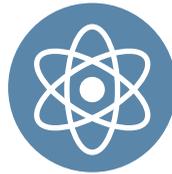


# EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLANS AND TOOLS



A Resource Guide for Health Care Providers  
Second Edition



# EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

GNYHA general office number, Monday–Friday, 8:30 a.m.–6:00 p.m. (recorded emergency contact information is provided when the office is closed)	(212) 246-7100
GNYHA emergency number in the event of disruption of office services	866-GNYHAGO (866) 469-4246
GNYHA Web site	<a href="http://www.gnyha.org">http://www.gnyha.org</a>
GNYHA's Emergency Preparedness Resource Center	<a href="http://www.gnyha.org/eprc">http://www.gnyha.org/eprc</a>
New York City Office of Emergency Management 24-hour emergency number	(718) 422-8700
GNYHA desk at New York City Office of Emergency Management (during emergencies and certain planned events)	(718) 422-8767

# EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLANS AND TOOLS

A Resource Guide for Health Care Providers

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# OVERVIEW OF RESOURCE GUIDE

Greater New York Hospital Association (GNYHA) has prepared this guide to facilitate emergency preparedness and response activities by health care providers and their communities. The guide outlines a number of the key plans, tools, and other resources available to support health care providers' planning and response activities. Although the guide is not intended to be exhaustive, GNYHA welcomes input from members or agencies on helpful plans and other resources so GNYHA can make them available to members. In some cases, governmental authorities have developed the plans to outline their own planned responses to certain events. Awareness of these plans helps hospitals and other health care providers understand and anticipate national, state, and local response efforts, and in turn helps inform their own planning efforts. In other cases, the plans or tools have been developed expressly for health care providers to guide and speed their planning and response efforts, either in advance of an event or on the fly as events unfold.

## GUIDE'S FOCUS

Although GNYHA's members are located throughout New York State, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, GNYHA has chosen to focus most heavily on the plans in the New York region—reflecting that much of GNYHA's planning and response activities over the years have, by necessity, focused on events that could occur or have occurred in the New York region. But GNYHA is available in a variety of ways to assist its members wherever located, whether it is from GNYHA's offices, by GNYHA staff on call 24/7, or during major planned events or emergencies from GNYHA's desk at the New York City Office of Emergency Management.

## PLAN AND RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

Many plans and tools referenced in this guide are regularly amended and updated by their developers to incorporate recent experiences and planning. Therefore, the plans and their descriptions may change over time. In anticipation of such updating and to make the plans widely available, GNYHA has provided links so the reader will presumably have access to future versions of the plans.

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While some plans are marked “draft,” GNYHA has chosen to make them available in their draft form so that their contents and approach to preparedness can inform health care providers' planning. (In some cases, governmental agencies may always call their plans “drafts.”)

Sometimes a governmental agency does not make its plans publicly available. In those instances, GNYHA has provided a link to the agency's more general public information page on the topic. However, to the extent that the plan may be available under more limited circumstances, GNYHA would be pleased to facilitate access to the plan upon a member's request.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE GUIDE

This guide is organized so that it begins with emergency preparedness and response organizational frameworks that sit above all emergencies or events. It then describes plans, tools, and resources relating to a number of specific types of events, along with specialized aspects of planning. The guide concludes by providing a listing of additional tools, resources, and Web sites that may assist health care providers' planning and response activities.

GNYHA is a trade association representing nearly 250 not-for-profit hospitals and continuing care facilities, both voluntary and public, in the New York region and in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. GNYHA is a dynamic, constantly evolving center for health care advocacy and expertise, but its core mission—helping hospitals deliver the finest patient care in the most cost-effective way—never changes.



# RESPONSE FRAMEWORKS AND AGENCIES



GNYHA, its members, and agencies involved in emergency management place great emphasis on adopting a framework that will enable their organizations to respond to and manage many types of events, incidents, and disasters. For this purpose, emergency management agencies and providers often use a framework known as the “incident command system” or “ICS.” This system provides a framework for effective incident management by organizing agencies, facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications under a common set of response principles, roles, and terms to facilitate the application of resources during emergencies.

Information on national, regional, state, and local ICS frameworks appears in this section. For additional information, consult the Incident Command System section of GNYHA’s Emergency Preparedness Resource Center, located at <http://www.gnyha.org/eprc>.

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

 <http://www.fema.gov/national-response-framework>

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's National Response Framework (NRF) provides a comprehensive, national, "all-hazards" approach (i.e., an approach that enables organizations to respond to and manage many types of events, incidents, and disasters) to domestic incident response. The NRF describes how communities, tribes, states, the Federal government, and partner organizations apply NRF principles toward the goal of a coordinated, effective, national response. The framework also describes special circumstances when the Federal government exercises an even larger role, including incidents in which Federal interests are involved and catastrophic incidents during which a state would require significant support. The framework groups its resources and capabilities into 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), which cover all aspects of an incident. The Public Health and Medical Services Function (ESF-8), for example, is coordinated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

## NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

 <http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims/index.shtm>

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The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a nationwide approach to emergency management designed to enable all levels of government, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents. Health care organizations must implement NIMS to be eligible to apply for preparedness funding through HHS' Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) grant.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), has developed NIMS Implementation Objectives and Compliance Guidance for Stakeholders to assist with NIMS compliance in the health care sector. It is available at: <http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims/ImplementationGuidanceStakeholders>.

## REGIONAL CATASTROPHIC PLANNING TEAM

 <http://www.regionalcatplanning.org/index.shtml>

The Regional Catastrophic Planning Team (RCPT) is a DHS-funded resource for New York (NY), New Jersey (NJ), Connecticut (CT), and Pennsylvania (PA). The RCPT is intended to be a platform to identify and solve problems, manage information, share regional plans, and coordinate personnel and resources. The Regional Integration Center, or RIC, is the

operational arm of the RCPT, managing and executing the planning goals for the NY/NJ area.

## Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Program

 <http://www.regionalcatplanning.org/regionalcatplanning.shtml>

This program is a regional catastrophic planning initiative across NY, NJ, CT, and PA funded by DHS and coordinated by the New York City Office of Emergency Management (OEM). The program is led by the RCPT, which directs the work of the RIC to improve regional efforts by addressing shortcomings in existing plans, building regional planning processes and planning communities, and linking operational needs identified in plans to resource allocation. A few of the plans and resources under development and of interest to the health care community include:

- Regional Catastrophic Evacuation Plan
- Regional Continuity of Operations Plan
- Regional Evacuation Coordination Plan
- Regional Mass Fatality Management (MFM) Plan
- Regional Sheltering Plan
- Virtual Regional Operations Center (VROC)

## NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

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 <http://www.dhSES.ny.gov>

The New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES) comprises five divisions that coordinate the response of New York State agencies in support of local governments. Effective July 1, 2010, four existing agencies were merged under DHSES:

- The Office of Homeland Security (now the Office of Counter Terrorism),
- The State Emergency Management Office (now the Office of Emergency Management, or NYS OEM),
- The Office of Fire Prevention and Control, and
- The Office of Cyber Security and Critical Infrastructure Coordination (now the Office of Cyber Security).

Additionally, as part of the merger, a new Office of Interoperable and Emergency Communications has been established within DHSES.

The New York State NIMS Implementation Strategy is available at: <http://www.security.state.ny.us/training/NIMS/implementation.html>.

## DHSES Homeland Security Strategy

<http://www.dhSES.ny.gov/planning/>

This document provides a comprehensive framework to guide, organize, and unify homeland security in New York State. The State Homeland Security Strategy supports all-hazards preparedness, informs stakeholders of steps needed to address man-made and natural disasters, and relies upon the notion that homeland security is a shared responsibility across the state. The Homeland Security Strategy also outlines goals and objectives, such as enhancing incident management and response by implementing NIMS/NRE, improving regional collaboration and mutual aid, and supporting health emergency preparedness by strengthening medical surge and mass prophylaxis capabilities.

