



United States Department of

Health & Human Services

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response



National Health Security and You

Learning in Disaster Health Workshop

Fort Myer, VA

September 9, 2014

Disclaimer...

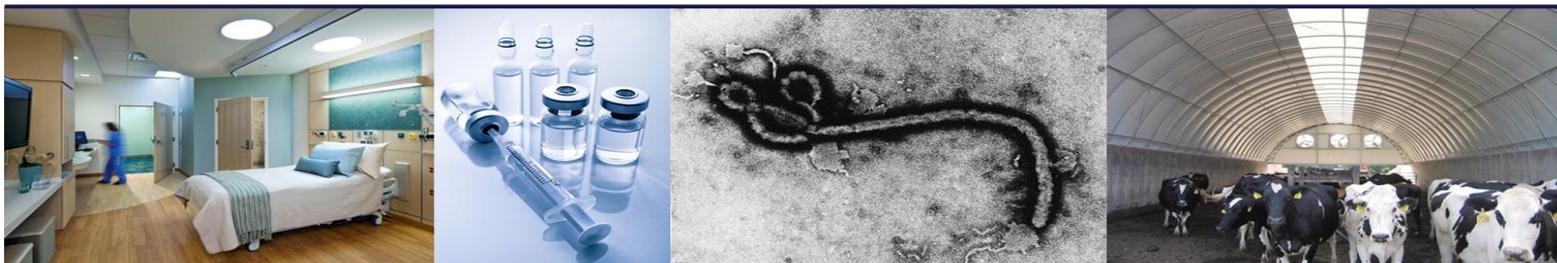
- The term **Keynote Speaker** is one of the most misunderstood in the meetings industry. Many people confuse the term **Keynote Speaker** with motivational speaker, inspirational speaker, plenary speaker, breakout speaker, industry expert, closing speaker, business speaker, juggler, ventriloquist, illusionist, and any former Miss North Dakota or Miss Rhode Island.
 - I am none of the above
 - Runner-up for Mr. Pennsylvania (1993)



What is National Health Security?



National health security is a state in which the Nation and its people are prepared for, protected from, and resilient in the face of health threats or incidents with potentially negative health consequences



What is the National Health Security Strategy (NHSS)?

Improves the Nation's ability to protect people's health in the case of incidents with potentially negative health consequences.



Creates an outline to guide the nation and facilitate collaboration among stakeholders to achieve national health security.

Informs policies, resources, programs, and activities to improve national health security.





Congressional Mandate



- The NHSS is required by federal law:
 - Pandemic and All Hazards Preparedness Act (PAHPA) of 2006**
Section 2802 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. § 300hh-1) requires the Secretary of the HHS to submit, every four years, a Strategy, an implementation document, and an evaluation of progress.
 - Pandemic and All Hazards Preparedness Act Reauthorization (PAHPRA) of 2013** Reauthorized the NHSS program to strengthen national preparedness and response for public health emergencies.



Evolution of U.S. Policies that Shape the NHSS



2014



2015 – 2018 National Health Security Strategy 2015-2018

2013



Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Reauthorization Act-PAHPRA (HHS)

2012



National Strategy for Biosurveillance (White House)

2011



Presidential Policy Directive 8 National Preparedness: (White House) Calls for NPG

2010



National Security Strategy (White House): Stronger links between health & security

2010



2010 – 2014 National Health Security Strategy (HHS/ASPR)

2009



National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats – PPD-2 (NSC): Global health security and capacity building, timely information, communications

2008



HSPD-21 – Public Health and Medical Preparedness (White House): Links biosurveillance (both domestic and global) to security

2007



Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act - PAHPA (HHS)

2006



National Security Strategy (White House): Links health to national security

2005



International Health Regulations (WHO): Public Health Emergencies of International Concern and building country core capacities – DoD as part of overall federal effort

