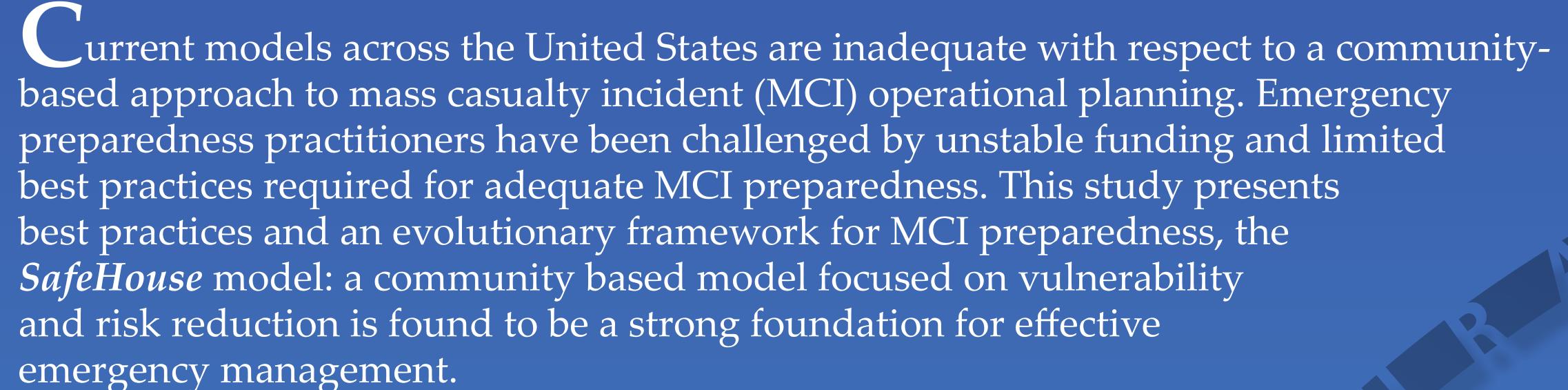
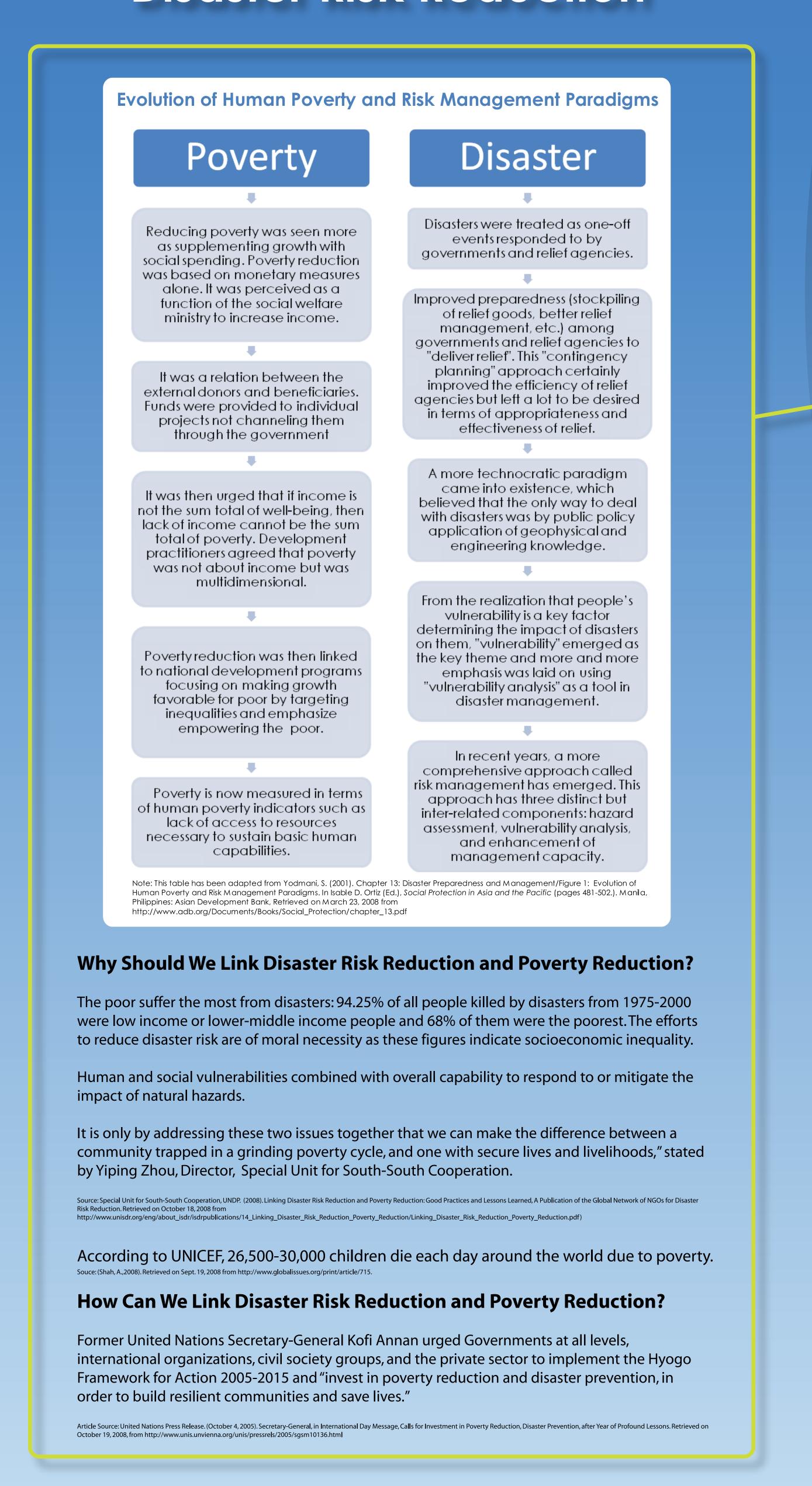
The SafeHouse Model for Mass Casualty Incident Preparedness Pattama Ulrich, RN, BSN, MPH & Mark E. Gebhart, MD, FAAEM, FACEP, EMT-P, CPM