## NEW YORK CITY CITYWIDE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

[http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/about/about\\_cims.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/about/about_cims.shtml)

The Citywide Incident Management System (CIMS) is New York City's implementation of NIMS for managing planned events and emergencies. CIMS uses the ICS organizational model to establish roles and responsibilities and designates authority for city agencies that respond to an emergency or support emergency responders.

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CIMS calls for either a “Single Command” or “Unified Command” to be used to manage incidents, depending on the situation. In a “Single Command” structure, an incident commander from a single agency is responsible for establishing incident management objectives and strategies and ensuring that activities are carried out to accomplish that strategy. In a “Unified Command” structure, incident commanders from more than one agency jointly determine objectives, strategies, plans, and priorities, and work together to manage the response. “Primary agencies” are designated in CIMS to have overall responsibility for an incident, including overall management of strategic and tactical operations, or to provide specific subject matter expertise during different types of emergencies. For example, in the event of a public health emergency in New York City, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the New York Police Department, and the Fire Department of New York serve as the primary agencies in a Unified Command.

## NEW YORK CITY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/about/planning.shtml>

The New York City Office of Emergency Management (OEM) has developed plans and resources to respond to a variety of emergencies that focus on preparedness, initial response, and recovery. When a plan is activated, OEM coordinates the skills and resources of City, State, Federal, and non-governmental agencies to ensure the plan is effectively carried out.

While OEM does not generally make its plans publicly available, it does offer information to the public designed to guide planning and response activities for certain events. GNYHA has listed some of those topics (and related links) below, as well as later in this guide under their specified topic headings.

- **Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan**
  - 🌐 [http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/about/planning\\_hazard\\_mitigation.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/about/planning_hazard_mitigation.shtml)
- **Coastal Storm Plan**
  - 🌐 <http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/hazards/storms.shtml>
- **Power Disruption Plan**
  - 🌐 <http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/hazards/utilities.shtml>
- **Heat Emergency Plan**
  - 🌐 <http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/hazards/heat.shtml>
- **Winter Weather Plan**
  - 🌐 <http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/hazards/winter.shtml>
- **Flash Flood Emergency Plan**
  - 🌐 [http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/about/planning\\_flood.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/about/planning_flood.shtml)

## HOSPITAL INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

🌐 <http://www.emsa.ca.gov/HICS/default.asp>  
<http://www.calhospitalprepare.org/hics-0>

One of the most well-known forms of ICS is the Hospital Incident Command System, or HICS (formerly known as the “Hospital Emergency Incident Command System”). The California Emergency Medical Services Authority created the plan, but it is national in scope. Adopting HICS generally satisfies The Joint Commission’s requirement (see “Additional Planning Tools”) that a hospital have a command and control structure. Scalable to fit any hospital’s needs, HICS is a comprehensive management system intended for use in emergent and non-emergent situations. HICS includes Incident Planning Guides and Incident Response Guides written to address hospital-related national scenarios for which DHS expects each community to prepare.

HICS also includes an organizational chart that delineates positions in the HICS structure, such as incident commander and section chiefs covering operations, planning, logistics, and financial/administration. The HICS organizational structure also includes roles for hospital staff during an event and serves as an all-hazards approach to emergency management. The guidance includes several specific Job Action Sheets, which outline tasks to be performed for each role.





# WEATHER-RELATED EVENTS

Agencies and providers must have plans for addressing weather-related emergencies such as excessive heat, severe winter weather, coastal storms, and hurricanes that could potentially create health emergencies and disrupt health care facility operations. GNYHA has worked with members and planning and response agencies to prepare for a variety of weather-related emergencies. Planning for weather-related emergencies should include a review of staffing plans, communication systems, power systems, supply and other resource needs, and evacuation and/or sheltering plans.

## CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

### Natural Disasters and Severe Weather

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/>

This comprehensive site offers information on preparing for and responding to a number of disasters and weather emergencies, including hurricanes, extreme heat, and tornadoes. The site offers information for specific groups, such as response workers, evacuation centers, and volunteers.

## NEW YORK STATE COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

<http://www.dhSES.ny.gov/planning/>

The New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) covers a number of topics, with a particular focus on weather-related events and other natural disasters. It includes the following main components: State hazard mitigation, response and short-term recovery, long-term recovery.

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan is a comprehensive approach to mitigating the adverse impacts of natural disasters within New York State and is subject to Federal review and approval.

The Response and Short-Term Recovery Plan outlines New York State's collective response to and short-term recovery from an emergency. The plan identifies New York State's policies, authorities, and response organizational structures that will be implemented in an emergency or disaster that warrants a State response.

The Long-Term Recovery Plan includes the mechanisms for long-term recovery and a variety of Federal-State programs.

## NEW YORK CITY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (OEM) PLANS

OEM has prepared several plans for various weather-related events, which are summarized below. As noted earlier, while OEM does not generally make its plans publicly available, it does offer the public information designed to guide planning and response activities for certain events. GNYHA has therefore provided links to OEM's publicly available Web sites.

### OEM Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

[http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/about/planning\\_hazard\\_mitigation.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/about/planning_hazard_mitigation.shtml)

OEM developed the New York City Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) to assess

natural hazard vulnerabilities and identify steps toward mitigating them. The HMP contains geographic and demographic information, as well as a citywide vulnerability assessment. This plan provides an overview of the hazard mitigation planning process, analysis of the risks facing New York City, mitigation strategies, and measures to ensure plan adoption and maintenance. The plan analyzes hazards related to coastal storms, droughts, extreme temperatures, winter weather, and other natural events. The HMP is monitored, evaluated, and updated on a five-year cycle.

## Coastal Storms and Hurricanes

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/hazards/storms.shtml>

### Coastal Storm Plan

This plan outlines the response to a coastal storm event, particularly a hurricane, and includes the following strategies and stand-alone plans:

- Playbook
- Advance Warning System
- Evacuation Plan
- Healthcare Facility Evacuation Plan
- Sheltering Plan
- Logistics Plan
- Commodity Distribution Plan
- Public Information Strategy
- Recovery and Restoration Plan
- Debris Management Plan

The current plan provides that health care facilities will receive advance warning of a storm, and if there is a mandatory evacuation order, will evacuate before the general population. The plan calls for a hospital evacuation command center that will be managed by the New York State Department of Health with transportation coordinated through the Fire Department of New York. The plan also requires both evacuating and receiving health care facilities to provide information on their status via the State’s Health Emergency Response Data System (HERDS). In addition, the plan contains a “Patient Tracking Form” designed to capture critical information on patients being evacuated. Under the plan, GNYHA will participate in Coastal Storm Steering Committee calls, provide information on members’ evacuation status, and staff its desk at the OEM Emergency Operations Center if it is activated for a coastal storm event.

## Flooding

[http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/about/planning\\_flood.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/about/planning_flood.shtml)

## Flash Flood Emergency Plan

The Flash Flood Emergency Plan describes a coordinated response to flash floods in New York City. The plan's objectives include:

- Reinforcing weather-monitoring protocols among City agencies to increase situational awareness.
- Targeting storm water infrastructure for maintenance in recurring flood locations.
- Monitoring flood-prone locations during intense rain to target maintenance, emergency response, and recovery.
- Providing recovery assistance to affected populations following a flash flood.

## Earthquakes

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/hazards/earthquakes.shtml>

As the guide notes, earthquakes are uncommon, but have happened in the New York region. This guide offers tips for preparing for and dealing with an earthquake's aftermath.

