

Military in Charge of Flu Pandemic Response?

Howard Ehrman, MD, MPH
hehrman@uic.edu

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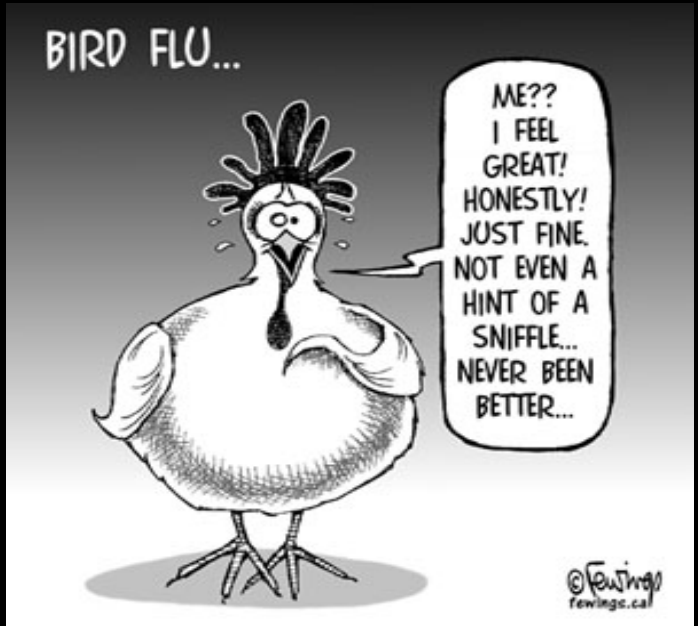


“I'm concerned about what an avian flu outbreak could mean for the United States and the world,”

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- "One option is the use of a military that's able to plan and move, So that's why I put it on the table. I think it's an important debate for Congress to have."
- -Bush, 10.6.05



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"The translation of this is martial law in the United States," unnecessary if the nation had built the capability for rapid vaccine production, ensured a large supply of anti-virals like Tamiflu and not allowed the degradation of the public health system.

Dr. Irwin Redlener, National Center for Disaster Preparedness

National Response Plan (NRP)

-DHS, April, 2005

Terrorism, Weapons of Mass
Destruction, Natural Disasters,
Accidents vs Catastrophic Events

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1200 Mentions of Terrorism & Weapons of Mass Destruction, 45 Hurricanes & Earthquakes

-DHS, William Arkin, October, 2005

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Katrina-

Levees Breached or Topped?

- FEMA?
- Presidential Advisor?
- DHS Secretary?
- HS Operations Ctr Director-
- Marine Brigadier General Broderick (Ret)

-Cooper & Block *Disaster: Hurricane Katrina & the Failure of Homeland Security*

U.S.S. Bataan

- 600 Hospital Beds
- 6 Operating Rooms
- 100,000 Gallons Water/day



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The Posse Comitatus Act (PCA) of 1878 bans the military from participating in police-type activity on U.S. soil.

- Coast Guard Excluded
- Congress must authorize any changes or exceptions

- Bush wanted to change PCA within a week of Katrina to put military in charge of natural disasters, then pandemics

- A week after the Oklahoma City Bombing Clinton proposed changing PCA so the Military could aid civilian authorities in investigations involving "weapons of mass destruction."

- **Public Law 109-364 or the "John Warner Defense Authorization Act of 2007" (H.R.5122) (2),**

-signed by the commander in chief on October 17th, 2006

Allows the President to declare a "public emergency", station troops anywhere in America and take control of state-based National Guard units without the consent of the governor or local authorities, in order to "suppress public disorder."

