Public Health and Healthcare Response to Hurricane Harvey

Presentation to Senate Committee on Finance

Dr. John Hellerstedt, Commissioner

October 24, 2017
DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts

• DSHS efforts by the numbers:
  • **689** DSHS staff involved in response
  • **149** DSHS personnel staffed SMOC
  • **990** medical response missions
  • **3,200** medical patient evacuations
  • **1,800** patients treated by mobilized medical units
  • **142** patients transferred
  • **70,000** vaccines distributed
  • **6,765,971** acres treated for mosquito control

• Total DSHS as of September 20th: **$41,218,005**
Resource Locations

San Antonio
- Shearer Hills Baptist
  - 103 beds/35 census

San Antonio International and Stinson Airports
- 10 FEMA (state) Air Ambulances (rotating)
- 1 EMTF Air Ambulance Strike Team

Dallas City Hall
Veterans Affairs
- 1 MVC

Dallas City Hall
- ATT Center
  - EMTF
    - ASIs
    - 2 ASTs
    - 1 Type II Staging Site
    - 2 FOSS
    - Ground ambulances

Dallas Staging Federal
- 2 DMATs

Draughon-Miller Central Texas Regional Airport Federal
- 14 fixed-wing assets

George R Brown shelter (gen pop)
Federal
- 3 Type I DMATs
- 1 DMAT cache
- 1 FMS
- 1 US Public Health Services RDF (99 staff)

NRG Arena
- 250 beds/20 census
Federal
- 2 DMATs
- 1 FMS
- 1 EMTF
- 11 ASTs
- 2 AMBUs
- 2 ASIs
- 1 Type I Staging Site
- MIST
- 10 Paratransit Vehicles
- 4 Mortuary Trailers
Other
- 2 Acadian Para transit buses
- 10 SUVs
- Veterans Affairs
  - 1 mobile pharmacy
  - 1 MVC

San Antonio Staging Areas
- See inset above

SMOC (Austin)
Federal
- 1 NVRT
- 1 DMORT SME
- 1 CDC SME
- HHS Recovery Support

Crosby American Legion
Veterans Affairs
- 1 MMU
- 1 mobile pharmacy
- 1 MVC

Pearland First Church of Pearland
Veterans Affairs
- 1 MMU

Nueces County ME
- 1 Mortuary Trailer

Refugio (city)
EMTF
- 1 Light AST
  - 1 ASTL

Corpus Christi
Veterans Affairs
- 1 MMU

Houston
Lone Star VSO
Veterans Affairs
- 1 MMU
- 1 mobile pharmacy
- 1 MVC
- 1 LSV

CMOC Federal
- 16 ASTs

Houston VAMC
Veterans Affairs
- 1 LSV

Harris County Institute of Forensic Science
- 1 Mortuary Trailer

Orange County Expo Center
- 2 Mortuary Trailers

Orange County
EMTF
- 1 AMBUS

Houston/ Beaumont
- 2 Mortuary Trailers
Federal
- 1 PHAT
- 1 Shelter Assessment Mission

Ford Park (Beaumont)
EMTF
- 4 AST
- 1 AMBUS
- 4 ASTL
- 2 MIST

Port Arthur (Jefferson County)
Federal
- 1 MMU Type I
- 1 TFL
- 1 AMBUS
- 2 ASTs
- 2 ASTIs
- 6 MISTs

Acronyms and Definitions

AMBUS = Ambulance Bus
AST = Ambulance Strike Team
DMAT = Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT = Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams
EMTF = Emergency Medical Task Force
FMS = Federal Medical Station
FOSS = Forward Operating Group Supervisors
IRCT = Incident Response Coordination Team
LSV = Logistics Support Vehicle
MIST = Medical Incident Support Team
MMU = Mobile Medical Unit
MVC = Mobile Veteran Center
NVRT = National Veterinary Response Team
PHAT = Public Health Assessment Team
RDF = Rapid Deployment Force
SME = Subject Matter Expert
TCCT = Trauma and Critical Care Team
TFL = Task Force Leader
DSHS Hurricane Harvey Recovery Efforts

**DSHS is engaged in ongoing public health recovery efforts.**

- **Food Safety:** The Texas Rapid Response Team (TRRT) has been activated to monitor and respond to any food-related incidents

- **Impact Assessment:** Working with locals to assess impact to public health and medical infrastructure, public health issues relating from the disaster, identify gaps, and provide support as appropriate

- **After Action:** Identifying lessons learned to produce a comprehensive statewide Public Health and Medical After Action Report and Improvement Plan

- **Asset Recovery:** Assessing resources expended during the emergency in order to replace and repair equipment in preparation for future responses

- **Reimbursement:** Working with entities involved in response to ensure documentation necessary for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursement has been completed

- **Data and Statistics:** Analyzing death certificates, reviewing media reports, and contacting medical examiners and justices of the peace to identify hurricane-related deaths
# Hurricane Harvey Expenditures and Funding Sources

## Hurricane Harvey Estimated Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnel, Supplies, and Logistics</td>
<td>$2,834,439</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract - Emergency Medical Task Force/Regional Advisory Council Resources</td>
<td>$12,254,754</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract – Vector Control</td>
<td>$11,716,090</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract – BCFS Medical Shelter</td>
<td>$7,560,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract – FEMA Ambulances*</td>
<td>$6,600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract – Mortuary Trailers</td>
<td>$160,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract – Oxygen</td>
<td>$44,370</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$41,218,005</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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* It is anticipated the $6.6 M for FEMA ambulances will be paid directly by FEMA