## Extreme Heat

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/hazards/heat.shtml>

## Heat Emergency Plan

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This OEM document provides a plan in the event of extreme heat and humidity that meets criteria defined by the National Weather Service. Under the plan, GNYHA serves on the Heat Emergency Steering Committee (HESC), consisting of representatives from several agencies and organizations, which OEM convenes to provide and receive information from HESC members. GNYHA is responsible for providing information such as the number of heat-related hospital admissions and status of member hospitals. Hospitals are advised to be prepared for the potential for power disruptions during extreme heat events.

## Winter Weather

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/hazards/winter.shtml>

## Winter Weather Emergency Plan

This OEM document provides a plan for responding to a range of hazardous winter weather events, ranging from periods of low temperatures to ice, freezing rain, and snowstorms. Under the plan, GNYHA serves on the Winter Weather Emergency Steering Committee (WWESC), consisting of representatives from several agencies and organizations that OEM convenes to provide and receive information. GNYHA is responsible for providing information such as the number of admissions related to winter weather at member health care facilities, the status of facilities, and member needs. Hospitals are advised to be prepared for power disruptions during winter weather events.



# POWER DISRUPTIONS

Health care facilities rely heavily on their ability to use their power sources without service disruptions. When large-scale disasters occur, electrical and other power systems may be disrupted, and back-up power becomes essential to maintain critical health care operations.

## UTILITIES DISRUPTION

### Center for Disease Control and Prevention

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/poweroutage/>

This page has a number of links and guides that provide not only general information about dealing with a power outage, but special sections for worker safety and preventing carbon monoxide poisoning.

### New York City Office of Emergency Management Power Disruption Plan (2009)

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/hazards/utilities.shtml>

This NYC OEM document describes a coordinated response to widespread and non-routine power disruptions that could jeopardize life and property in the five boroughs. The plan provides five operational strategies to prevent and manage a power disruption: utility monitoring and notification, power outage response teams, transmission emergency load relief, life support/sustaining equipment, and emergency fueling. GNYHA is responsible for providing information to and about hospitals, including their primary and back-up power status.

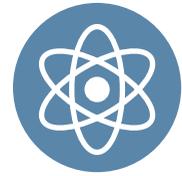
## LESSONS LEARNED FROM 2003 BLACKOUT

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<http://www.gnyha.org/eprc>

To help members prepare for and avoid power and communications disruptions, GNYHA developed two checklists based on its members' experiences following the August 2003 power outage on the East Coast. The power disruptions checklist includes information about emergency generators, fuel supplies, and contingency planning. The communications disruptions checklist covers phone service, radios, internal and external information systems, and contact directories.

The two checklists may be found in the "Power Disruptions" section of GNYHA's Emergency Preparedness Resource Center.



# CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND EXPLOSIVE (CBRNE) EVENTS

This section provides information on a number of national, State, and local resources related to CBRNE events.

## CHEMICAL EVENTS

A chemical emergency occurs when a chemical that has the potential for harming people's health has been released. Chemical releases can be unintentional, as in the case of an industrial accident, or intentional, as in the case of a terrorist attack. The following may be of assistance in preparing for and responding to a chemical event.

### Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Preparedness for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive Events: Questionnaire for Health Care Facilities

<http://archive.ahrq.gov/prep/cbrne/>

### Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/>

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

<http://emergency.cdc.gov/chemical/>

### Chemical Hazards Emergency Medical Management (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)

<http://chemm.nlm.nih.gov/index.html>

### Environmental Protection Agency

<http://www.epa.gov/oswer01/publications.htm#advisories>

### National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Database

<http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB>

### Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Best Practices for Hospital-Based First Receivers of Victims from Mass Casualty Incidents Involving the Release of Hazardous Substances

[http://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/bestpractices/firstreceivers\\_hospital.pdf](http://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/bestpractices/firstreceivers_hospital.pdf)

### New York State Department of Health (DOH)

<http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/emergency/providers.htm>

### New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH)

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/em/emergency-chem.shtml#facts>

## New York City Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

<http://home2.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/hazards/hazmats.shtml>

## GNYHA

### Chemical Events Resource Center

<http://www.gnyha.org/111/Default.aspx>

## BIOLOGICAL EVENTS

A bioterrorism attack is the deliberate release of viruses, bacteria, or other germs (agents) used to cause illness or death. Biological agents can be spread through the air, water, or food. Terrorists may use biological agents because they can be extremely difficult to detect and do not cause illness for several hours to several days. The following may be of assistance in preparing for and responding to a biological event.

## AHRQ

### Preparedness for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive Events: Questionnaire for Health Care Facilities

<http://archive.ahrq.gov/prep/cbrne/>

## CDC

<http://emergency.cdc.gov/bioterrorism/>

### Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Reports

[http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwr\\_wk.html](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwr_wk.html)

## OSHA

### Best Practices for Hospital-Based First Receivers of Victims from Mass Casualty Incidents Involving the Release of Hazardous Substances

[http://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/bestpractices/firstreceivers\\_hospital.pdf](http://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/bestpractices/firstreceivers_hospital.pdf)

## New York State DOH

[http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/emergency/health\\_care\\_providers/biological\\_emergencies.htm](http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/emergency/health_care_providers/biological_emergencies.htm)

## New York City DOHMH

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/em/emergency-bio.shtml#facts>

## New York City OEM

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/hazards/events.shtml>

## Infectious Diseases Society of America: Bioterrorism Information and Resources

[http://www.idsociety.org/bioterrorism\\_agents/](http://www.idsociety.org/bioterrorism_agents/)

## American College of Physicians

[http://www.acponline.org/clinical\\_information/resources/bioterrorism/](http://www.acponline.org/clinical_information/resources/bioterrorism/)

## GNYHA

### Bioterrorism Resource Center

<http://www.gnyha.org/56/Default.aspx>

## RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR EVENTS

Radioactive contamination and radiation exposure could occur if radioactive materials are released into the environment from an accident, an event in nature, or an act of terrorism. Radioactive materials released into the environment can cause air, water, surfaces, soil, plants, buildings, people, or animals to become contaminated. In a nuclear explosion, both exposure and contamination can occur. Because the event is likely to be a mass-casualty situation with many types of injuries, the procedures used for diagnosing and treating patients may need to be adapted from recommendations for a number of medical events, including blast injuries, thermal or burn injuries, and radiation injuries. These links may be of assistance in preparing for and responding to a radiological or nuclear event.

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## AHRQ

### Preparedness for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive Events: Questionnaire for Health Care Facilities

<http://archive.ahrq.gov/prep/cbrne/>

## U.S. Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute Information about Ionizing Radiation

<http://www.usuhs.mil/afri/outreach/meir/meir.htm>

## Medical/Operational Guidance for Managing Radiation Casualties

<http://www.usuhs.mil/afri/outreach/guidance.htm>

## CDC

### Emergency Preparedness and Response: Radiation Emergencies

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/radiation/index.asp?b=12>

## Frequently Asked Questions About a Nuclear Blast

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/radiation/nuclearfaq.asp>

## U.S. Department of Energy

### Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS)

<http://orise.orau.gov/reacts/>

## U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

### Radiation Emergency Medical Management

- **Nuclear Detonation: Weapons, Improvised Nuclear Devices**

- <http://www.remm.nlm.gov/nuclearexplosion.htm>

- **Categories of Medical Effects**

- <http://www.remm.nlm.gov/nuclearexplosion.htm#categories>

- **Medical Management**

- <http://www.remm.nlm.gov/nuclearexplosion.htm#med>

- **Triage Tool**

- [http://www.remm.nlm.gov/triagetool\\_intro.htm](http://www.remm.nlm.gov/triagetool_intro.htm)

## HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR)

### Radiation Emergencies

<http://www.phe.gov/emergency/radiation/Pages/default.aspx>

## OSHA

### Best Practices for Hospital-Based First Receivers of Victims from Mass Casualty Incidents Involving the Release of Hazardous Substances

[http://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/bestpractices/firstreceivers\\_hospital.pdf](http://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/bestpractices/firstreceivers_hospital.pdf)

## New York State DOH

[http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/emergency/health\\_care\\_providers/radiological\\_emergencies.htm](http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/emergency/health_care_providers/radiological_emergencies.htm)

## New York City DOHMH

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/em/emergency-rad.shtml>

## New York City OEM

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/hazards/hazmats.shtml>

## GNYHA

### Radiological/Nuclear Events Resource Center

<http://www.gnyha.org/120/Default.aspx>

## EXPLOSIVE EVENTS

Explosions can cause injury patterns seldom seen outside of combat. Predominant injuries include unique blast injuries, penetrating injuries, and blunt trauma. The triage response to an explosive event is different, as well. Approximately half of all initial casualties seek medical care in the first hour after the event. The less severely injured casualties tend to bypass EMS triage at the scene and go directly to the closest hospitals, so those with more serious injuries arrive later. The following may be of assistance in preparing for and responding to explosive injuries.

