

PIO Workshop
 November 2nd, 2016
 Presenting To
Public Information Workshop
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Agenda

- What is the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)
- History of SNS
- Federal / State Level Response
- Public Information




What is the Strategic National Stockpile?

The Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) is a national repository of antibiotics, chemical antidotes, vaccines, antitoxins, life-support medications, intravenous administration and airway maintenance supplies, and medical/surgical items.


Division of SNS (DSNS)

- The Division of SNS (DSNS) is under the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- DSNS ensures the availability and rapid deployment of the SNS and supports, guides, and advises on efforts by state and local governments to effectively manage and use SNS assets that may be deployed
- The mission of DSNS is to deliver critical medical assets to the site of a national emergency




History of the SNS

- In 1999 the U.S. Congress tasked HHS and CDC with establishing a National Pharmaceutical Stockpile (NPS)
- During federal fiscal years 1999-2001 funding for the NPS was about \$50 million
- Through the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention, the FY 2016 Budget includes \$571 million to support the Strategic National Stockpile, \$37 million above FY 2015
- In 2001 CDC increased the number of 12-hour Push Packages from eight to twelve





History of the SNS


- 2002 the Shelf Life Extension Program (SLEP) was developed through the Federal Drug Administration (FDA)
- 2002 the CHEMPACK Program was outlined
- 2003 the NPS becomes the SNS under joint management of DHS and HHS
- 2004 the Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) introduced



CHEMPACK





- CHEMPACKs are containers of nerve-agent antidotes placed in secure locations at local levels to facilitate a rapid response to a chemical incident
- More than 90% of the U.S. population is within one hour of a CHEMPACK location. Containers are located in more than 1,300 sites in all states, territories and island jurisdictions, and the District of Columbia



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SNS Deployments

- September 11, 2001: World Trade Center Response
 - Push package arrived within 7 hours of approval
 - Additional Managed Inventory arrived within 12 hours
- October 2001: Anthrax Response
 - 70+ shipments of antibiotics within a 6 week period
 - SNS response involved 9 states plus DC
- August-September 2005: Hurricane Katrina/Rita Response
 - 12-hour Push Package deployed to Mississippi
 - Managed Inventory deployed to Mississippi and Louisiana
- October 2009: H1N1
 - 12-hour Push Package deployed to Arizona
 - Tamiflu doses and personal protective equipment (PPE)



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Federal and State Level Response


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Requesting SNS

- ADHS will request the SNS materiel from CDC as soon as state officials, in consultation with local officials, determine it is necessary to do so to protect the health of the public
- SNS assets can be requested alone or as part of an overall request for federal assistance through the National Emergency Response System
- SNS asset requests and deployment **DO NOT** require a state or federal declaration of emergency


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Sequence of Event for Request

- State determines the need for SNS assets
- Governor's office is notified
- State calls the CDC Emergency Operations Center
- CDC arranges a telephone conference call which will include:
 - DHHS
 - CDC
 - Governor of Arizona/Designee
 - ADHS
 - DEMA
- Governor makes the formal request during the conference call


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12-Hour Push Package

- 12 Push Packages located strategically around the United States (~ 6% of SNS assets)
- Each package contains
 - Large amounts of prepackaged, individual 10-day regiments for over 300,000 people
 - Intravenous drugs and supplies for administration
 - Chemical antidotes and related supplies
 - Airway and IV management supplies
 - Medical/Surgical supplies
- Can be delivered anywhere in the U.S. within 12 hours of a federal order to deploy


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12-Hour Push Package

- Can arrive on semi-tractor trailers or one wide-body jet
- Weighs over 50 tons and occupies 130 cargo containers
- Requires 12,000 square feet of floor space for proper receiving, staging and storing



Security

- SNS materiel will arrive in the state with a security escort provided by the U.S. Marshal Service
- Once the convoy passes the state line they will be escorted by Arizona DPS
- DPS is then responsible for security of the SNS assets arriving in the state, and staged at the RSS warehouse



Receipt, Storage, and Staging (RSS)

- Once the request is approved for SNS materiel to be deployed CDC will send the assets to one location in the state
- ADHS has identified warehouse locations where SNS assets could be received, stored and staged
- Once SNS assets arrive they are signed for by a state representative and become the responsibility of the state

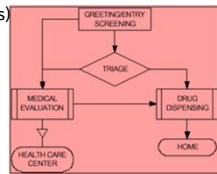


Public Information and SNS



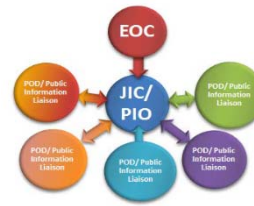
Point of Dispensing (POD)

- Specific locations pre-screened and identified
- Located centrally to minimize travel for community members
- Utilized for distributing medications or vaccines
- PIO participation (coordinate with JIC)
- Handle media at the POD (media requests)



Personnel working in the JIC should have an understanding of SNS operations to better interact with field staff in the PODs and create useful messages for the public

Planners should consider providing basic pre-event or just-in-time training on SNS operations for the JIC staff



Developing a PIC Plan

- The written PIC plan should integrate into the jurisdiction's overall all-hazards risk communications efforts
- The PIC plan should outline the public information process and establish the **messages, methods, and materials** needed in an MCM response. The PIC plan should include
 - **Messages** developed in advance;
 - **Methods** of disseminating the messages; and
 - **Materials** to deliver the messages for an MCM campaign
- A well written and well executed PIC plan can reduce public fear



Well-crafted messages are important during an emergency to help gain trust and encourage people to make the best choices regarding their health.

- What is happening?
- What should I do?
- Where do I go?
- Who should go?
- Is it safe to go to a POD?
- How do I get the medicine I need?
- How long will I have to take the meds?
- Is there enough medicine?
- Can my children take the medicine?
- How much does this cost?
- Where can I get more information?
- Will I have to go back to the POD?
- Why am I only getting ten days of medicine instead of 60 days?
- Will I need vaccination?
- Is the medicine safe?

Adhere to your medication regimen.



During an incident or planned event

- Coordinated and timely communication is critical
- Effective and accurate communication can save lives
- Ensure credibility and public trust
- Dispel rumors



THANK YOU

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