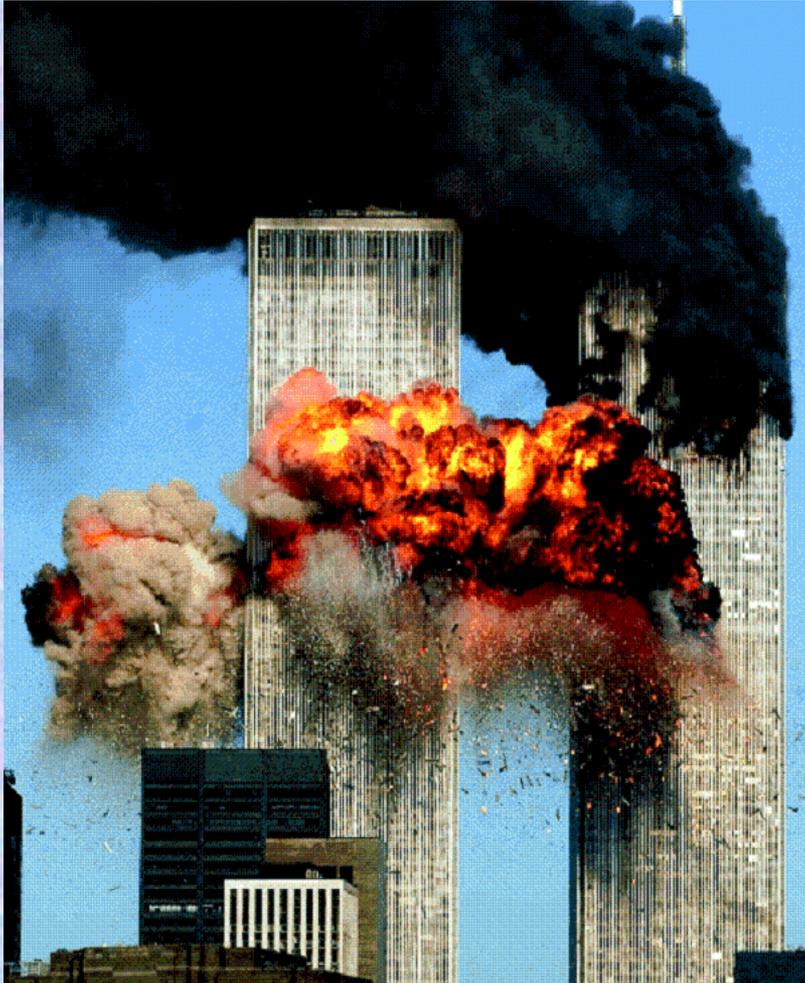


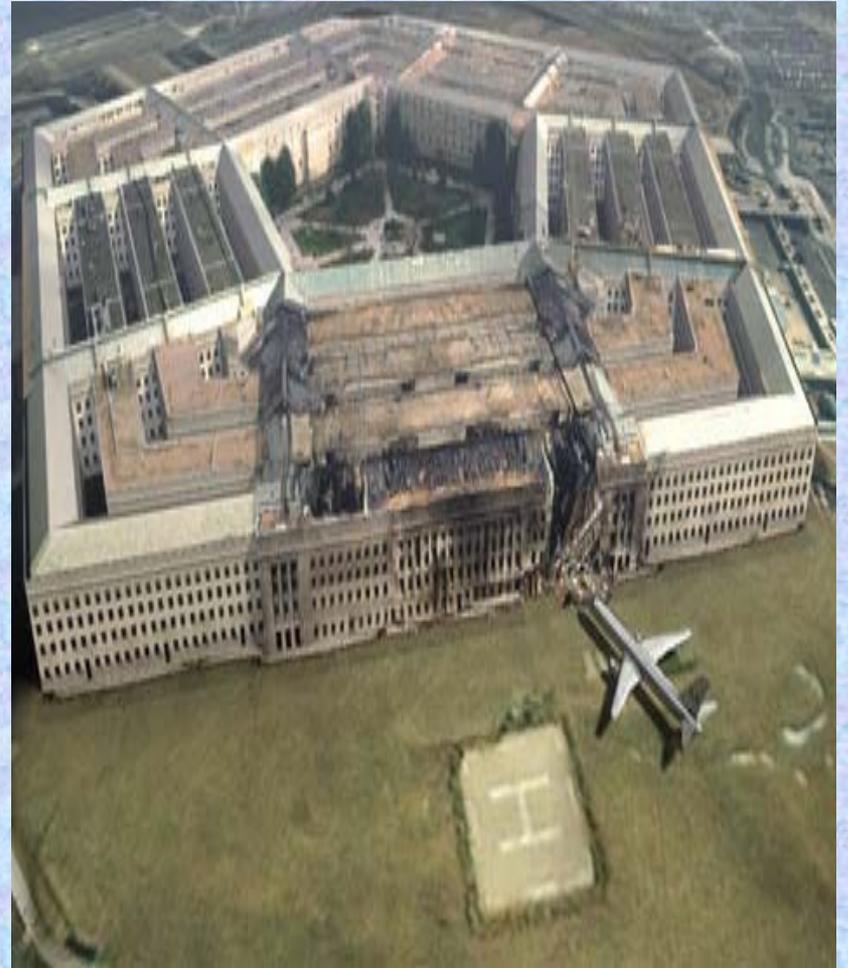
# Public Health Preparedness

What is It? Why Do We Need It?  
And CDC's Viewpoint

# 9-11-2001: World Trade Center



# 9-11-2001: Pentagon



# Anthrax Mailings: Fall 2001



# Governmental Response

## **Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002**

- **Signed by President Bush June 12, 2002**
- **Public Law 107-188 is designed to improve the ability of the United States to prevent, prepare for, and respond to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies**

