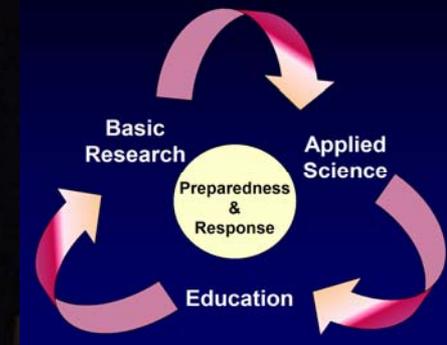


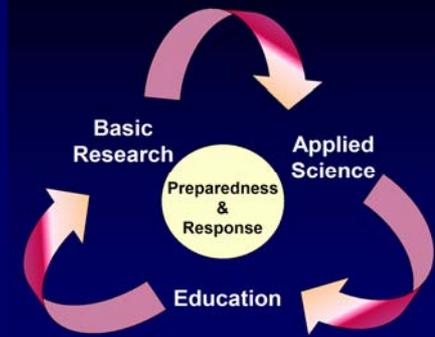
PACER

Surge Capacity Networks



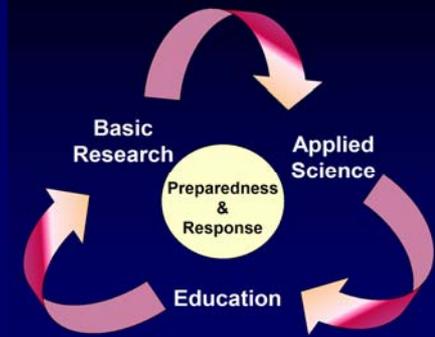
Thomas D. Kirsch, MD, MPH

Project Goals



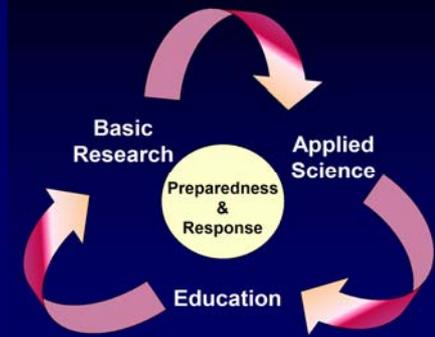
- To study the role and potential linkage between formal and informal networks that may augment the National Response Plan.
- To identify the strengths, weaknesses and needs of 'informal networks'.
- To develop standardized tools to assist organizations with integrating 'informal networks'.

Principal Partners



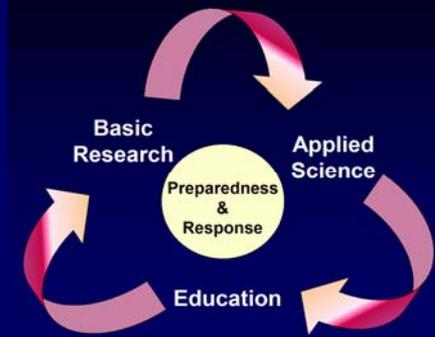
- Johns Hopkins University
- American Red Cross
- University of Alabama- Birmingham
- Morgan State University
- University of South Florida
- Penn State University

Program Phases



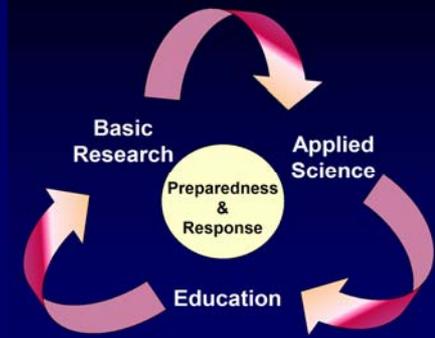
- Year 1
 - Phase 1- Identification
- Year 2
 - Phase 2- Skills and Needs Assessment
 - Phase 3- Organization
- Year 3
 - Phase 4- Integration

Year 1 Objectives



- Objective 1: Define and identify the role of informal networks in disaster response
- Objective 2: Describe the role of FBOs in disaster response
- Objective 3: Describe the role of the informal healthcare response to Katrina/Rita
- Objective 4: Develop survey tools to assess informal networks' desire, capacity and needs to respond to a disaster