2002



Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness & Response Act

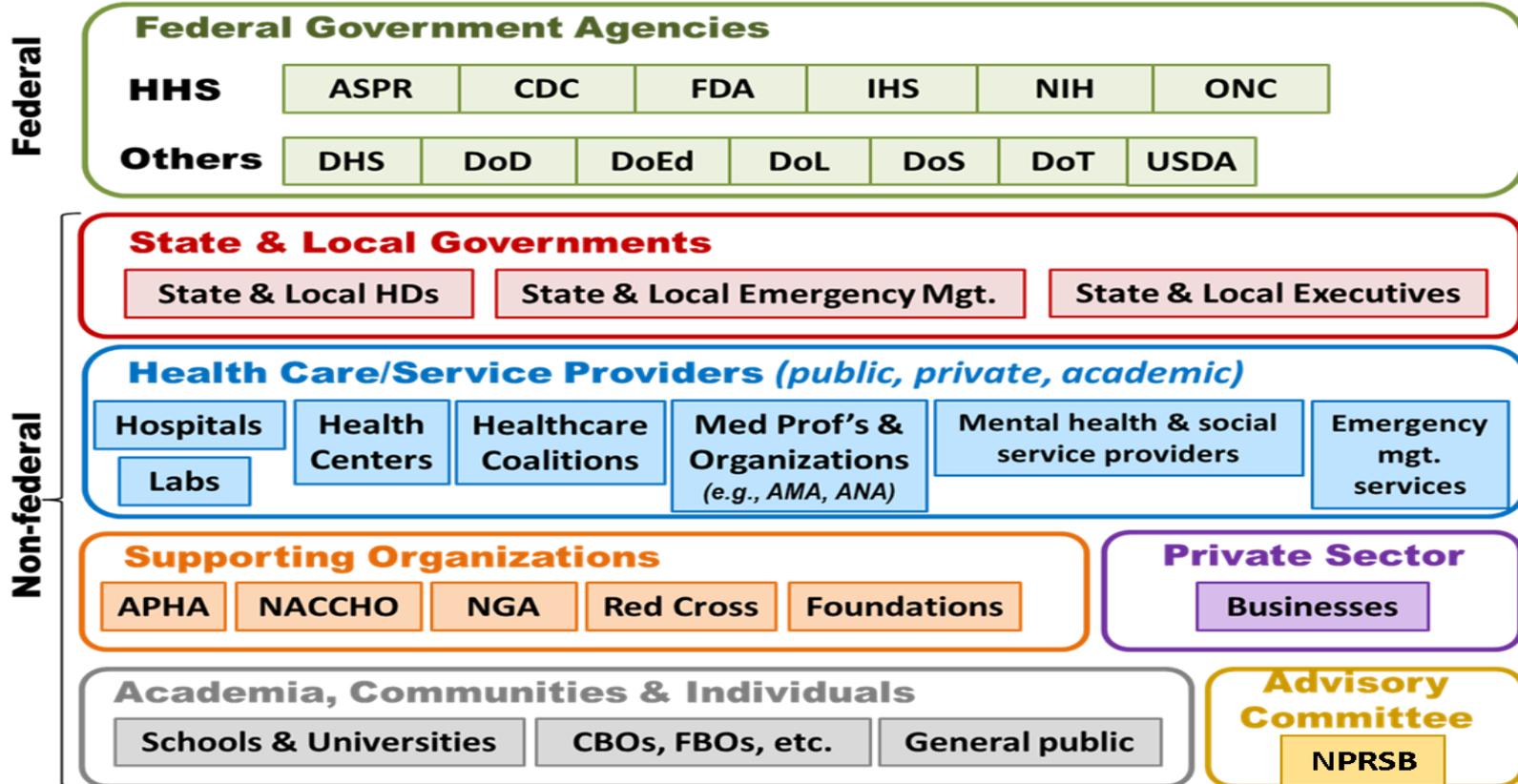
9/11

2001

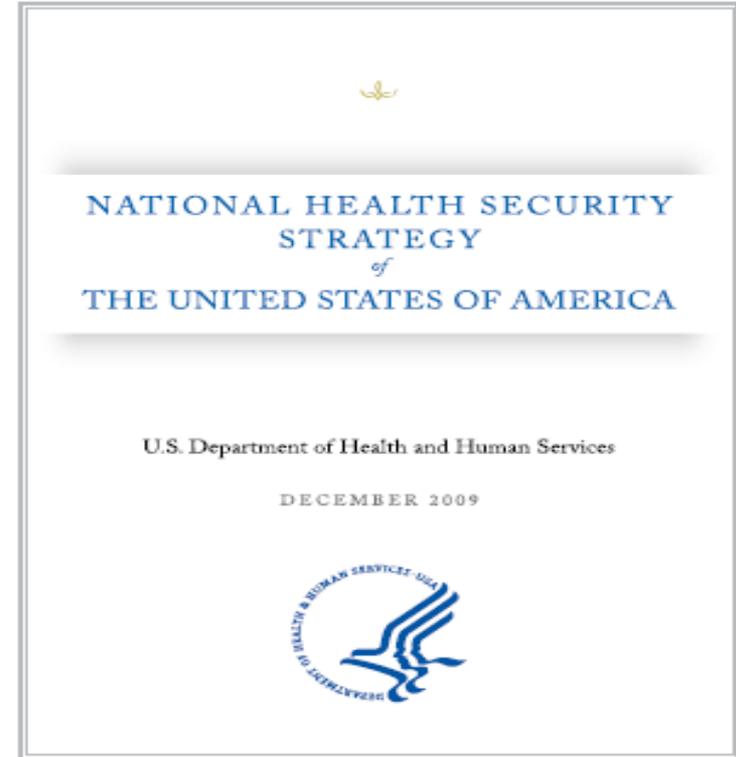
ASPR: Resilient People. Healthy Communities. A Nation Prepared.



National Health Security Stakeholders



- **Strategy:** National Health Security Strategy (NHSS, 2010-2014)
 - Defined national health security
 - Established a vision and two goals for national health security and ten strategic objectives
 - Suggested 50 draft operational capabilities
- **Implementation Plan:** NHSS Implementation Plan (IP, 2012-2014)
 - Specified activities to achieve desired outcomes consistent with goals and objectives identified in the NHSS



Evolution of NHS

2010 – 2014 NHSS (2012 IP)

Vision

National health security is achieved when the nation and its people are prepared for, protected from, respond effectively to, and able to recover from incidents with potentially negative health consequences.

Goal 1: Build community resilience

Goal 2: Strengthen and sustain health and emergency response systems



2015 – 2018 NHSS/IP

Vision

A nation that is secure and resilient in the face of diverse incidents with health consequences.

Goal

To strengthen and sustain communities' abilities to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from incidents with negative health consequences.

Guiding Principles

Strategic alignment ● Fidelity to the evidence base ● Continuous quality improvement ● Community involvement ● Maximum benefit



Similarities and Differences Between the First and Second Quadrennial NHSS/IP?



Publication Year	2009 NHSS	2014 NHSS
Cycle	2010-2014	2015-2018
Definition of National Health Security	Same in both	
Vision	Present in both, updated for 2015-2018	
Goals	2	1
Guiding principles	No	Yes (5)
Objectives	10	5
Priorities	No	Yes (~3-6 per objective)
Implementation plan	Federal-led activities	Multi-sector activities



