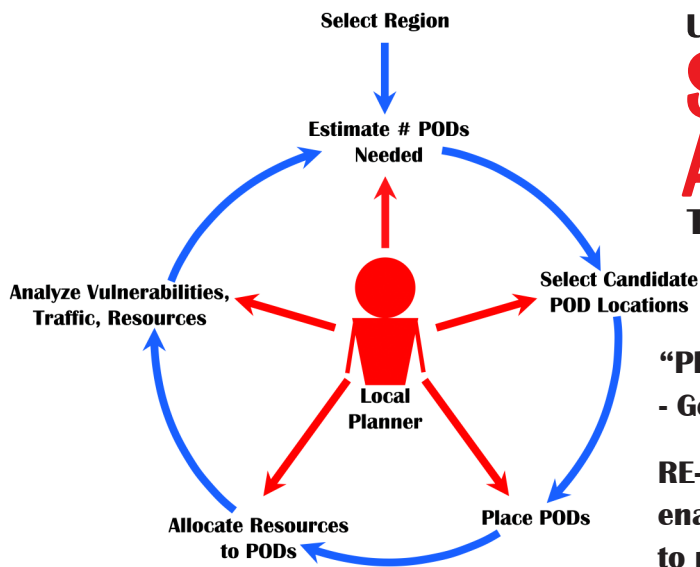


# RE-PLAN Evidence-Based Response Planning

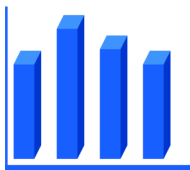
Data-Driven response planning is finally accessible to planners without the need for GIS or computer programming expertise!



USER-CENTERED SOFTWARE DESIGNED TO  
**STREAMLINE  
AND ENHANCE**  
THE RESPONSE PLANNING PROCESS

“Plans are useless, but planning is indispensable.”  
- General and President Dwight D. Eisenhower

RE-PLAN emphasizes the planning process by enabling planners to continuously update plans to respond to unfolding conditions.

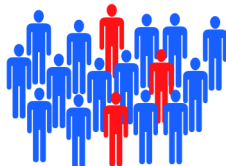


ESTIMATE SNS AND RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS TO PODS TO **COMPLETE DISPENSING WITHIN TIME LIMITS**



**DETERMINE THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR PODS** BASED ON GEOGRAPHIC POPULATION DISTRIBUTIONS

ANALYZE TRAFFIC AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS TO **MINIMIZE ACCESS DISPARITIES**



Support for the RE-PLAN project has been provided by the National Institutes of Health (1R01LM011647-01 and 1R15LM010804-01), the National Science Foundation (1514390), the Texas Department of State Health Services, and Tarrant County, TX.

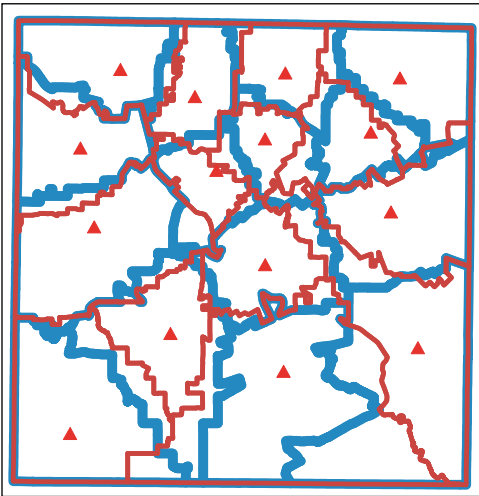
For more information, visit <http://re-plan.unt.edu/>  
or email [re-plan@unt.edu](mailto:re-plan@unt.edu)