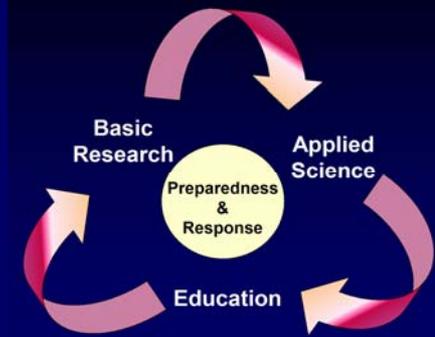
Year 1 Progress



1. Informal Network Activities

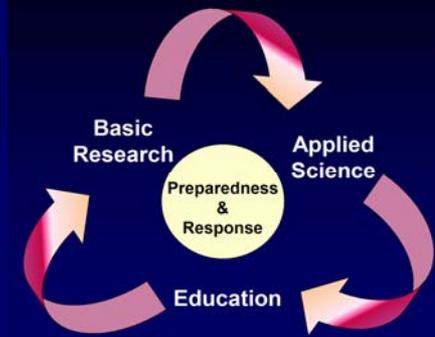


Informal Network Activities



- Review of related literature and government documents
- Meetings with related government agencies
- Meetings with the ARC, Salvation Army and other NGO response agencies
- Discussions with other UCEs
- Meeting with faith-based organizations

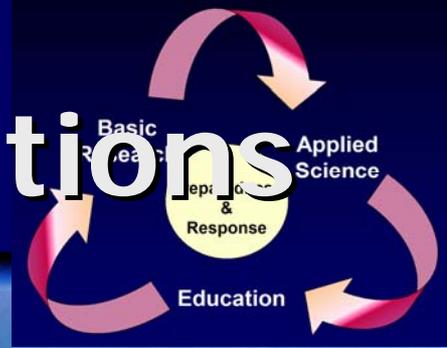
Review of the Informal Response to the 2004 Florida Hurricanes



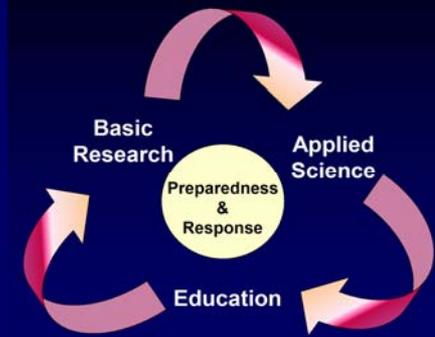
- Darcy Ravndal
- University of South Florida

- Interviews and focus groups of responders
- Literature and government (state and local) document review related to the response

2. Faith-Based Organizations

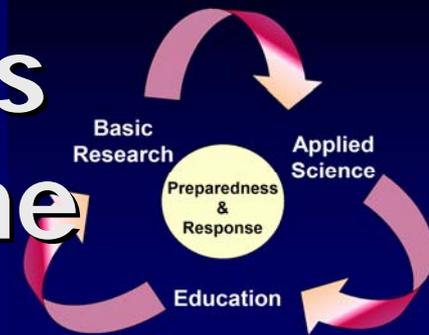


FBO Activities



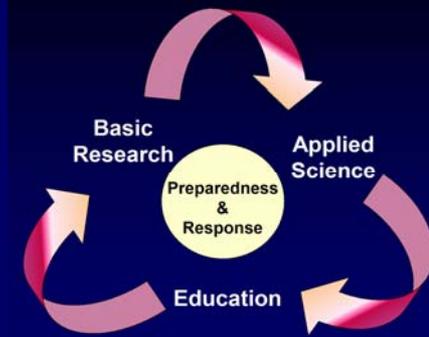
- Literature review
- Review of existing government and non-government publications
- Interviews with local and national FBOs
- Analyze existing data from Hurricane Katrina