# Governmental Response

## **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5**

February 28, 2003

SUBJECT: Management of Domestic Incidents

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 serves to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system. This management system is designed to cover the prevention, preparation, response, and recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The implementation of such a system would allow all levels of government throughout the nation to work efficiently and effectively together. The directive gives further detail on which government officials oversee and have authority for various parts of the national incident management system, as well making several amendments to various other HSPDs.

# Governmental Response

## Pandemic and All Hazards Preparedness Act

In December 2006, Congress passed and the President signed the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act (PAHPA), [Public Law No. 109-417](#), which has broad implications for the Department of Health and Human Service's (HHS) preparedness and response activities. Among other things, the Act amended the [Public Health Service Act](#) to established within the Department a new Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR); provided new authorities for a number of programs, including the advanced development and acquisitions of medical countermeasures; and called for the establishment of a quadrennial National Health Security Strategy.

The purpose of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act is “to improve the Nation’s public health and medical preparedness and response capabilities for emergencies, whether deliberate, accidental, or natural.”

# Governmental Response

**Title I: National Preparedness for Bioterrorism and Other Public Health Emergencies - Subtitle A: National Preparedness and Response Planning, Coordinating, and Reporting** - Amends the Public Health Service Act to add the following title, Title XXVIII: National Preparedness for Bioterrorism and Other Public Health Emergencies. Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to further develop and implement a coordinated strategy, building upon core public health capabilities (established under provisions of the Act providing for national needs to combat threats to public health), for carrying out health-related activities to prepare for and respond effectively to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies, including the preparation of a plan which has as a goal ensuring that the activities of the Secretary regarding bioterrorism and other public health emergencies are coordinated with activities of the States, including local governments.

# Governmental Response

**PUBLIC LAW 109–417—DEC. 19, 2006**

**“SEC. 2802. NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY STRATEGY.**

**“(a) IN GENERAL.—**

**“(1) PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE REGARDING PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES.—**Beginning in 2009 and every four years thereafter, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the relevant committees of Congress a coordinated strategy (to be known as the National Health Security Strategy) and any revisions thereof, and an accompanying implementation plan for public health emergency preparedness and response.

# Governmental Response

## **PUBLIC LAW 109–417—DEC. 19, 2006**

“(b) PREPAREDNESS GOALS.—The National Health Security Strategy shall include provisions in furtherance of the following:

“(1) INTEGRATION.—Integrating public health and public and private medical capabilities with other first responder systems, including through—

“(A) the periodic evaluation of Federal, State, local, and tribal preparedness and response capabilities through drills and exercises; and

“(B) integrating public and private sector public health and medical donations and volunteers.

# Governmental Response

## **PUBLIC LAW 109–417—DEC. 19, 2006**

“(2) PUBLIC HEALTH.—Developing and sustaining Federal, State, local, and tribal essential public health security capabilities, including the following:

“(A) Disease situational awareness domestically and abroad, including detection, identification, and investigation.

“(B) Disease containment including capabilities for isolation, quarantine, social distancing, and decontamination.

“(C) Risk communication and public preparedness.

“(D) Rapid distribution and administration of medical countermeasures

# Governmental Response

## **PUBLIC LAW 109–417—DEC. 19, 2006**

“(3) PUBLIC HEALTH WORKFORCE.—In 2009, the National Health Security Strategy shall include a national strategy for establishing an effective and prepared public health workforce, including defining the functions, capabilities, and gaps in such workforce, and identifying strategies to recruit, retain, and protect such workforce from workplace exposures during public health emergencies.

# Governmental Response

## **National Preparedness System**

The national preparedness system shall be designed to help guide the domestic efforts of all levels of government, the private and nonprofit sectors, and the public to build and sustain the capabilities outlined in the national preparedness goal. The national preparedness system shall include guidance for planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercises to build and maintain domestic capabilities.