"Public Health Without Borders" 2008 APHA Annual Meeting & Exposition, San Diego, CA October 25-29, 2008



The *SafeHouse* model is a systematic long-term integration of poverty reduction programs within emergency management to construct a disaster resilient community and improve quaility of life. The end result of the *SafeHouse* model is to create a sustainable community. The *SafeHouse* model presents decision makers with an intersectoral collaboration framework for MCI operational planning. It is based on public health and medical interventions, the emergency management process, National Response Framework, Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, sustainability models, and other best practices.

Linking Poverty Reduction and Disaster Risk Reduction



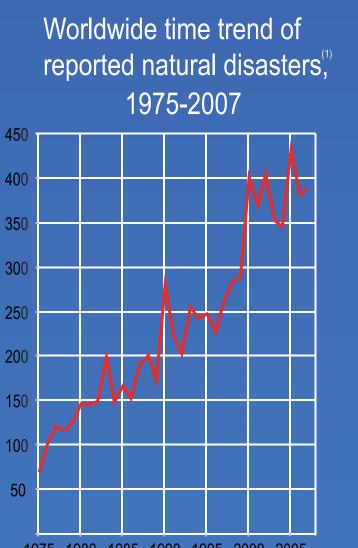


Natural Hazards Impacts:

- Earthquakes have the highest potential for causing catastrophic casualties, property damage, and economic disruption.
 Over 75 percent of declared Federal disasters
- are related to floods.
 More than half of the U.S. population lives within 50 miles of a coast. Many of these areas, especially the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, will be in
- the direct path of future hurricanes.
 Landslides affect every State, causing \$3.5 billion dollars annually in damages and between 25 and 50 deaths
- The United States faces significant tsunami threats to the West Coast, Hawaii, Alaska, and
- island territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

 The United States has 169 active volcanoes capable of producing a wide range of hazards that threaten people and infrastructure on the ground as well as aircraft in flight.
- In 2004, wildfires burned more than 8 million acres in 40 States.
- Source: USGS Fact Sheet 2007-3009 February 2007





Sustainable communities mitigate disasters today and tomorrow.