2015 – 2018 NHSS Guiding Principles



The following five principles guided decision making for strategic direction, selection of priorities, and implementation approach for the NHSS 2015-2018:

- Strategic alignment
- Fidelity to the evidence base
- Continuous quality improvement
- Community involvement
- Maximum Benefit

NHSS Strategic Objectives

1
Build and sustain healthy, resilient communities.

2
Enhance the national capability to produce and effectively use both medical countermeasures and non-pharmaceutical interventions.

3
Ensure health situational awareness to support decision-making before, during, and after incidents.

4
Integrate public health, health care, and emergency management systems, based on a highly competent workforce, to improve system-wide scalability within communities.

5
Strengthen global health security.

NHSS Implementation Plan

The Implementation Plan (IP) elaborates on the priorities introduced in the NHSS by describing specific implementation activities on which stakeholders might collaborate in order to address those priorities over the next four years.

Addresses full range of stakeholders

All levels of government

Community & Faith-based organizations

Academia

Private sector

Individuals and families

Addresses full range of implementation activities approaches

Guidance

Capacity-building

Services

Incentives



How has the Nation Benefitted from the Current NHSS?

- Established a common approach to national health security.
- Reflected focus areas for improving the Nation's health security efforts.
- Through its implementation plan, focused Federal action to achieve strategic objectives.
- Advanced the national discussion on health resilience.
- Raised attention to the Recovery mission.
- Promoted the consideration of at-risk individuals from a functional perspective.
- Sharpened the purpose and understanding of situational awareness to support decision-making.