### AHRQ

Preparedness for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive Events: Questionnaire for Health Care Facilities

<http://archive.ahrq.gov/prep/cbrne/>

### CDC

<http://emergency.cdc.gov/masscasualties/>

### HHS ASPR Mass Casualties

<http://www.phe.gov/emergency/masscasualty/Pages/default.aspx>

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### New York City DOHMH

Burn and Trauma Preparedness

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/bhpp/bhpp-focus-burn.shtml>

### New York State DOH Regional Burn Centers

[http://hospitals.nyhealth.gov/browse\\_search.php?form=CENTER&rt=4](http://hospitals.nyhealth.gov/browse_search.php?form=CENTER&rt=4)

### GNYHA

Explosive Events/Blast Injuries/Burns Resource Center

<http://www.gnyha.org/45/Default.aspx>



# PANDEMIC INFLUENZA

Significant planning for pandemic influenza has been undertaken around the world, and the Emergency Preparedness Resource Center on the GNYHA Web site (<http://www.gnyha.org/eprc>) brings together materials from GNYHA briefings and planning sessions, as well as from local, state, and Federal agencies.

A few of the most notable plans are summarized below, including guidelines to assist hospitals in planning for the possibility of a large surge of influenza patients. While many of the plans and resources are specific to planning for an influenza outbreak and a related surge of patients, many also apply to a broad range of emergencies and events and can assist a facility in planning for and supporting its management of disease outbreaks more generally.

## WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

### Global Alert and Response

<http://www.who.int/csr/disease/influenza/en>

WHO has developed a global influenza preparedness plan that outlines the responsibilities of WHO and national authorities in the event of an influenza pandemic. WHO also offers guidance tools and trainings to assist in developing national pandemic preparedness plans.

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS)

### Pandemic Influenza Plan

<http://www.flu.gov/planning-preparedness/federal/index.html>

HHS has developed a plan that provides a blueprint for preparing for and responding to a possible pandemic. It contains checklists, decision trees, and specific recommendations for steps health care providers should take before and during pandemic alert periods. The HHS checklists anticipate significant stress on the health care system in the event of a pandemic. The plan includes recommendations for surveillance; communications; education and training; triage, clinical evaluation, and admission procedures; facility access; staffing; bed capacity; occupational health; and infection control.

## 26 AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

### Pandemic Flu Resources

<http://archive.ahrq.gov/path/biotrspn.htm>

This page has a number of resources, including a comprehensive guide for community-based prophylaxis and best-practice models for decontamination, isolation/quarantine, and laboratory capacity.

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Pandemic Influenza Best Practices and Model Protocols

[http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/PI\\_Best\\_Practices\\_Model.pdf](http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/PI_Best_Practices_Model.pdf)

## OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

### Workplace Safety During A Pandemic

<http://www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/pandemicflu/index.html>

## NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (DOH) Pandemic Influenza Plan

<http://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/influenza/pandemic/plan/>

New York State’s plan is designed to assist public health officials and health care providers in preparing for and responding to an influenza pandemic, consistent with the national guidance contained in the HHS Pandemic Influenza Plan. The DOH plan is divided into a number of sections, including sections on health care planning, infection control, and clinical guidelines. The sections contain activities for each “pandemic period” WHO designates—inter-pandemic period, pandemic alert period, and pandemic period—that DOH, local health departments, and health care providers should undertake. The plan covers, in part:

- The requirement that each hospital have a plan for responding to an influenza pandemic, which should be developed by an interdisciplinary team, be an outgrowth of the biological response component of a hospital’s existing emergency management plan, and draw heavily from the hospital’s plan to address smallpox and other communicable diseases;
- The need for health care facilities to plan ahead to address emergency staffing needs and increased demand for isolation, intensive care units, assisted ventilation services, and consumable and durable medical supplies;
- Recommendations for hospitals on communication, surge capacity, occupational health, volunteers, triage, mortuary issues, and other relevant topics;
- The role of HERDS—New York’s official data collection system used during emergencies for hospitals and other health care providers—during a pandemic; and
- Prioritization of vaccine and antivirals distribution during a pandemic, which reflects the priorities in the HHS plan.

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## Allocation of Ventilators in an Influenza Pandemic: Planning Document

<http://www.health.state.ny.us/diseases/communicable/influenza/pandemic/ventilators/>

This document was developed by the New York State Workgroup on Ventilator Allocation, which DOH and the New York State Task Force on Life and Law convened. The document suggests guidelines for allocating ventilators during a severe, 1918-like pandemic, when—despite advance planning, ventilator stockpiling, and centralized management of ventilator resources—there are not enough ventilators for the number of people who need them. The document asks clinicians to evaluate patients based upon objective medical criteria and proposes a system with several components for allocating ventilators, including limiting the non-critical use of ventilators as the pandemic spreads, “triage guidelines” for allocating ventilators among all patients in acute care facilities (not only those affected by pandemic

influenza), and an appeals process so that physicians and patients may request a review of triage decisions they disagree with.

## DOH AND NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

### County Mass Fatality Annex with Emphasis on Pandemic Influenza Preparedness

<http://www.dhSES.ny.gov/oem/planning/>

DOH and the New York State Office of Emergency Management have produced a mass fatality response guidance document for local-level planning. This document recognizes the home-rule status of New York State and provides counties with an all-hazards approach emphasizing infectious disease mass fatality response. The document recommends using a county planning team that includes the office of emergency management, coroners/medical examiners, local health departments, law enforcement, funeral directors, and cemeterians. This document also provides guidance on risk reduction, response, and post-event recovery.

## NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE (DOHMH)

### 28 Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/cd/cd-panflu-plan.shtml>

The DOHMH plan focuses on 1) limiting severe illness and death; 2) working with health care partners to support appropriate influenza evaluation and care; 3) maintaining essential medical services; and 4) communicating with the public, the medical community, and others. The plan includes sections on surveillance and epidemiologic response, laboratory diagnostics, health care planning and emergency response, and delivery of antiviral drugs.

## NEW YORK CITY OFFICE OF CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER

### Draft Citywide Pandemic Influenza Surge Plan for Managing In- and Out-of-Hospital Deaths

[http://www.nyc.gov/html/ocme/downloads/pdf/pandemic\\_influenza\\_surge\\_plan.pdf](http://www.nyc.gov/html/ocme/downloads/pdf/pandemic_influenza_surge_plan.pdf)

This plan describes how to manage mass fatalities during a pandemic influenza event. The plan calls for the New York City Office of Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) to provide portable refrigerator trucks to serve as Body Collection Points (BCPs) at health care facilities to enhance their morgue capacity for pandemic influenza and non-pandemic influenza cases. Health care facilities will be responsible for managing deaths at their own locations until decedents are released to OCME or a licensed funeral director, including

establishing the infrastructure necessary to support the BCPs.

## NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

### Influenza Pandemic Plan

[http://www.state.nj.us/health/flu/panflu\\_plan.shtml](http://www.state.nj.us/health/flu/panflu_plan.shtml)

The New Jersey plan provides a protocol for monitoring and responding to pandemic influenza in the state. The plan describes the role of the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services communicable diseases reporting and surveillance system and its syndromic surveillance system, which will be used to assess disease activity during a pandemic. In addition, the plan describes the role of the Health Emergency Reporting Management Information System (HERMIS), which has the capacity to conduct daily monitoring of hospital bed usage, capacity, critical equipment, and supplies.

## GNYHA

### Hospital Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Guidelines

<http://www.gnyha.org/3845/Default.aspx>

GNYHA prepared these guidelines to assist hospitals with preparing for and responding to a possible pandemic influenza. The guidelines focus on, among other things, internal and external communications; communication systems; equipment, supplies and services; staff availability, education, and needs; and security.

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### Legal Issues Related to Hospital Response During a Pandemic

<http://www.gnyha.org/3845/Default.aspx>

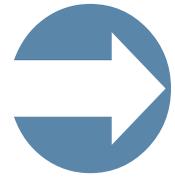
This document was prepared by a workgroup GNYHA convened in coordination with DOHMH under a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) grant. To develop the document, providers identified general areas of law, as well as specific statutes and regulations that would require relaxation or modification in the event of a pandemic. It also provides guidance on how providers can anticipate certain legal issues as they develop their emergency preparedness plans.

### Ethical Issues Related to Hospital Response During a Pandemic

<http://www.gnyha.org/3845/Default.aspx>

This document was prepared by a workgroup GNYHA convened in coordination with DOHMH under a CDC grant. It is not intended as a definitive treatment of these issues, but as a tool to assist hospitals and communities considering the ethical issues inherent in a pandemic.





# EVACUATION AND SHELTERING

Evacuating health care facilities is a complex operation usually conducted under difficult time constraints. Determining whether to shelter in place during an emergency is a decision that requires the consideration of myriad factors. The resources in this section can help providers prepare evacuation plans, decide whether to evacuate in a particular emergency, and prepare to receive patients during evacuations.

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Community Planning Toolkit for State Emergency Preparedness Managers—Evacuation

<http://www.hhs.gov/od/disabilitytoolkit/evacuation/medical.html>

## AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

### Hospital Evacuation Decision Guide

<http://archive.ahrq.gov/prep/hospevacguide/>

### Hospital Assessment and Recovery Guide

<http://archive.ahrq.gov/prep/hosprecovery/>

## CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

### Shelter-in-Place in a Radiation Emergency

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/radiation/shelter.asp>

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## OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

### Evacuation Planning Matrix

<http://www.osha.gov/dep/evacmatrix/index.html>

### Evacuation Plans and Procedure Tool

<http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/evacuation/index.html>

## READY.GOV

### Emergency Response Plan

<http://www.ready.gov/business/implementation/emergency>

## NEW YORK CITY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

### Coastal Storms and Hurricanes

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/hazards/storms.shtml>

## Hurricane Evacuation Zone Finder

<http://gis.nyc.gov/oem/he/index.htm>

## SOUTH CAROLINA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

### Hospital Evacuation Checklists

#### Evacuating Hospital

<http://gnyha.org/6804/File.aspx>

#### Receiving Hospital

<http://gnyha.org/6805/File.aspx>

## AMERICAN COLLEGE OF EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

### Hospital Evacuation: Principles and Practices

<http://www.acep.org/Content.aspx?id=81053&terms=hospital%20evacuation>

## GNYHA

### Evacuation and Sheltering Issues Resource Center

<http://gnyha.org/182/Default.aspx>





# BUILDING SECURITY

Protecting buildings against potential threats is important to the well-being of all who enter them. The resources in this section can aid hospitals in protecting and securing buildings against certain types of events.

## **CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION AND NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

Guidance for Filtration and Air-Cleaning Systems to Protect Building Environments from Airborne Chemical, Biological, or Radiological Attacks

<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2003-136/pdfs/2003-136.pdf>

Guidance for Protecting Building Environments from Airborne Chemical, Biological, or Radiological Attacks

<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2002-139/default.html>

## **NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT ENGINEERING SECURITY**

Protective Design for High Risk Buildings

[http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/downloads/pdf/counterterrorism/nypd\\_engineeringsecurity\\_full\\_res.pdf](http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/downloads/pdf/counterterrorism/nypd_engineeringsecurity_full_res.pdf)

## **36 GNYHA SECURITY ISSUES RESOURCE CENTER**

<http://gnyha.org/195/Default.aspx>



# MUTUAL AID AND VOLUNTEERS DURING A DISASTER

## MUTUAL AID

“Mutual aid” refers to plans or agreements to share resources during an emergency or disaster. While there are a number of mutual aid plans, below are several of the more significant arrangements.

### Emergency Management Assistance Compact

<http://www.emacweb.org>

The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is a Congressionally ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a state affected by a disaster can request and receive assistance from other member states quickly and efficiently through mechanisms that address liability and reimbursement concerns. EMAC is administered by the National Emergency Management Association, which provides day-to-day support and coordination of information during emergencies.

### New York State Department of Health Bureau of Emergency Medical Services

#### Statewide Emergency Medical Service Mobilization Plan

The Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (BEMS) mobilization plan establishes a formal method of notifying, identifying, and deploying EMS resources in response to a local or regional request. The plan indicates that it is not a substitute or replacement for local or regional EMS mutual aid response plans that may exist in a community, and that local EMS service in communities must be maintained during an event.

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The plan will be activated when a request for EMS resources has been made to the State Office of Emergency Management (NYS OEM) and has been assigned as a “mission” to BEMS. BEMS then requests resources from the appropriate counties, which the counties may provide if available. After receiving information from the counties, BEMS provides a list of EMS resources expected and notifies responding EMS agencies where to report.

## VOLUNTEERS

During a disaster, localities and health care facilities may need to supplement their workforces to adequately protect the public’s health and care for patients. In order to continue providing high-quality patient care, health care facilities that use volunteers should ensure that volunteer staff are appropriately licensed and credentialed before granting them privileges to provide services.

### The Joint Commission

#### Disaster Volunteer Credentialing and Privileging EM.02.02.13 and EM.02.02.15

While The Joint Commission Standards on Disaster Volunteer Practitioners provide

guidance to organizations that choose to use clinical disaster volunteers, they do not require organizations to use them. These standards allow for expedited credentialing and privileging of clinical disaster volunteers only when two conditions are met: the organization's Emergency Operations Plan has been activated in response to a disaster, and the organization is unable to meet immediate patient needs.

## U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Emergency System for the Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals

🔗 <http://www.phe.gov/esarvhp/pages/about.aspx>

HHS requires all states to implement volunteer credentialing programs consistent with its “Emergency System for the Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals” (ESAR-VHP). This system supports developing and implementing state databases that pre-credential health care professionals to help facilitate the assignment of disaster privileges to volunteer licensed independent practitioners at the time of a disaster.

## New York State Health Care Volunteer Program—ServNY

🔗 <https://apps.nyhealth.gov/vms/appmanager/vms/public>

GNYHA has worked with the New York State Department of Health (DOH) to build upon the successes and strengths of the existing New York State Health Care Volunteer Program, which was established in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks to enable the effective integration of volunteers into the public health and health care systems during an emergency. To effectively manage volunteers, DOH and several other organizations developed an ESAR-VHP-compliant health care volunteer management system called ServNY. Volunteer information has been transferred to the ServNY volunteer management software (VMS) application that can recruit, register, and collect credentials of health professionals.

