



Disaster Operations & Response

Promoting & Protecting the Health of Iowans

Division of Acute Disease Prevention & Emergency Response

Phone: 515-281-5604

www.idph.state.ia.us/cdor



Iowa is no stranger to severe winter weather, tornadoes, and flooding. The Center for Disaster Operations and Response (CDOR) works to protect the health of Iowans by preparing for these natural phenomena along with other public health emergencies like pandemic influenza, an intentional release of a chemical agent, or other disasters that disrupt health care systems and affect the health of Iowans.

CDOR doesn't work alone in this task. The bureau works with Iowa's 99 community based public health agencies, 118 hospitals, the Meskwaki tribal nation, and other public and private entities by providing guidance, tools, and resources to help prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.

No one can predict the next disaster, but CDOR's work with local partners helps to enhance Iowans' ability to quickly return to normal when disaster strikes.

Did you know?

CDOR administers Iowa's Health Alert Network (HAN), a web-based alerting system that can notify all local public health agencies and hospitals in Iowa, as well as emergency medical services, emergency management, law enforcement, and other key stakeholders of a public health emergency within minutes. For more information, see www.idph.state.ia.us/cdor.

Why is the Center for Disaster Operations and Response important to promoting and protecting the health of Iowans?

- Public health emergencies, from human threats such as terrorism, to natural disasters like floods and tornadoes, to disease outbreaks like pandemic flu, can affect all Iowans.
- Emergencies can happen at any time and anywhere. During such emergencies, public health and healthcare professionals are among the first responders.
- Coordinating communications, plans, and systems, helps make disaster response more effective at the federal, state, and local levels.

Which Iowa Public Health Goals are we working to achieve?

Prepare for, respond to, & recover from public health emergencies

Prevent epidemics & the spread of disease

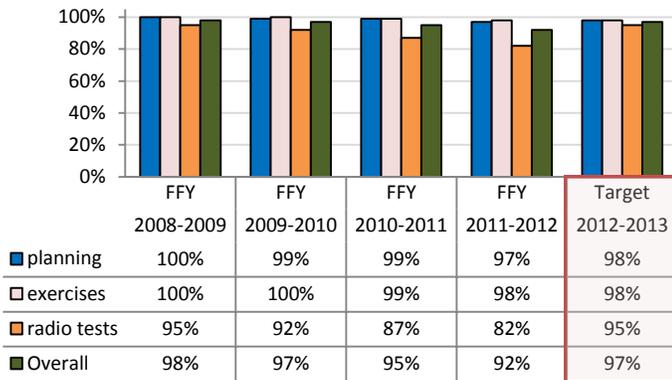
What do we do?

Administer federal preparedness grants that allow us to:

- Enable a more coordinated response due to integration of public health and health care preparedness planning.
- Operate a communications system that links critical disaster response partners.
- Work to improve plans and processes to inform the public about disaster-related health risks and ways to be protected.
- Recruit and register medical volunteers to assist overwhelmed health care systems during an emergency.
- Recruit and maintain the Public Health Response Teams, which respond to disasters in a matter of hours and relieve overwhelmed locals until other resources can arrive on scene.
- Provide disaster planning and personal preparedness information to individuals and families in Iowa.

How do we measure our progress?

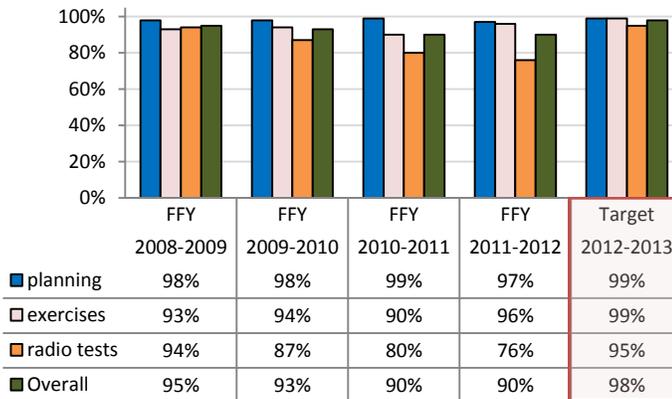
1 Percent of local public health agencies that complete preparedness activities.



Data Source: Reports from Local Public Health Agencies. Data are available annually.

How are we doing? In FY2011-2012, Iowa's local public health agencies increased their preparedness by building capacity to coordinate emergency operations, disseminate emergency information to the public and media; exchange health information with stakeholders; conduct medical countermeasure dispensing; and strengthen routine infectious disease surveillance and detection systems. Agencies conducted exercises to test these capabilities, and developed an after-action report and improvement plan to document their findings.

2 Percent of hospitals that complete preparedness activities.



Data Source: Reports from Iowa Hospitals. Data are available annually.

How are we doing? In FY2011-2012, Iowa hospitals conducted exercises to test: tracking bed availability, interoperable communications, fatality management, medical evacuation and sheltering in place, working with local partners and private organizations for equipment, supplies, and alternate utilities; and the ability to request and receive credentialed volunteer health professionals in the event current staffing levels are inadequate to respond to an incident. Hospitals also tested their plans for a surge of at-risk or special populations in an emergency. Hospitals developed an after-action report and improvement plan to document their findings.

What can Iowans do to help?

1. Create a family disaster plan and family disaster kit. Review the plan at least once a year. For help creating a disaster plan and more information on what should be included in the kit, go to www.idph.state.ia.us/cdor.
2. Hospitals and emergency medical services should hold practice drills and exercises with local and state partners.
3. Healthcare and public health professionals should remain vigilant with emerging infectious diseases that pose a threat to the public's health.

Expenditures

Antiviral Program: general fund, intra state receipts* (Executive Council – Iowa Code 7D.29): K19-1938. **Hospital Preparedness:** federal funds: 0153-1934. **Public Health Preparedness:** federal funds & intra state receipts*: 0153-1932.

	State Fiscal Year 2011 Actual	State Fiscal Year 2012 Actual	State Fiscal Year 2013 Estimate
State funds	\$70,397	\$78,272	\$75,375
Federal funds	\$14,011,035	\$12,135,938	\$10,101,779
Other funds*	\$11,587	\$15,000	\$0
Total funds	\$14,093,019	\$12,229,210	\$10,177,154
FTEs	24.15	19.70	20.75

Note: Funding information is intended to provide an overview of funding related to the program area. It does not include all federal and state requirements and/or restrictions for the use of funds. Contact the program area for more detailed budget information.