Community Sustainability Grid

	Responsible parties/ Implications	Individual Behavior	Human and social capital In the community	Exploitation (utilization/ taking advantage	Political/Ec Structures
	Individual Action	Agree to participate or take action (i.e., Family planning)	Participate or organize a neighborhood plan, (i.e., Citizen Emergency Response Team)	 Fully use of own resources (i.e., share expertise, willingness) Be aware and report any advantage taking activities (i.e., suspicious offers at time of disaster and recovery) 	Look at the be picture, be for vote for representatives
	Agency Action	Engage and educate individuals to plan for family planning and emergency preparedness (i.e., vulnerable population)	Ensure continuity of an agency's services, esp. in health, medical and social services	 Utilize local resources (i.e., local expertise) Monitor and educate the public on exploitation & social injustice activities 	Commit to the cause and advocate all to come tog plan and rest sustainability disaster preparedness
	Community Action (all sectors)	Participate and coordinate communitywide planning including people from all socioeconomic levelsespecially vulnerable population (i.e., the poor), agencies and policy makers at the planning table	Promote and enhance environmental quality, economic vitality, social and intergenerational equity Incorporate financial management to maximize grant and funding to the fullest	 Work a team to share responsibilities and resources Prevention of exploitation in a community 	Advocate as group to develop to develop to develop to develop to develop and social a intergeneration equity. Lobbying an advocating state & feder governments
	Policy makers	Ensure quality of life of all populations	Ensure quality of life for all citizens Provide sustainable funding for long term developmental and mitigation programs with clearly defined deliverables and guidance	 Taking full potential of policy changes to ensure economy vitality, rebuild quickly Reinforce rules and regulations to stop abusive of community 	Ensure and re environment quality, socio inter-general equity, quality disaster resilie and economy vitality.

Note: This grid was adapted from Payne, R. K., DeVol, P., & T. Dreussi Smith (2006). Bridges out of poverty: Strategies for professionals and communities. Highlands, TX: aha! Process, Inc. This grid was filled by consulting Phillip DeVol, an expert on poverty reduction (2008).

There were 14 major armed conflicts in 2007. With the breakdown of the traditional classification of conflicts, new approaches to conflict resolution are needed. Violent groups should be integrated into political processes, not marginalized.

• 61 peace operations were conducted in 2007, two more than in 2006 and the highest number since 1999, and the number of personnel deployed to such operations reached an all-time high of 169 467. With this growth, the crucial pre-mission phase of a peace operation deployment is becoming more complex.

World military spending totalled \$1,339 billion in 2007, corresponding to 2.5% of world GDP and \$202 per capita. This is a real-terms increase of 6% since 2006 and of 45% since 1998. The factors driving increases in world military spending include aspiration to global or regional power status, actual or potential conflicts, and the availability of economic resources.
Global arms production is increasing. Arms sales by the 100 largest arms-producing companies (the 'SIPRI Top 100') amounted to \$315 billion in 2006, an increase of 8% in nominal terms over 2005. US companies dominate the Top 100, both nu-

merically and financially, with West European companies some way behind.

• International transfers of major conventional weapons over the period 2003–2007 were 7% higher than in 2002–2006.

The 5 largest arms suppliers for the period 2003–2007—the USA, Russia, Germany, France and the UK—accounted for about 80% of the volume of transfers.

• Russia's new-found self-confidence, supported by revenue from its natural resources, is allowing it to assert itself more on the international stage. However, Russia appears eager to maintain cooperative relations with the West and is unlikely to risk challenging it too forcefully.

• The role of export controls in supporting the main multilateral non-proliferation treaties is now supplemented by the important role that they play in implementing decisions of the UN Security Council on particular countries (such as Iran or North Korea).

• Experts widely agree that another influenza pandemic is on the horizon, jeopardizing global health and security.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Press Release June 9, 2008

The Panic of 1792: The federal government added about \$18 million to its domestic dept of \$65 million after it took on states' debts from the Revolutionary War. Speculators swarmed to the securities, but when the bubble burst rapidly, Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton had a bold solution: borrow from the banks to buy the troubled

The Panic of 1907: Amid a run on banks and trusts which had made loans for a failed attempt to corner the market on stock in a copper company, confidence in other financial institutions waned rapidly. Banking magnate J.P. Morgan gathered New York's bankers at his home, where they worked through the night until he persuaded

them to form a joint pool of capital to pay depositors at banks under threat.

The Depression: The Home Owners' Loan Corp. created by President Roosevelt and Congress bought defaulted mortgages from banks, refinancing them at lower rates for fixed, 15-year terms, to about 1 million homeowners as homeowners floundered in the wake fo the stock market crash. With no secondary market for secuitized mort-

gages, the agency had to hold the mortgages for their full terms.

Savings and Loan crisis: From 1986 to 1995, about half of the contry's 3,234 Savings and Loans closed up shop, following a failed expansion into commercial real-estate lending. Congress responded by creating the Resolution Trust Corp., to make depositors whole and clean up the industry, to the tune of at least \$124 billion.