CENTER FOR  
COMPUTATIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGY  
& RESPONSE ANALYSIS **UNT**

# RE-PLAN Features and Examples

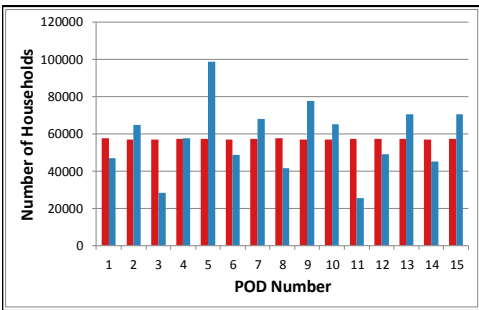
The choice of POD locations must be based on population data. Where people live in dense clusters, multiple PODs should be positioned in a small geographic area.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Receiving, Distributing, and Dispensing Strategic National Stockpile Assets: A Guide to Preparedness Version 11.*



- ▲ POD Locations
- Equal Population Catchment Areas
- Minimized Distance Catchment Areas

Examples of Equal Population and Minimized Distance Catchment Areas are contrasted in the map (above) and the chart (below).



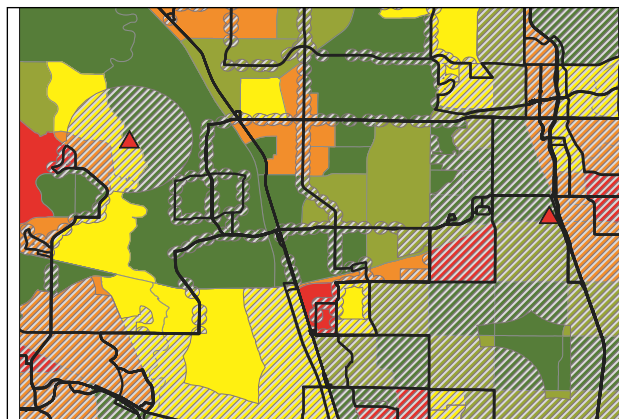
Examining a POD facility using RE-PLAN's Google Earth tool (above).

RE-PLAN uses population data at the individual or household level to make it easy to:

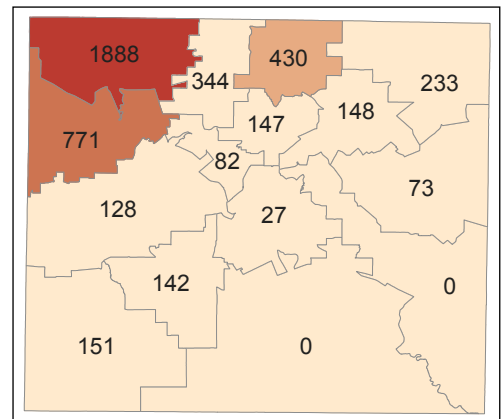
- ⇒ Determine the number of PODs needed for a region.
- ⇒ Choose POD locations from a list of available facilities.
- ⇒ Allocate SNS and personnel across chosen PODs to complete dispensing within time limits.
- ⇒ Assign an equal population to each POD location.
- ⇒ Minimize the distance the population must travel.
- ⇒ Examine POD facilities without leaving the office by automatically linking to Google Earth's 3D imagery.
- ⇒ Identify vulnerable and at-risk populations to minimize access disparities including:
  - ⇒ Lack of access to transportation.
  - ⇒ Inability to communicate in English.
  - ⇒ Special needs related to age.
- ⇒ Analyze traffic resulting from plan activation.

RE-PLAN was created at the Center for Computational Epidemiology and Response Analysis (CeCERA).

- ▲ POD Locations
  - Transit Routes
  - ▨ Walking Distance to POD < 1 Mile
- # Individuals Lacking Access to Private Transportation
- 0 — 44
  - 45 — 99
  - 100 — 180
  - 181 — 347
  - 348+



Analyzing transportation vulnerability.



Quantifying individuals who speak Korean but who cannot communicate in English.

For more information, visit [re-plan.unt.edu](http://re-plan.unt.edu) or email [re-plan@unt.edu](mailto:re-plan@unt.edu)