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## New York City Medical Reserve Corps

🔗 <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/em/emergency-mrc-faq.shtml>

The New York State volunteer system is expected to incorporate local volunteer programs, including New York City's “Medical Reserve Corps” (MRC) made up of volunteer public health professionals who can assist during medical and public health emergencies, consistent with ESAR-VHP guidelines. GNYHA, with the assistance of hospital members, has worked with the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to enhance the MRC volunteer deployment process by revising the MRC deployment protocols and volunteer request form.

All MRC volunteers are pre-identified, pre-credentialed, and pre-trained. They will be used to supplement the work of the City health care system and will only be activated if

and when paid City resources (employees, contractors, etc.) are exhausted. A health care professional who is solely registered in ServNY will not be automatically registered for the MRC. City-based providers should join the MRC to ensure that they are trained in the City’s specific emergency plans and can be deployed for City-based emergencies.

Local health departments and the MRC are invited to use ServNY for recruitment, real-time verification of licensing and certification, and deployment of volunteers using the Health Alert Network. GNYHA members and other providers around the State are encouraged to support the ServNY and MRC programs by confirming identified volunteers’ employment and/or admitting privileges.

## GNYHA

 <http://www.gnyha.org/eprc>

For additional materials on workforce and volunteer issues, please consult the “Workforce/Volunteer Issues” section of GNYHA’s Emergency Preparedness Resource Center.



# ALERTS AND ADVISORIES

Federal, state, and local governments have adapted to the public's changing communications tools over the years. This section explains the Federal threat advisory system and offers resources to help people receive alerts through a variety of methods.

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS)

 <http://www.dhs.gov>

Effective April 2011, the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) replaced the color-coded Homeland Security Advisory System, which went into effect in 2002. The new system is designed to communicate information about terrorist threats more effectively by providing timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, transportation hubs, and the private sector. NTAS alerts will be issued by the DHS Secretary and only when credible information is available. DHS defines a specific and credible threat as one that is “based on intelligence reporting from a reliable source(s) that includes enough detail of attacker, target, method, capability, or timing to permit countermeasures or pre-emptive protective actions.” Alerts will include a clear statement that there is either an “elevated threat” or an “imminent threat.” DHS defines these terms as:

- **Elevated Alert** warns of a credible terrorist threat against the United States and its territories that is general in both timing and target, or details significant trends and developments in terrorism such that it is reasonable to recommend implementation of protective measures to thwart or mitigate an attack.
- **Imminent Alert** warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat or ongoing attack against the United States and its territories that is sufficiently specific and credible to recommend implementation of protective measures to thwart or mitigate an attack.

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All such alerts will include a concise summary of the potential threat, information about actions being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps that individuals, communities, businesses, and governments can take to prevent, mitigate, or respond to the threat. In addition, alerts will be sent either broadly or to particular sectors, depending on the nature of the threat.

NTAS Alerts will be issued by the following channels:

- **DHS NTAS**
  -  <http://www.dhs.gov/alerts>
- **E-mail signup**
  -  [https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHS/subscriber/new?topic\\_id=USDHS\\_164](https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHS/subscriber/new?topic_id=USDHS_164)
- **Social media**
  -  Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/NTASAlerts>
  - Twitter: <http://twitter.com/NTASAlerts>
  - Data feeds, Web widgets, and graphics: <http://www.dhs.gov/alerts>

## Homeland Security Information Network Healthcare and Public Health (HSIN-HPH) Web Portal

<http://www.naccho.org/topics/emergency/upload/HSIN-HPH-flyer.pdf>

DHS, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR), the U.S. Department of Homeland Security has developed the Homeland Security Information Network Healthcare and Public Health (HSIN-HPH) web portal. HSIN-HPN is an information sharing portal for public and private providers that disseminates information specific to disease outbreaks, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and other all-hazards events.

## CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC)

<http://www.cdc.gov/emailupdates/index.html>

The CDC provides emergency preparedness–related topics, with a focus of course on infectious disease outbreaks. In addition to providing incident-specific guidance during an event, the CDC also offers preparedness training programs on a variety of public health and health related issues.

### CDC Health Alert Network (HAN)

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/HAN/>

CDC's HAN sends more than one million providers updates on public health–related matters, such as recommendations for influenza antiviral medications and notices about communicable diseases.

- **E-mail Updates**

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/HAN/updates.asp>

## NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY SERVICES (DHSES)

<http://www.dhSES.ny.gov>

DHSES issues alerts and advisories for possible terrorist threats, both in response to and in coordination with the NTAS, as well as anticipatory to possible future threats to help guide and prepare certain sectors.

- **Advisories and Bulletins**

<http://www.dhSES.ny.gov/advisories-bulletins-alerts/>

- **Emergency Alert System Alerts**

<http://www.nyalert.gov/Public/News/AllHazardNewsList.aspx?newsType=ALERT>

- **Press Releases and Publications**

<http://www.nyalert.gov/Public/News/AllHazardNewsList.aspx?newsType=PR>

- **RSS, CAP & Twitter Feeds**  
<http://www.nyalert.gov/Public/RSS/AllHazRSSInfo.aspx>
- **Civilians Portal**  
<https://users.nyalert.gov/>

## NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE

### Health Alert Network (HAN)

<https://a816-healthpsi.nyc.gov/>

HAN contains public health information for medical providers. All medical providers in New York City may access the HAN.

## NEW YORK CITY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- **E-mail Alerts**  
<https://www.nyc.gov/portal/site/nycgov/menuitem.03d6517e206411428a37472361c789a0/>

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## NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT (NYPD) NYPD Shield

<http://www.nypdshield.org/public>

## THE NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY

- **NJ-Alert**  
<http://www.state.nj.us/njoem/>

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

<http://www.ct.gov/ctalert/cwp/view.asp?a=3875&q=458434>

## RHODE ISLAND ALERTS CENTER

<http://www.ri.gov/alerts/>



# COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS AND CARING FOR SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Hospitals often serve as an informational resource for their surrounding communities. The resources in this section can help hospitals assist their patients and the public in preparing for emergency events. This section also contains resources to meet the unique needs of special populations, including the elderly, people with disabilities, and children.

## GENERAL COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS

### Federal Emergency Management Agency Are You Ready? A Guide to Citizen Preparedness

🌐 <http://www.ready.gov/are-you-ready-guide>

### New York State Department of Health Don't Be Left in the Dark—Weathering Floods, Storms, and Power Outages

🌐 <http://www.health.ny.gov/publications/7064/>

### New York City Office of Emergency Management Ready New York

🌐 [http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/get\\_prepared/ready.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/get_prepared/ready.shtml)

- **Emergency Preparedness Guide**

- 🌐 [http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/ready/household\\_guide.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/ready/household_guide.shtml)

- **Beat the Heat**

- 🌐 [http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/ready/heat\\_guide.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/ready/heat_guide.shtml)

- **Hurricanes**

- 🌐 [http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/ready/hurricane\\_guide.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/ready/hurricane_guide.shtml)

- **Business**

- 🌐 [http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/ready/biz\\_guide.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/ready/biz_guide.shtml)

- **Pets**

- 🌐 [http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/ready/pets\\_guide.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/ready/pets_guide.shtml)

- **Pocket Guide**

- 🌐 [http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/ready/pocket\\_guide.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/ready/pocket_guide.shtml)

### American Red Cross Prepare Your Home and Family

🌐 <http://www.redcross.org/portal/site/en/menuitem.d8aaecf214c576bf971e4cfe43181aa0/?vgnnextoid=72c51a53f1c37110VgnVCM1000003481a10aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=default>

American Red Cross Prepare Your Home and Family includes the following:

