



Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response Roundtable on the National Health Security Strategy Public Health Preparedness Summit 2009



Friday, February 20, 7:30 – 8:15 a.m. • Seabreeze 1 & 2

A common vision for achieving health security

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY STRATEGY?



The National Health Security Strategy is called for the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act of December 2006. It will evaluate future challenges to national public health security and will outline what the nation can accomplish to address public health threats over the next four years.

The strategy focuses on actions across the government, private sector, and communities, as well as on coordinating various medical and public health-related activities, such as science, policy, research, and operations.

OBJECTIVES

The Strategy will:

- Address medical, public health and emergency preparedness and response at all levels: federal, state, local, tribal, private & individual/family
- Include benchmarks, standards & timelines, with continuous assessments
- Complement, and be consistent with, the National Response Framework, National Incident Management System, National Preparedness Guidelines
- Address the global context of health security and include strategies for international coordination
- Set priorities for future investments

LEGISLATIVELY-REQUIRED ELEMENTS

A Strategy and Implementation Plan for achieving:

- Six preparedness goals:
 1. Integration – integrate public health and medical response capabilities with other first responder systems
 2. Public Health – develop and sustain Federal, State, local, and tribal public health security capabilities, including
 - a. disease situational awareness (detection, identification, investigation)
 - b. disease containment
 - c. risk communication and public preparedness
 - d. rapid distribution and administration of MCMs
 3. Medical – increase capabilities and capacity of hospitals and other health care facilities (including mental health), trauma and emergency medical service systems with respect to public health emergencies
 4. At-Risk Individuals – take into account public health and medical needs
 5. Coordination – minimize duplication
 6. Continuity of Operations – maintaining vital public health and medical services in the event of a public health emergency
- Evaluation of progress made by federal, state, local, and tribal entities – measuring levels of preparedness
- Public health workforce – establish effective and prepared PH workforce: define functions, capabilities, gaps in such workforce

**The roundtable discussion will focus on the basic components of the Strategy.
We'd like to hear from participants what elements you believe will be crucial to the Strategy's success.**

ASPR LEADS THE NATION IN PREVENTING, PREPARING FOR, RESPONDING TO, AND RECOVERING FROM THE ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES AND MEDICAL DISASTERS.