## Hurricane Harvey General Revenue Funding Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original Funding Identified – Health Data and Analysis, Immunizations, Laboratory, Mental Health State Hospitals (AY 17)</td>
<td>$2,800,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Base Capital Lapses (AY 17)</td>
<td>$1,178,305</td>
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<tr>
<td>25% Capital Lapse (AY 17)</td>
<td>$401,836</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unobligated GR (AY 17)</td>
<td>$4,672,567</td>
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<tr>
<td>HHS Funding (AY 17)</td>
<td>$7,448,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay Paying HHS System Expenses (AY 18)</td>
<td>$15,613,806</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Health Revenue Accounts (AY 18)</td>
<td>$12,604,199</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$44,719,683</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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Funding for Public Health Response

• There is no specific funding stream for response.
• DSHS uses various budget mechanisms to manage cash flow during a response.
  • Payments are due before potential federal reimbursement is received.
• FEMA reimbursement cannot always be expected, and the parameters of reimbursement are unpredictable.
  • 100 percent reimbursement is the exception to the rule.
  • Costs may fall outside the time period for reimbursement.
Appendix

• DSHS Responsibilities in Emergency Response
• Funding Public Health Preparedness
• Preparedness Efforts
• Response Efforts
• Recovery Efforts
DSHS Responsibilities in Emergency Response

DSHS responsibilities fall under the State of Texas Emergency Plan.

- Emergency Support Function 8: coordinating public health and medical response during emergencies
- Annex D: radiological emergencies
DSHS Responsibilities in Emergency Response

• While emergency response begins at the local level, DSHS plays a vital role when:
  • There is no local health department
  • The response exceeds local capacity
  • Large events involve multiple jurisdictions
  • Response involves areas with no local component
• DSHS operates the State Medical Operations Center (SMOC)
  • SMOC operates in coordination with the State Operations Center (SOC) operated by the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM).
• Personnel and resources from across DSHS are utilized to respond to an emergency.
Funding for Public Health Preparedness

General Revenue funding is not specific to preparedness. Rather, it maintains the public health infrastructure necessary for response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Funds by Strategy</th>
<th>FY 2018-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.1.1: Public Health Preparedness &amp; Coordinated Services</td>
<td>$28,607,815</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.2.3: Infectious Disease Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Control</td>
<td>$22,772,131</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.4.1: Laboratory Services</td>
<td>$83,449,761</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$134,829,707</strong></td>
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Funding for Public Health Preparedness

A federal cooperative agreement funds two public health preparedness programs:

- Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP)
- Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparedness Federal Funding Programs</th>
<th>FY 2018-19 Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Preparedness Program (528 – HPP)</td>
<td>$32,353,268</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Health Emergency Preparedness (531 – PHEP)</td>
<td>$75,773,702</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Health Preparedness Response Zika (775-PHPR) One-time</td>
<td>$950,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital Preparedness Program Ebola Supplemental (752 – Part A) One-time</td>
<td>$1,700,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital Preparedness Program Ebola Supplemental (761- Part B) One-time</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$111,276,970</strong></td>
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Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP)

• Administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
• Focus is on community preparedness to prevent, respond to, and rapidly recover from all public health threats.
• Key components:
  • Epidemiology and surveillance
  • Lab Response Network (LRN) – biological and chemical
  • Rapid dispensing of medical countermeasures
  • Responder safety and health
• Funds support local health departments, health service regions, statewide projects, and DSHS central office.
Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP)

- Administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR).
- HPP funds support equipment and trained personnel:
  - Ambulance bus (AMBUS) equipment
  - Mobile medical units
  - Ambulance strike teams
  - Physicians, nurses, and paramedics
- Funds used to support healthcare preparedness coalitions, statewide projects, and the DSHS central office.
Preparedness – DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts

• Before each hurricane season, DSHS updates plans, procedures, and staff training to ensure readiness
  • Conducted 8 day, full-scale evacuation exercise in June 2017 in conjunction with Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM)

• Raising public awareness about how to prepare for a disaster increases personal readiness

• Mobilizing assets before the hurricane makes landfall is important to ensure resources are in place for response.
Response – DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts

- Deployed medical personnel to assist with medical evacuations and to support general population shelters:
  - 795 Emergency Medical Task Force (EMTF) personnel
  - 100 EMTF ambulances
  - 13 EMTF ambuses
  - 18 Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
  - 58 air ambulances
- 3 mobile medical units to treat, stabilize, and transport individuals
- 3 medical shelters for evacuees with medical needs
Response – DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts

• Requests from local entities for vaccine were processed
  • As of September 22nd, provided over 70,633 doses to the locals

• Sanitarians were deployed to impacted areas to help provide guidance on food safety

• Maintain situational awareness and provide assistance to healthcare facilities, as needed

• Support aerial and ground spraying to control mosquito populations
Response – DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts

• Evacuated/Closed: 20
• Internal Disaster: 25
Recovery – DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts

- Counties sprayed: 29
- Approximate number of acres sprayed: 6,765,971
• The Governor’s office has granted several DSHS requests to waive certain rules and statutes to facilitate response and recovery:
  • Mold Remediation
  • Food Donation
  • Animal Shelters
  • Grace Periods for License Deadlines/Fees
  • Delayed Infection Reporting by Facilities
  • Asbestos
  • Vital Statistics Fees
  • Alternate Potable Water Sources
  • Verification of Immunizations for School Enrollment
Recovery – DSHS Hurricane Harvey Efforts

• Provide public health education and outreach for cleanup and recovery
• Collect and analyze hurricane-related health data to assess the public health impacts from the storm
  • Identify hurricane-related deaths
  • Modify the Texas Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System
  • Collaborate to analyze data on water, soil, and air quality
• Perform public health surveillance to monitor for infectious diseases
• Identifying and monitoring public health risks post-event
Thank you