

CDC identified 15 public health preparedness capabilities as the basis for state and local public health preparedness.

The list to the right reflects the 5 capabilities with the largest Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) investments during 2014.²

1. Medical Countermeasure Dispensing
2. Public Health Surveillance & Epidemiologic Investigation
3. Emergency Operations Coordination
4. Medical Surge
5. Responder Safety and Health

Public health agencies deploy resources and personnel to address public health needs arising from emergencies.

The performance indicators below demonstrate the ability to coordinate a response to a public health incident. See Appendix B for a detailed description of each performance indicator.

Emergency Operations Coordination

2014

Developed Emergency Management Assistance Compact or other mutual aid agreements for medical and public health mutual aid³

N/A

Conducted call down drills to document the ability to contact responders to activate the emergency operations coordination center³

Yes

Administrative preparedness was highlighted as a key challenge during the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic.

In response, CDC developed standards and requirements for administrative and fiscal processes, which state and local health departments have now incorporated into their incident action plans. These processes, which differ from normal operations, include emergency procurement, contracting, and hiring processes. See Appendix B for a detailed description of administrative preparedness.

Administrative Preparedness

2014

Expedited procedures for receiving emergency funds⁶

Yes

Reduced the cycle time for contracting and/or procurement of necessary goods and services⁶

Yes

Reduced the cycle time for hiring and/or reassignment of staff⁶

Yes

CDC provides funding and technical assistance to help states, localities, and insular areas build public health preparedness and response capabilities.

CDC provides funding to the 50 states, 4 localities, and 8 insular areas through the PHEP cooperative agreement. In addition to PHEP funding, CDC provides training and personnel to support awardee preparedness and response efforts. See Appendix B for a detailed description of each CDC resource.

CDC Resources Supporting Preparedness

2013–2014

CDC PHEP cooperative agreement funding provided⁷

\$353,703

CDC preparedness field staff^{8, 9, 10}

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CDC Emergency Management Program activities¹¹

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Public health personnel who received CDC Strategic National Stockpile training¹²

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States, localities, and insular areas ensure medicine, vaccines, and medical supplies are available to the public during large-scale public health emergencies by supplementing local supplies with assets from CDC’s Strategic National Stockpile (SNS).

The technical assistance review (TAR) scores below demonstrate readiness to receive, distribute, and dispense SNS assets to the public during an emergency. See Appendix B for a detailed description of TAR scores.

Island TAR Score

2011–2012

2012–2013

2013–2014

TAR score (100-point scale)³

69

50

85

Note: All data furnished by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For more detail on specific data sources, see Appendix C.