- **Pets**
- **Workplace and Employees**
- **Commuter Safety**
- **Train Your Employees**
- **School and Students**
- **Alternate Language Materials**
- **Getting Assistance**

## SENIOR CITIZENS AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

### New York City OEM

#### Ready New York: Guide for Seniors and People with Disabilities

- [http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/ready/seniors\\_guide.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/ready/seniors_guide.shtml)

### American Red Cross

#### Prepare Your Home and Family—Seniors

- <http://www.redcross.org/portal/site/en/menuitem.d8aaecf214c576bf971e4cfe43181aa0/?vgnnextoid=1e920c45f663b110VgnVCM10000089f0870aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=default>

#### Prepare Your Home and Family—Persons with Disabilities

- <http://www.redcross.org/portal/site/en/menuitem.d8aaecf214c576bf971e4cfe43181aa0/?vgnnextoid=25920c45f663b110VgnVCM10000089f0870aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=default>

## CHILDREN

### Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

#### Pediatric Terrorism and Disaster Preparedness

- <http://archive.ahrq.gov/research/pedprep/>

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#### Planning and Preparedness for Children’s Needs In Public Health Emergencies

- <http://archive.ahrq.gov/prep/childneeds/>

#### Pediatric Hospital Surge Capacity in Public Health Emergencies

- <http://archive.ahrq.gov/prep/pedhospital/>

#### Decontamination of Children

- <http://archive.ahrq.gov/research/decontam.htm>

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

#### National Advisory Committee on Children and Terrorism

- <http://emergency.cdc.gov/children/>

### Federal Emergency Management Agency

#### Helping Children Cope with Disaster

- [http://www.fema.gov/rebuild/recover/cope\\_child.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/rebuild/recover/cope_child.shtm)

## Health Resources and Services Administration Emergency Medical Services for Children

🌐 <http://bolivia.hrsa.gov/emsc/>

## New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Pediatric Preparedness

🌐 <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/bhpp/bhpp-focus-ped.shtml#6>

## American Academy of Pediatrics Children and Disasters

🌐 <http://www.aap.org/disasters/index.cfm>

## Children's Health Topics: Disaster Preparedness

🌐 <http://www.aap.org/healthtopics/terrorism.cfm>

## Pandemic Influenza: Warning, Children at Risk

🌐 <http://gnyha.org/6580/File.aspx>

## National Center for Disaster Preparedness at Mailman School of Public Health at Columbia University Pediatric Preparedness

🌐 [http://www.ncdp.mailman.columbia.edu/program\\_pediatric.htm](http://www.ncdp.mailman.columbia.edu/program_pediatric.htm)

## Special Reports and White Papers of Other Organizations

🌐 <http://www.ncdp.mailman.columbia.edu/research.htm>

## American Red Cross Prepare Your Home and Family—Children

🌐 <http://www.redcross.org/portal/site/en/menuitem.d8aaecf214c576bf971e4cfe43181aa0/?vgnnextoid=e4a20c45f663b110VgnVCM10000089f0870aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=default>



# COPING WITH DISASTERS AND TRAUMATIC EVENTS

An emergency or other disaster can take an enormous toll on a person emotionally and psychologically, whether the person was a victim of the event or a responder. This section's resources can assist members in offering psychological support.

## CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

### Coping With a Disaster or Traumatic Event

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/>

### Emergency Preparedness and Response: Mental Health Survey Instrument

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/masscasualties/mhsurvey.asp>

## CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF TRAUMATIC STRESS

### Hurricane Disaster Care Resources

<http://www.usuhs.mil/psy/hurricane.html>

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH: Science News about Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

<http://www.nimh.nih.gov/science-news/science-news-about-post-traumatic-stress-disorder.shtml>

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## SUBSTANCE ABUSE & MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

### National Mental Health Center

#### Disaster/Trauma

<http://www.samhsa.gov/disaster>

### Field Manual for Mental Health and Human Service Workers in Major Disasters

<http://store.samhsa.gov/product/Field-Manual-for-Mental-Health-and-Human-Service-Workers-in-Major-Disasters/ADM90-0537>

### Mental Health Response to Mass Violence and Terrorism: A Training Manual

<http://store.samhsa.gov/product/Mental-Health-Response-to-Mass-Violence-and-Terrorism-A-Training-Manual/SMA04-3959>

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

National Center for PTSD: Trauma and PTSD

<http://www.ncptsd.va.gov>

## NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE

Mental Health Disaster Preparedness

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/mhdpr/mhdpr.shtml>

## AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

<http://www.psych.org/Departments/Disaster/Haiti/APA-Disaster-Psychiatry-.aspx>

## AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Preparing for a Disaster

<http://www.apa.org/helpcenter/disaster/index.aspx>

## MENTAL HEALTH AMERICA

Coping with Disaster

<http://www.nmha.org/reassurance/anniversary/index.cfm>

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# ADDITIONAL PLANNING TOOLS

## AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY (AHRQ), U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

 <http://www.ahrq.gov/prep/#tools>

Note: In recognition of increased preparedness activities by a number of Federal agencies, AHRQ discontinued its Public Health Emergency Preparedness Research Program as of June 30, 2011. The tools that AHRQ developed over the years remain valuable, however, and are archived on its site.

### Community-based Mass Prophylaxis: A Planning Guide for Public Health Preparedness

 <http://www.ahrq.gov/research/cbmprophyl/cbmpro.htm>

### Disaster Alternate Care Facility Selection Tool and Alternate Care Facility Patient Selection Tool

 <http://www.ahrq.gov/prep/acfselection/>

### Disaster Response Tools and Resources

 <http://www.ahrq.gov/path/katrina.htm>

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### Evaluation of Hospital Disaster Drills: A Module-Based Approach

 <http://archive.ahrq.gov/research/hospdrills/>

### Hospital Assessment and Recovery Guide

 <http://www.ahrq.gov/prep/hosprecovery/>

**PDF version:** <http://archive.ahrq.gov/prep/hosprecovery/hosprecovery.pdf>

### Hospital Evacuation Decision Guide

 <http://www.ahrq.gov/prep/hospevacguide/>

**PDF version:** <http://archive.ahrq.gov/prep/hospevacguide/hospevac.pdf>

### Hospital Preparedness Exercises Resources

 <http://archive.ahrq.gov/prep/hospex.htm>

### Mass Medical Care with Scarce Resources: The Essentials

 <http://www.ahrq.gov/prep/mmcessentials/>

## Tool for Evaluating Core Elements of Hospital Disaster Drills

<http://archive.ahrq.gov/prep/drillelements/>

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)

[https://hseep.dhs.gov/pages/1001\\_HSEEP7.aspx](https://hseep.dhs.gov/pages/1001_HSEEP7.aspx)

### HSEEP Terminology, Methodology, and Compliance Guidance

[https://hseep.dhs.gov/support/HSEEP\\_101.pdf](https://hseep.dhs.gov/support/HSEEP_101.pdf)

### Lessons Learned Information Sharing (LLIS.gov)

<https://www.llis.dhs.gov/index.do>

### Presidential Policy Directive/PPD-8: National Preparedness

[http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/laws/gc\\_1215444247124.shtm](http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/laws/gc_1215444247124.shtm)

## OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA)

### OSHA Best Practices for Hospital-based First Receivers of Victims from Mass Casualty Incidents Involving the Release of Hazardous Substances

[http://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/bestpractices/firstreceivers\\_hospital.html](http://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/bestpractices/firstreceivers_hospital.html)

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## NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE

### Guidance Document for Development of Protocols for Management of Patients Presenting to Hospital Emergency Departments and Clinics with Communicable Diseases of Urgent Public Health Concern

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/bhpp/bhpp-train-emergency.shtml>

This document was prepared in 2005 to assist hospitals in developing or updating their protocols for screening and isolating potentially communicable diseases of public health significance, such as measles, SARS, avian influenza, and smallpox. It is meant to serve as a template for hospitals to customize their institution's screening and isolation protocols.