Mississippi FBO Shelters Responding to Hurricane Katrina

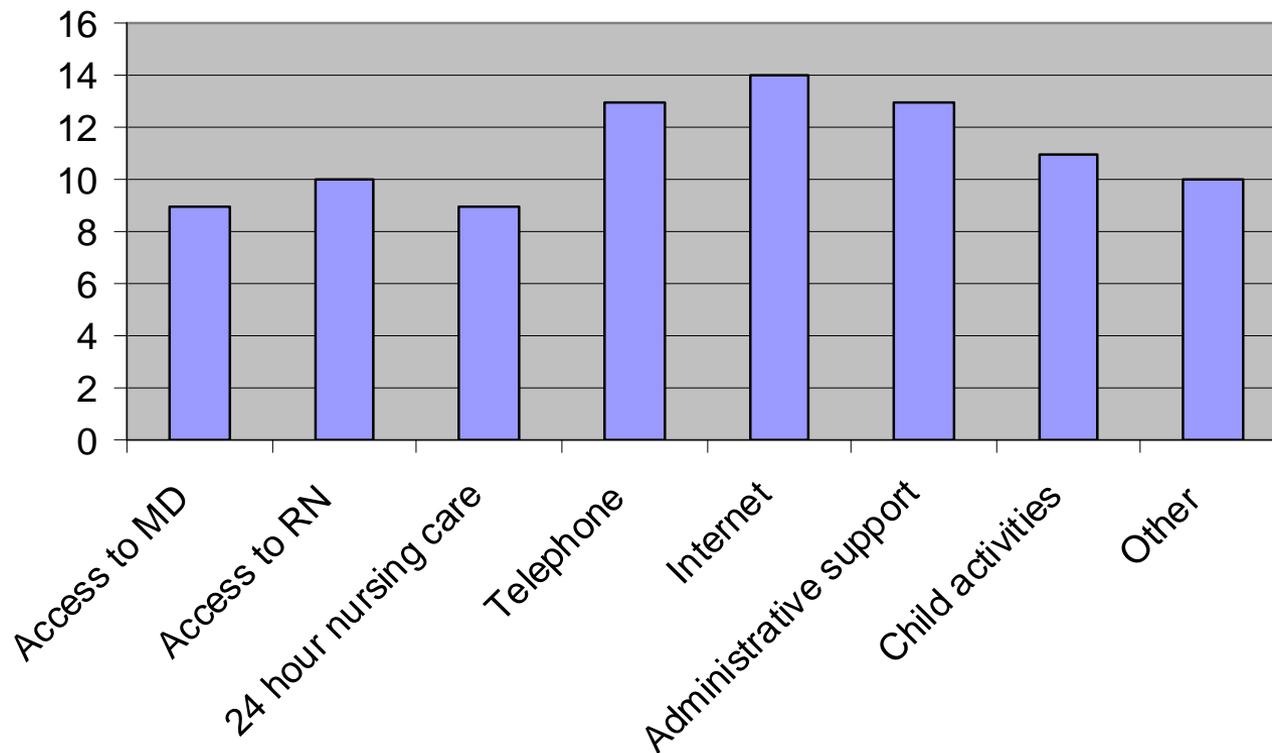


- 52% of shelters in Mississippi were managed by FBOs/on FBO property
- More than 80% became affiliated with the ARC to sustain operations
- FBO management identified the need to be better integrated into the formal disaster response