How can YOU use the NHSS?



Promote a culture of resilience

Help inform policies and programs, including those that fund state and community efforts

Prioritize investments at all levels of government and across sectors

Coordinate health security initiatives across sectors

Encourage routine evaluation and reporting of progress through a quadrennial process

Communicate a commitment to quality improvement



Strategic Objective 4 Priorities



4.1. Strengthen competency- and capability-based health security workforce education.

4.2. Ensure that sufficient numbers of trained workers and volunteers with appropriate qualifications and competencies are available when needed.

4.3 Effectively manage and use nonmedical volunteers and affiliated, credentialed, and licensed (when applicable) healthcare workers.

4.4. Define and strengthen healthcare coalitions and regional planning alliances across all incident phases.

4.5. Build upon and improve routine systems and services as a foundation for incident response and risk reduction, focusing on common elements that leverage the alignment of routine capabilities with those needed during an incident.

4.6 Ensure that the integrated systems can scale to meet the needs of at-risk individuals, including children and senior citizens.



National Health Security and a Highly Competent Workforce



- National health security depends on a competent and sizable workforce
- Competent:
 - staff and volunteers are trained to perform their roles and responsibilities safely, efficiently, and effectively
- Sizeable:
 - communities have an adequate number of staff and volunteers, can mobilize additional personnel as needed, and have a systematic approach to coordinate and manage volunteers during an incident

2015-2018 NHSS IP Notional Activities

- State and local governments can work with schools of higher education to reach and involve student volunteers after graduation.
- State and local governments and the private sector can identify sources of surge staff outside of health department before incidents, and assign them to likely response tasks suited to their skills and competencies.
- Federal partners will work with all relevant stakeholders to develop a master plan for disaster health education and training, including core content, a scope of practice model, educational standards, educational program accreditation, and individual provider certification.
- Federal partners will incentivize the implementation of existing tools that promote the coordination of care in an event.



Opportunities to Enhance the National Health Security “Workforce”?



- **Youth Engagement:** Develop new programs and projects to engage youth (e.g., 4-H)
- **Bystander Response Training:** Bystanders are first to respond during emergency incidents
- **Develop and Leverage Subject Matter Expert Networks:** Clinical, scientific, academic and other SME networks can be leveraged for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery
- **Urban/Rural Workforce Disparities:** Urban and rural workforces challenges are different requiring different solutions
- **Affordable Care Act:** Opportunities may exist to enhance and/or train the health security workforce

Optimal NHS Workforce

Competent

Trained

Resilient

Informed



Flexible

Healthy

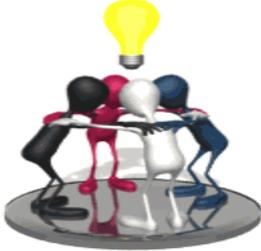
Mobile

Connected

Prepared

Diverse

Incentivizing is a Challenge....HELP!

Guidance	Incentives	Services	Capacity-Building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate vision and goals • Develop/ disseminate strategies and policies • Articulate principles • Define objectives and priorities • Develop plans • Develop and promote standards and measures • Develop laws and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue grants • Enact taxes and tax credits • Offer prizes, awards • Create subsidies • Support R&D, tool development dissemination <div data-bbox="585 685 846 936" data-label="Image">  </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance • Provide training • Develop and run certification programs • Develop and run credentialing programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support system infrastructure and process improvement • Provide public information • Engage stakeholders • Create and sustain partnerships • Build and maintain coalitions • Support communities of practice • Partner effectively (e.g., MOUs)



How can we Reward you for Being a National Health Security Collaborator?



- Individual Awards (e.g.: NHS Healthcare Champion, NHS Educator Champion, etc.)
- Community Awards (e.g.: NHS Rural Community of the Year, Academic Institution of the Year, Association and/or Coalition of the Year, etc.)
- Achievement Inclusion (e.g.: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, School-required Community Service, etc.)



Do you have ideas on how to incentivize collaborators and/or volunteers in support of national health security?

TWEET YOUR IDEAS! #NHSS



Collaboration



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