For additional DOHMH preparedness tools, protocols, and templates, please visit: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/bhpp/bhpp-tools.shtml>.

## AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR HEALTHCARE ENGINEERING OF THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

### Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

[http://www.ashe.org/search?q=hazard+vulnerability+analysis&site=ASHE&client=ASHE\\_1\\_0&proxystylesheet=ASHE\\_1\\_0&output=xml\\_no\\_dtd&filter=0](http://www.ashe.org/search?q=hazard+vulnerability+analysis&site=ASHE&client=ASHE_1_0&proxystylesheet=ASHE_1_0&output=xml_no_dtd&filter=0)

## CENTER FOR HEALTH POLICY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF NURSING

### Adapting Standards of Care under Extreme Conditions: Guidance for Professionals During Disasters, Pandemics, and Other Extreme Emergencies

<http://www.nursingworld.org/MainMenuCategories/WorkplaceSafety/DPR/TheLawEthicsofDisasterResponse/AdaptingStandardsofCare.pdf>

## THE JOINT COMMISSION

### Emergency Management Standards

The Joint Commission's revised 2011 standards reflect an all-hazards approach to emergency preparedness and emphasize six critical areas: communication, resources and assets, safety and security, staff responsibilities, utilities management, and patient clinical and support activities. The standards also emphasize a "scalable approach" to help manage responses to a combination of escalating events.

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# ADDITIONAL WEB SITES AND RESOURCES

This section provides additional Web sites that may be of assistance for preparedness and response purposes. In some cases, the Web sites are referenced earlier in the guide, but are listed here because they may be of assistance for additional purposes (e.g., for law enforcement purposes).

# EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND MANAGEMENT: GENERAL

## World Health Organization (WHO)

<http://www.emro.who.int/eha/about.htm>

## U.S. Army Public Health Command: Emergency Preparedness

<http://phc.amedd.army.mil/topics/emergencyresponse/Pages/default.aspx>

## Federal Emergency Management Agency

<http://www.fema.gov/>

## U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response

<http://www.phe.gov/preparedness/pages/default.aspx>

## Occupational Safety and Health Administration

<http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/emergencypreparedness/>

## 58 Department of Veterans Affairs Emergency Management

<http://www.publichealth.va.gov/emergencymanagement/>

### Connecticut Resources

#### Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security

<http://www.ct.gov/demhs/site/default.asp>

#### Connecticut Department of Public Health

<http://www.ct.gov/dph/site/default.asp>

### New Jersey Resources

#### New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services

<http://www.state.nj.us/health/er/index.shtml>

#### New Jersey Office of Emergency Management

<http://www.state.nj.us/njoem/>

#### State of New Jersey—Public Safety and Security

<http://www.state.nj.us/nj/safety/>

## New York State Resources

### New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services

<http://www.dhSES.ny.gov/about/>

### New York State Department of Health

<http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/emergency/>

### New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/browse/browse-emergency.shtml>

## Rhode Island Resources

### State of Rhode Island Department of Health

<http://www.health.ri.gov/>

### Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency

<http://www.riema.ri.gov/>

## American Hospital Association: Emergency Readiness

[http://www.aha.org/aha\\_app/issues/Emergency-Readiness/](http://www.aha.org/aha_app/issues/Emergency-Readiness/)

## National Emergency Management Association

<http://www.nemaweb.org/>

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## INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND PUBLIC HEALTH

### WHO Disease Outbreak News

<http://www.who.int/csr/don/en/index.html>

### Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

<http://www.ahrq.gov/prep/>

### U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases

<http://www.usamriid.army.mil/>

## Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

<http://www.cdc.gov/DiseasesConditions/>

### CDC Emergency Preparedness & Response

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/>

## Food and Drug Administration Emergency Preparedness and Response

<http://www.fda.gov/EmergencyPreparedness/default.htm>

## HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response

<http://www.phe.gov/preparedness/pages/default.aspx>

## Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology

<http://www.apic.org/practice-guidance/emergency-preparedness>

## Center for Public Health Preparedness

<http://www.prepare.pitt.edu/>

## Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health: National Center for Disaster Preparedness

<http://www.ncdp.mailman.columbia.edu/>

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## International Society for Infectious Diseases

<http://www.isid.org/>

## INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

### Department of Homeland Security

<http://www.dhs.gov/>

### Federal Bureau of Investigation: Counterterrorism

<http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/story-index/counterterrorism>

### New York State Resources

#### New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services—Office of Counter Terrorism

<http://www.dhSES.ny.gov/oct/>

#### New York State Office of Cyber Security and Critical Infrastructure Coordination

<http://www.dhSES.ny.gov/ocs/>

## New York State Office of Fire Control and Prevention

🌐 <http://www.dhses.ny.gov/ofpc/>

## New York City Police Department

🌐 <http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/home.html>

## New York State Police

🌐 <http://troopers.ny.gov/>

## Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

🌐 <http://www.panynj.gov/>

## United States Central Intelligence Agency

🌐 <https://www.cia.gov>



# LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AHRQ</b>	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
<b>ASPR</b>	Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
<b>BCP</b>	Body Collection Points
<b>BEMS</b>	New York State Bureau of Emergency Medical Services
<b>CBRNE</b>	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive Events
<b>CDC</b>	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>CEMP</b>	New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
<b>CIMS</b>	Citywide Incident Management System
<b>DHS</b>	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
<b>DHSES</b>	New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services
<b>DOHMH</b>	New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
<b>EMS</b>	Emergency Medical Services
<b>EMAC</b>	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
<b>ESAR-VHP</b>	Emergency System for the Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals
<b>ESF</b>	Emergency Support Function
<b>FDNY</b>	Fire Department of New York
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency

<b>HERDS</b>	Health Emergency Response Data System (New York State)
<b>HERMIS</b>	Health Emergency Reporting Management Information System (New Jersey)
<b>HESC</b>	Heat Emergency Steering Committee
<b>HICS</b>	Hospital Incident Command System
<b>HHS</b>	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
<b>HMP</b>	Hazard Mitigation Plan
<b>HPP</b>	Hospital Preparedness Program
<b>HVA</b>	Hazard Vulnerability Analysis
<b>ICS</b>	Incident Command System
<b>MFM</b>	Mass Fatality Management
<b>MRC</b>	Medical Reserve Corps
<b>NIMS</b>	National Incident Management System
<b>NRF</b>	National Response Framework
<b>NTAS</b>	National Terrorism Advisory System
<b>NYS OEM</b>	New York State Office of Emergency Management
<b>OCME</b>	New York City Office of Chief Medical Examiner
<b>OEM</b>	New York City Office of Emergency Management
<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>RCPT</b>	Regional Catastrophic Planning Team
<b>RIC</b>	Regional Integration Center
<b>VMS</b>	Volunteer Management Software
<b>VROC</b>	Virtual Regional Operations Center
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization







# EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

GNYHA general office number, Monday–Friday, 8:30 a.m.–6:00 p.m. (recorded emergency contact information is provided when the office is closed)	(212) 246-7100
GNYHA emergency number in the event of disruption of office services	866-GNYHAGO (866) 469-4246
GNYHA Web site	<a href="http://www.gnyha.org">http://www.gnyha.org</a>
GNYHA's Emergency Preparedness Resource Center	<a href="http://www.gnyha.org/eprc">http://www.gnyha.org/eprc</a>
New York City Office of Emergency Management 24-hour emergency number	(718) 422-8700
GNYHA desk at New York City Office of Emergency Management (during emergencies and certain planned events)	(718) 422-8767



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