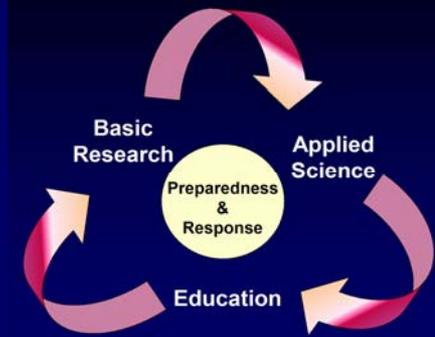
Faith Based Shelters in Mississippi



Number of FBOs providing Various Services to Evacuees

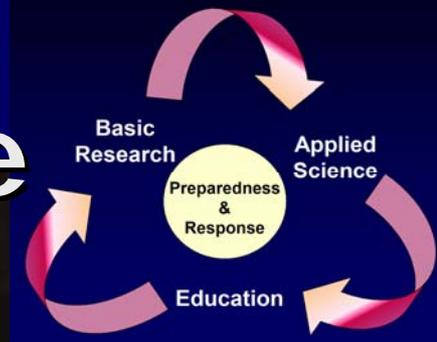


Additional Activities

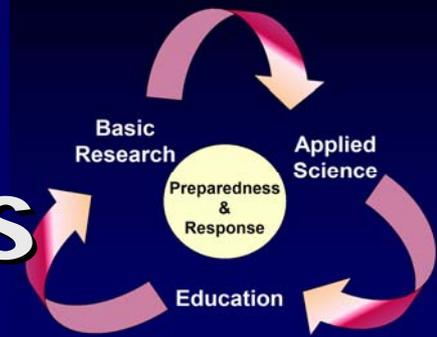


- Meetings with DHS, AHRQ, CDC, HHS
- Meetings with the ARC, Salvation Army and other non-governmental relief agencies
- Discussions with other UCEs
- Meeting with faith-based organizations

3. Health Care Response

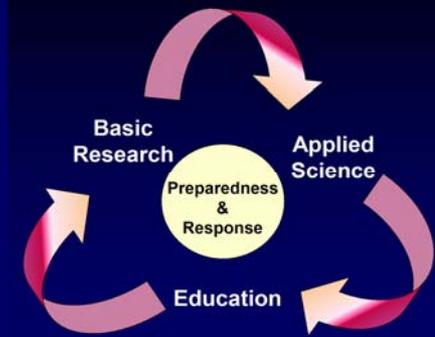


Health Care Activities



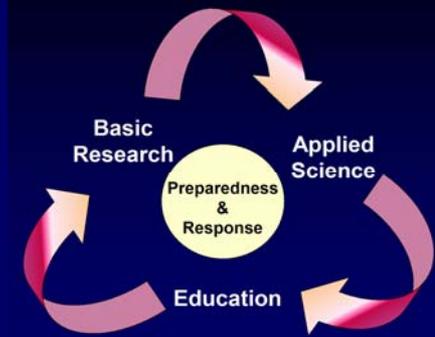
- Review of Katrina-related healthcare literature
- ARC to delineate role of health care providers in shelters
- Meetings with DHS, HHS (NDMS and MRC), AHA, AMA, ACEP and other medical organizations
- Discussions with other UCEs
- Analysis of existing ARC data

Shelter Health Care Response- Louisiana

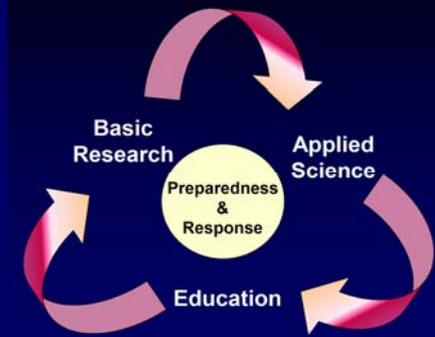


- Total population in the surveyed shelters of was 28,672
- 56% were female
- 23% were under 18 years
 - 34% were under age 5
 - 7% were infants
- 10% were over 65 years