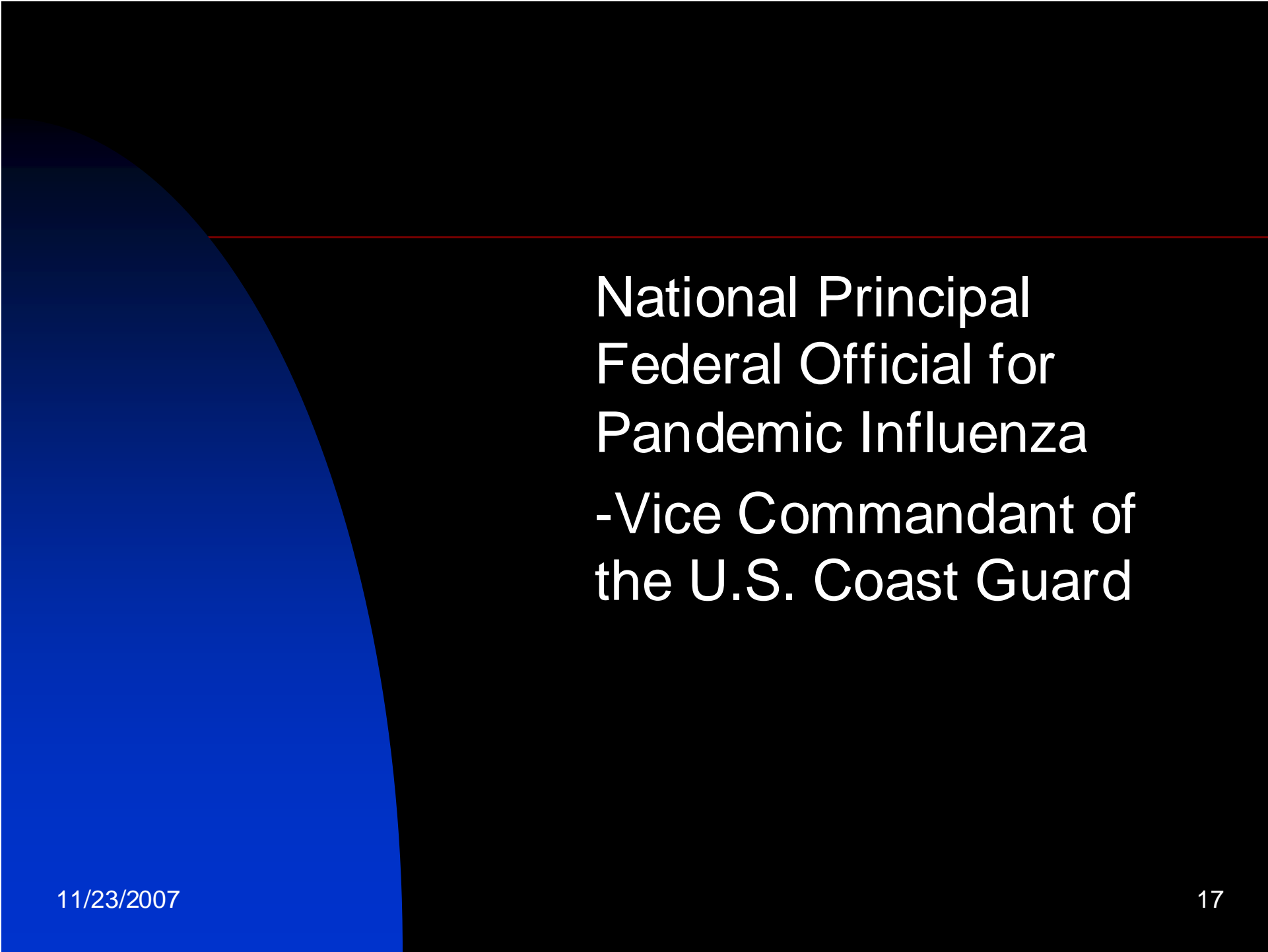
Section 333, "the
President may employ the
armed forces, including
the National Guard in
Federal service, to restore
public order and enforce
the laws of the United
States

- During a natural disaster, epidemic, or other serious public health emergency”



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National Principal
Federal Official for
Pandemic Influenza
-Vice Commandant of
the U.S. Coast Guard

