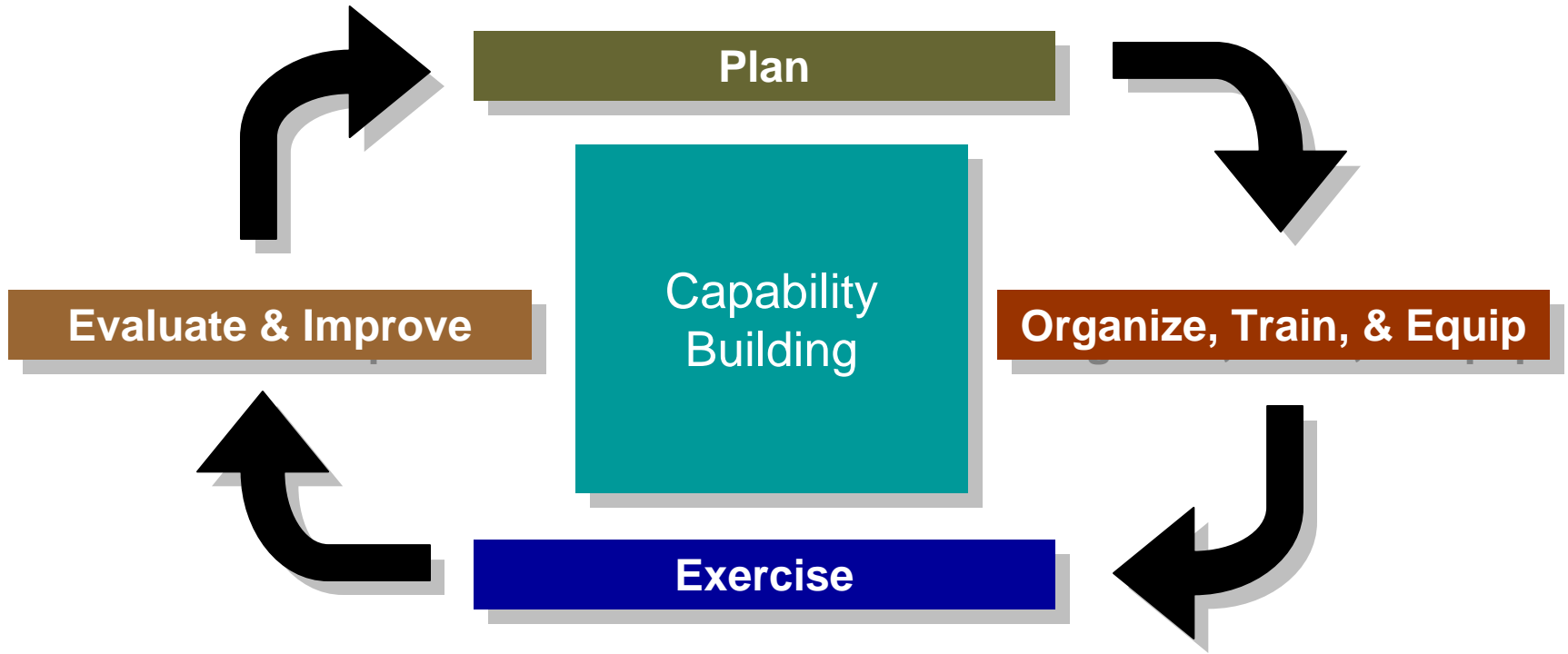
National Response Doctrine Key Principles

- Engaged Partnership
- Tiered Response
- Scalable, flexible, and adaptable operational capabilities
- Unity of effort through Unified Command
- Readiness to Act

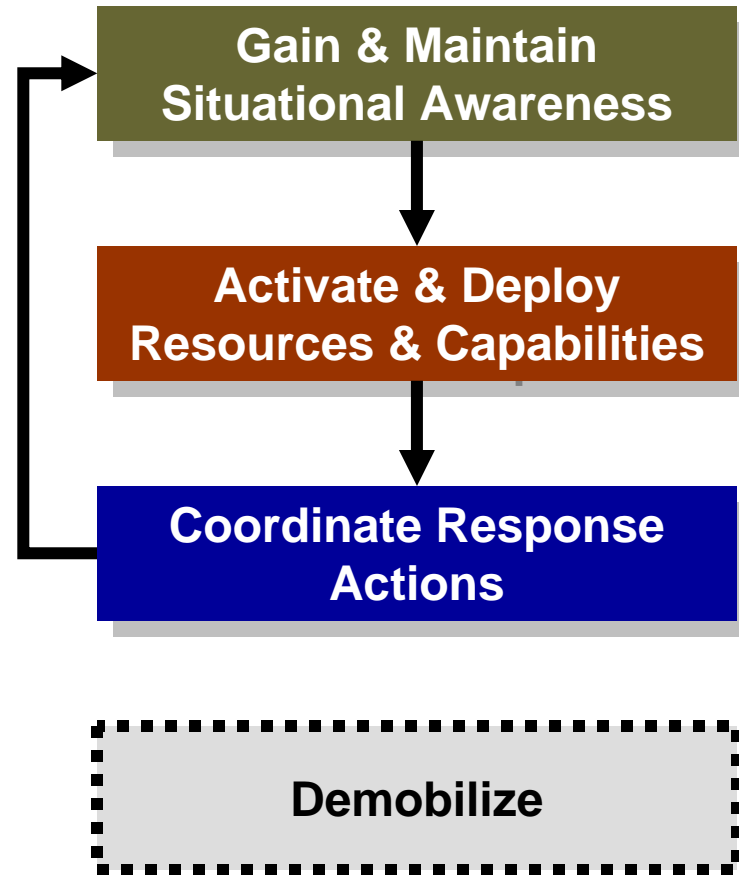
Public Health Response Infrastructure



The Preparedness Cycle



The Response Process





Surge Capacity Definition

- A health care system's ability
- To rapidly expand
- Beyond normal services
- To meet the increased demand for:
 - Qualified personnel
 - Medical care, and
 - Public Health
- In large-scale public health disasters