Shelter Health Care Response- Louisiana

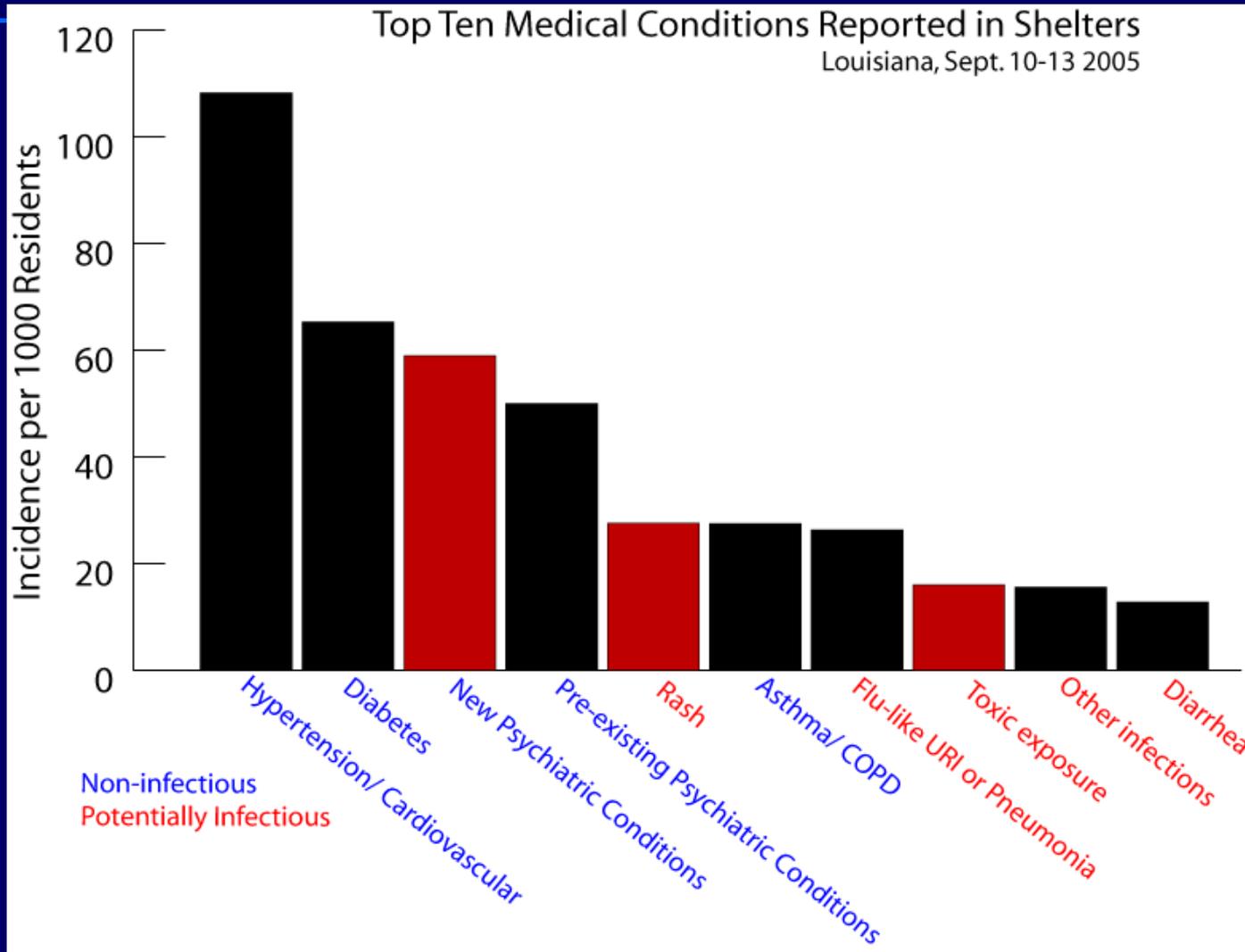
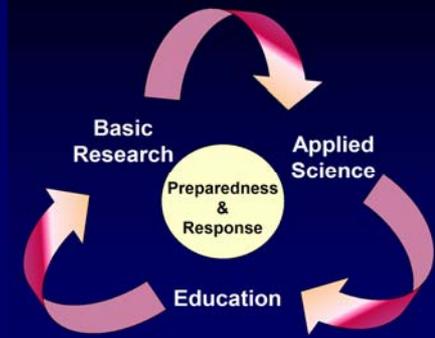


- 176 shelters
- Total population- 28,672
- 56% were female
- 23% were under 18 years
 - 34% were under age 5
 - 7% were infants
- 10% were over 65 years

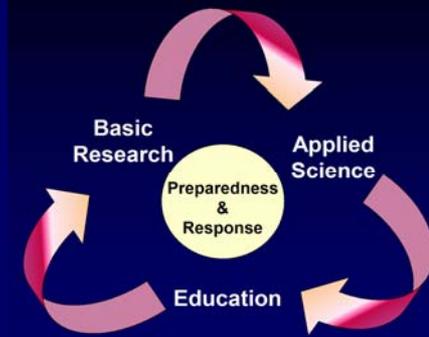


- There were medical clinics in 37%.5 of the shelters
- Nearby for 36.6% (mean distance of 3.3 miles)
- 74.1% of shelters had on-site or nearby access to a physician
- 72.8% to a mental health professional
- 74.3% to a nurse