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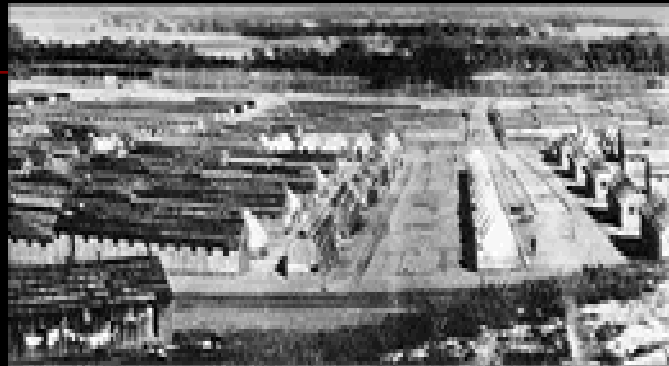
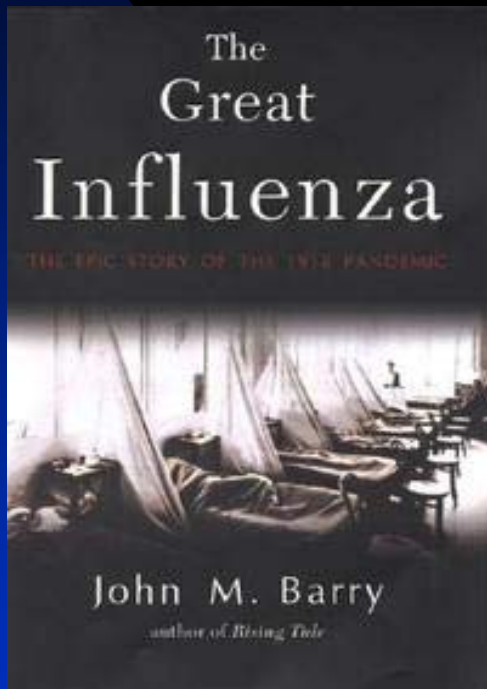
- “The Implementation Plan for the National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza” defines DHS’ role as being responsible for the coordination of the overall Federal response during an influenza pandemic.

August, 2007 GAO Report

Desirable characteristic	Addresses	Partially addresses	Does not address
Clear purpose, scope, and methodology		X	
Problem definition and risk assessment	X		
Goals, subordinate objectives, activities, and performance measures		X	
Resources, investments, and risk management			X
Organizational roles, responsibilities, and coordination		X	
Integration and implementation		X	

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Fort Riley, Kansas where Spanish flu of 1918 first entered the U.S.



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“the people can always be brought to the bidding of the leaders. That is easy. All you have to do is to tell them they are being attacked, and denounce the pacifists for lack of patriotism and exposing the country to danger. It works the same in any country.”

-Hermann Goering, 1933



-so few have been vaccinated,
-so much time & \$\$ spent
-that should have been spent on
more important measures:

***“disease surveillance
and response plans”***

***-2003 IOM Report of Small Pox
Campaign***

Don't Mourn- Organize



-Joe Hill

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(HHS) only would have
authority over very
traditional public health
and medical issues,
which are outlined in
Emergency

Support Function (ESF)
#8 of the NRP —
Public Health and
Medical Services

- Responding to pandemic flu is much different than responding to a terrorist attack or a hurricane

-APHA's Prescription for Pandemic Flu,
February, 2007

- Public health experts should determine when schools, workplaces, roads should be closed, when trade in certain goods should be suspended and other key response steps over which health agencies such as HHS do not traditionally have authority in decision-making

- Therefore, public health officials — the Department of Health and Human Services — should have the formal authority to take the lead in the federal response to pandemic flu

- The U.S. Public Health Workforce:
 - 1975: one to 457 Persons
 - 2005: one to 635
 - Relative Decrease of 39%
 - Absolute Decrease of 52,000
- HRSA

Inter-pandemic phase New virus in animals, no human cases	Low risk of human cases	1
	Higher risk of human cases	2
Pandemic alert New virus causes human cases	No or very limited human-to-human transmission	3
	Evidence of increased human-to-human transmission	4
	Evidence of significant human-to-human transmission	5
Pandemic	Efficient and sustained human-to-human transmission	6

Alert-Phase 5

Standby-Phase 6-widespread human outbreaks in multiple locations overseas

Activate-NPI's-isolation, quarantine, school dismissal, social distancing

only when laboratory-confirmed case clusters occur with community transmission in a State

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- FEMA's role during a pandemic influenza outbreak is to coordinate the identification, mobilization, and deployment of Federal resources to support the life-saving and life-sustaining needs of the States and their populations.