

Emergency Response Logistics During a Public Health Emergency



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HOW THE U.S. RESPONDS TO EMERGENCIES

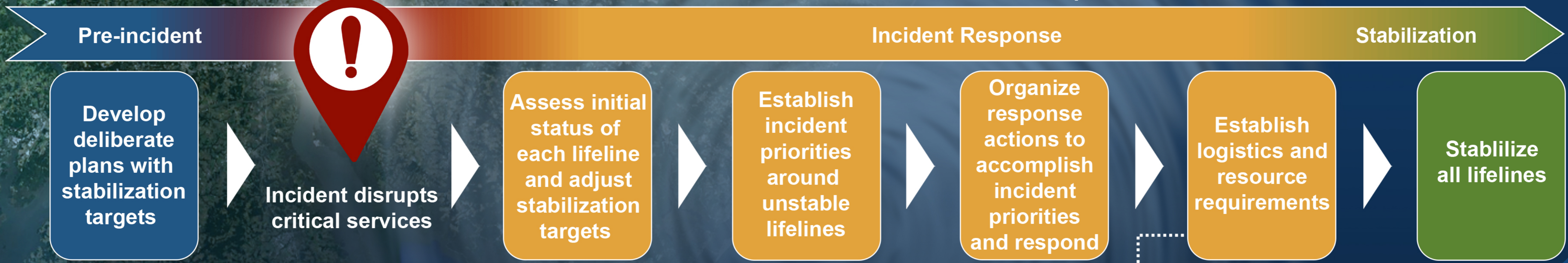
The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR) stabilize critical community lifelines in an emergency.

Community lifelines enable all other activity and let responders address higher order hazards to public health and safety, security, and the economy.

Community Lifelines Provide Essential Services



Community lifelines can be used by all levels of government, the private sector, and other partners for coordination and to enable needed response



FEMA, an agency of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and ASPR, an operating division of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) follow the DHS National Response Framework (NRF), a guide to how the nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security National Response Framework (4th Edition October 28, 2019).



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WHO RESPONDS TO EMERGENCIES

A Unified Coordination Group (UCG) led by the Federal Coordination Officer (FCO) in a Joint Field Office (JFO) oversees response and recovery operations

UCG – Includes federal and state emergency management officials, as well as senior officials from other agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

FCO – FEMA employee appointed by the President of the United States to oversee response and recovery operations

JFO – A temporary federal facility that provides a central location for coordination of response effort



First Responders in the United States



168,000

EMT Personnel



95,400

Paramedics



321,500

Firefighters



656,000

Police Officers and Sheriffs

Note: "State" can refer to tribal, territorial, and insular area governments.
Sources: National Response Framework and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



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CASE STUDY: HURRICANE RESPONSE

Federal, State, and local authorities mitigate threats to public health before, during, and after an emergency like a hurricane. This top-level graphic illustrates how a public health response unfolds, using a hurricane emergency as an example.

Hurricane makes landfall

Pre-incident

Incident Response

Stabilization

1



President issues Federal Disaster Declaration (typically in advance of hurricane landfall). State governor(s), city mayor(s) also issue emergency declarations

2



FEMA

National Response Coordination Center activates with emergency support functions operational, including DoD liaisons

3



Prior to landfall, federal personnel and resources deploy, including coordinating officers and IMATs with local and state governments

4



FCO and IMAT are co-located at local office(s) of emergency management

5



FEMA holds daily onsite and video teleconferences with leadership across federal, state, and local agencies

6



HHS declares a public health emergency

7



HHS deploys DMATs, medical countermeasures, and other resources

8



HHS may deploy FMSs as requested by state or identified during pre-landfall assessment

9



HHS activates National Disaster Medical System Definitive Care Reimbursement Program

10



FEMA Distribution Centers deployed to provide meals, generators, financial, and other needed resources

Acronyms

DMAT Disaster Medical Assistance Team
 DoD Department of Defense
 FCO Federal Coordinating Officer
 FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

FMS Federal Medical Station
 HHS Department of Health and Human Services
 IMAT Incident Management Assistance Team
 NRCC National Response Coordination Center



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