Shelter Health Care Response- Louisiana

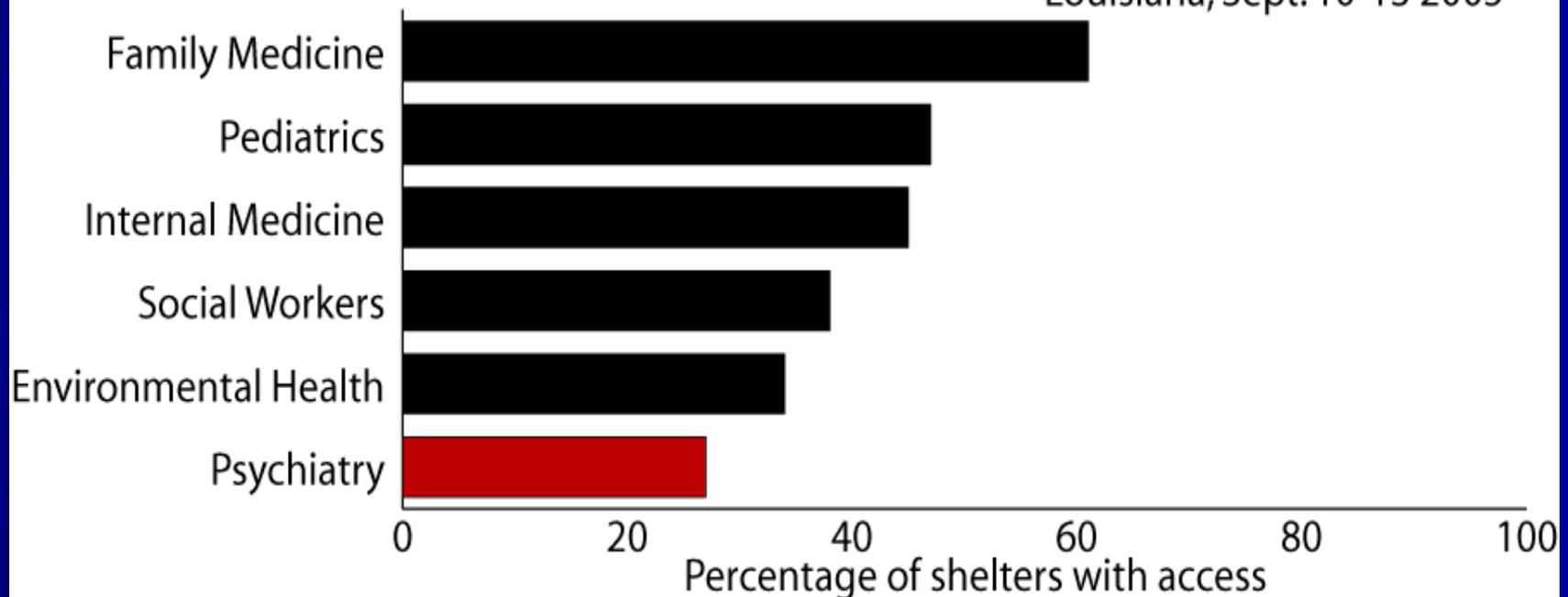


Shelter Health Care Response- Louisiana

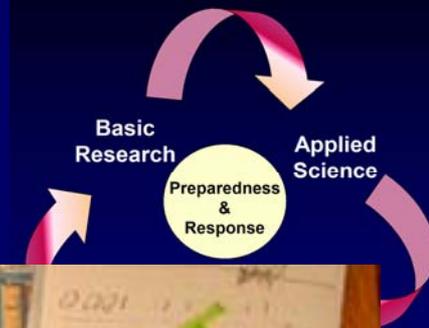


Health Care Availability in Evacuee Shelters

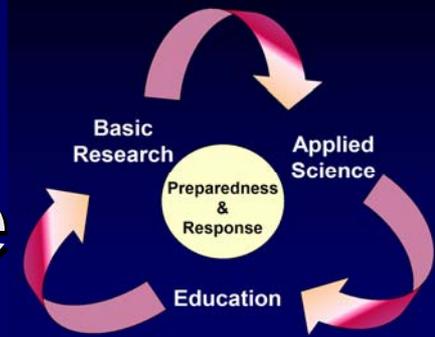
Louisiana, Sept. 10-13 2005



4. Survey Development

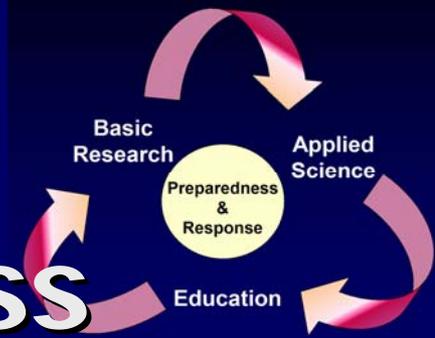


4. Survey Developme



- Survey persons affected by recent disasters to qualitatively and quantitatively identify sources of disaster response and its perceived value
- Survey community-based disaster organizations, including FBOs, to describe their interest, ability, resources, and needs for participating in disaster-related activities
- Survey the general public, with a focus on minority groups, to identify their perceived sources of disaster information, preparedness and sources of assistance.

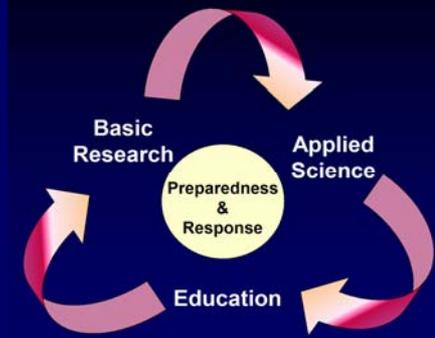
Low-Income Minority Preparedness



- Dr. Randy Rowel, Morgan State University
- American Red Cross

- Minority preparedness and response
- Survey and focus group methodology

Year 2

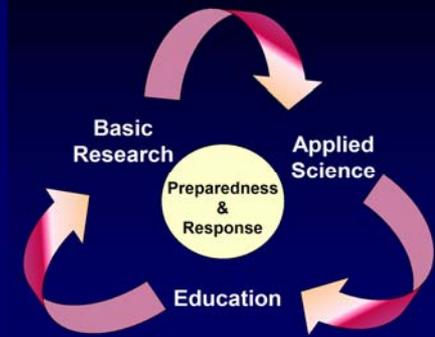