15 Emergency Services Functions

1. Transportation
2. Communications
3. Public Works,
Engineering
(Damage Assessment)
4. Fire Services
5. Emergency
Management
6. Mass Care (Red Cross)
Emergency Assistance
7. Logistics Management
Resource Support
- 8. Public Health and
Medical Services**
9. Search & Rescue
10. Hazardous Materials,
Envt and CBRNE Agents
11. Agriculture & Nat Res
12. Energy and Utilities
13. Public Safety & Security
14. Long-Term Community
Recovery
15. External Affairs

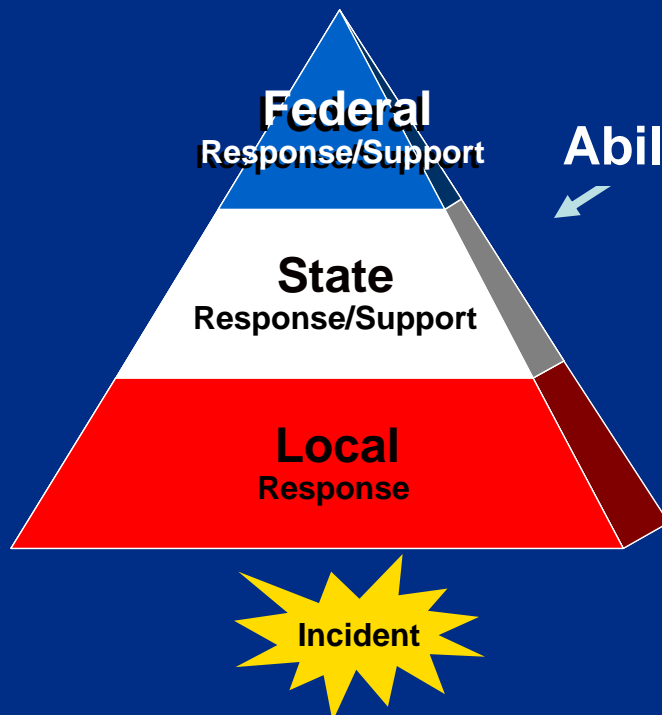
NIMS and NRP



Homeland
Security

NIMS

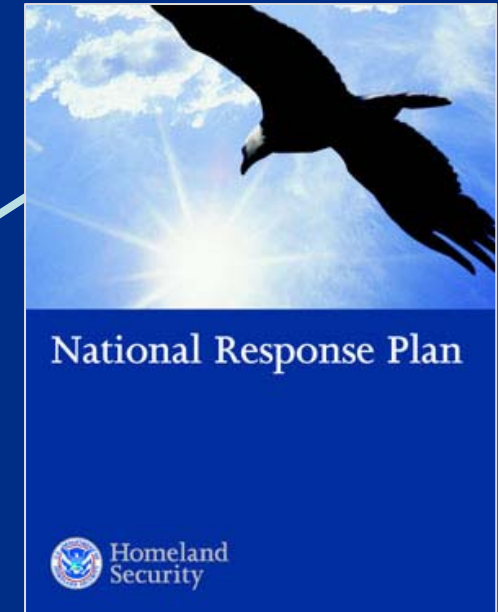
- Aligns command, control, organization structure, terminology, communication protocols, and resources
- Used for all events



Resources

Expertise

Abilities



NRP

- Integrates and applies Federal resources, knowledge, and abilities before, during, and after an incident
- Activated only for *Incidents of National Significance*

Incident Command System

- ICS originated in fire services in the 1970s as FIRESCOPE
- ICS establishes a command and response organizational structure that all responder groups accept and understand
- On-scene, all-hazard concept that has been proven to succeed when applied properly
- Based on organizational best practices
- Interdisciplinary and organizationally flexible
- Appropriate for all types of incidents



Photo by Jenny Ryan. Creative Commons BY.

Functional Responsibilities: IFLOP

I ncident Commander & Deputy Commander
Overall responsibility for managing event response

F inance & Administration Section
Cost accounting and procurement

L ogistics Section - Provides support
(whether material or personnel)

O perations Section - Directs tactical
actions

P lanning Section - Collects/analyzes
data; prepares action plans

What Do I Do Under Incident Command?

- 1. Determine the Incident Commander**
 - Usually Health Officer or Designee
- 2. Determine who you report to**
 - You may be working under a different supervisor and alongside or under individuals from other agencies.
- 3. Receive your job assignment**
 - No matter what your job, all staff serve as eyes and ears for the Health Department, by communicating anything out of the ordinary.
- 4. Get/bring supplies or specialized equipment**
- 5. Use 'clear text' radio and phone communications**
 - No acronyms, or 'codes'
- 6. Organize and brief subordinates**
- 7. Brief relief personnel**
- 8. Complete required forms**
- 9. Participate in debriefing**

Metropolitan Medical Response System