# Governmental Response

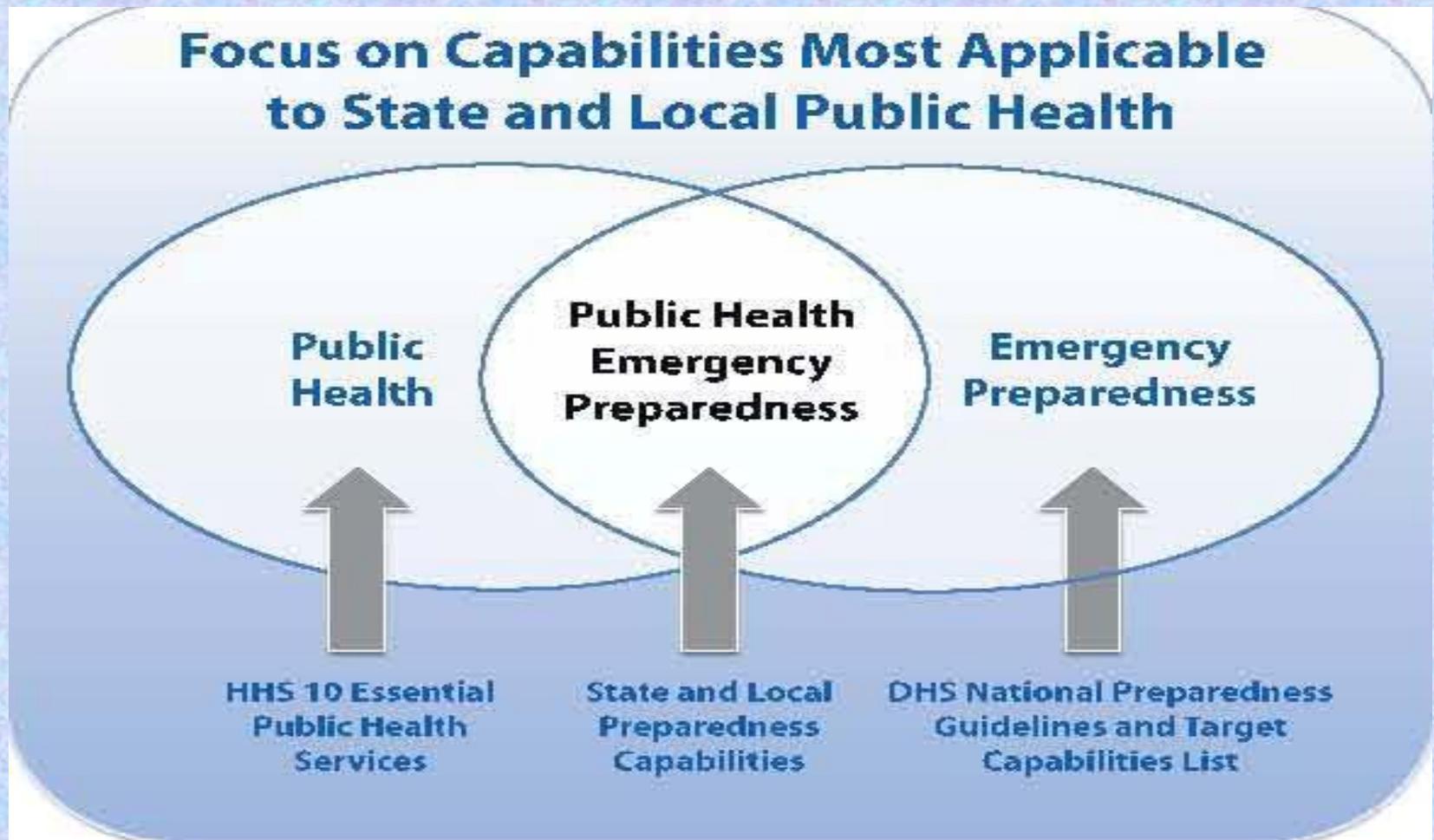
## **Presidential Policy Directive / PPD-8: National Preparedness**

March 30, 2011

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY DIRECTIVE/PPD-8

This directive is aimed at strengthening the security and resilience of the United States through systematic preparation for the threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation, including acts of terrorism, cyber attacks, pandemics, and catastrophic natural disasters. Our national preparedness is the shared responsibility of all levels of government, the private and nonprofit sectors, and individual citizens.

# CDC VIEWPOINT ON PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS



# Public Health Emergency Preparedness Capabilities

<b>Community Preparedness</b>	<b>Community Recovery</b>	<b>Emergency Operations Coordination</b>
<b>Emergency Public Information and Warning</b>	<b>Fatality Management</b>	<b>Information Sharing</b>
<b>Mass Care</b>	<b>Medical Countermeasure Dispensing</b>	<b>Medical Material Management &amp; Distribution ***</b>
<b>Medical Surge</b>	<b>Non Pharmaceutical Interventions</b>	<b>Public Health Laboratory Testing ***</b>
<b>Public Health Surveillance &amp; Epidemiological Investigation ***</b>	<b>Responder Safety and Health</b>	<b>Volunteer Management</b>

# Dearborn County Assessment on PHEP Capabilities

Jurisdiction

Dearborn Co (IN)

PHEP2012  

## 1. Basic CPG Report

The **Basic CPG Report** displays the responses submitted by a jurisdiction in the Capabilities Planning Guide templates in a compact format.

For each capability, the report displays each associated function and the CPG responses provided:

1. Function Importance (single value)
2. Function Current Status (single value)
3. Challenges and Barriers (multiple values)
4. Task Gaps (multiple values)
5. Resource Element Gaps (multiple values)

**Questions ??**