Year 2 Goals



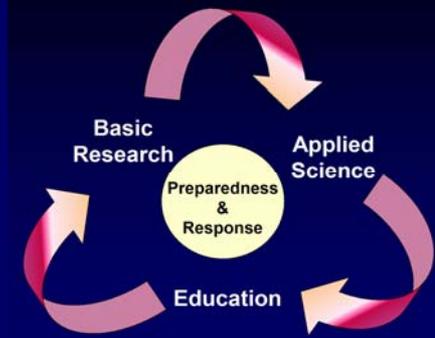
1. Conduct the surveys designed in Year 1
2. Conduct a series of skills and needs assessment including a survey, focus groups, and leadership interviews to identify:
 - organization structure, membership and activities
 - resources and skills
 - current level of integration and agreement
 - identified needs, including training and materials.

Year 2 Goals (con't)

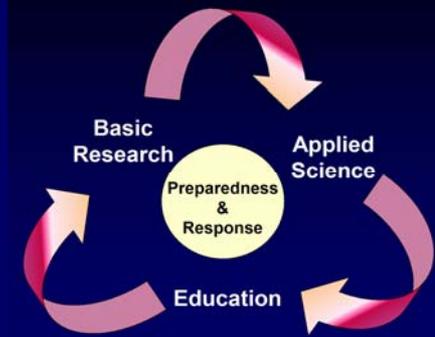


3. Convene a panel of disaster experts from national, state, and local agencies, and the American Red Cross to review the collected information.
4. Meet with local, state, and national disaster response organizations to identify concrete means to more formally incorporate them into response plans and activities.

Year 3



Year 3 Goals



1. Strategies and specific tools to integrate formal and informal networks will be developed. Including:
 - Training programs
 - MOU templates
 - Outreach and educational aids.
2. Create a summary report with recommendations for further activities, supported by standard, adaptable tools for use in any jurisdiction.