



# PHEP Program Overview & Tribal Engagement Opportunities

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Office of Readiness and Response (ORR)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)



# Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Program

- On June 10, 2019, the President signed the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act (PAHPAIA). This renewed our program.
- Capabilities established in 2012, updated in 2019.
- CDC addresses lessons learned from COVID with its Moving Forward effort
- Direct impact on DSLR and the PHEP program
  - New office (Office of Readiness and Response) established
  - DSLR reorganized in 2023
  - New period of performance (PHEP funding) begins in July 2024

# Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Program

Fifteen Public Health Preparedness Capabilities are grouped into six domain areas. These have been the foundational building blocks of PHEP for ten years



## **Community Resilience:**

Preparing for and recovering from emergencies



## **Incident management:**

Coordinating an effective response



## **Information Management:**

Making sure people have information to take action



## **Countermeasures and Mitigation:**

Getting medicines and supplies where they are needed



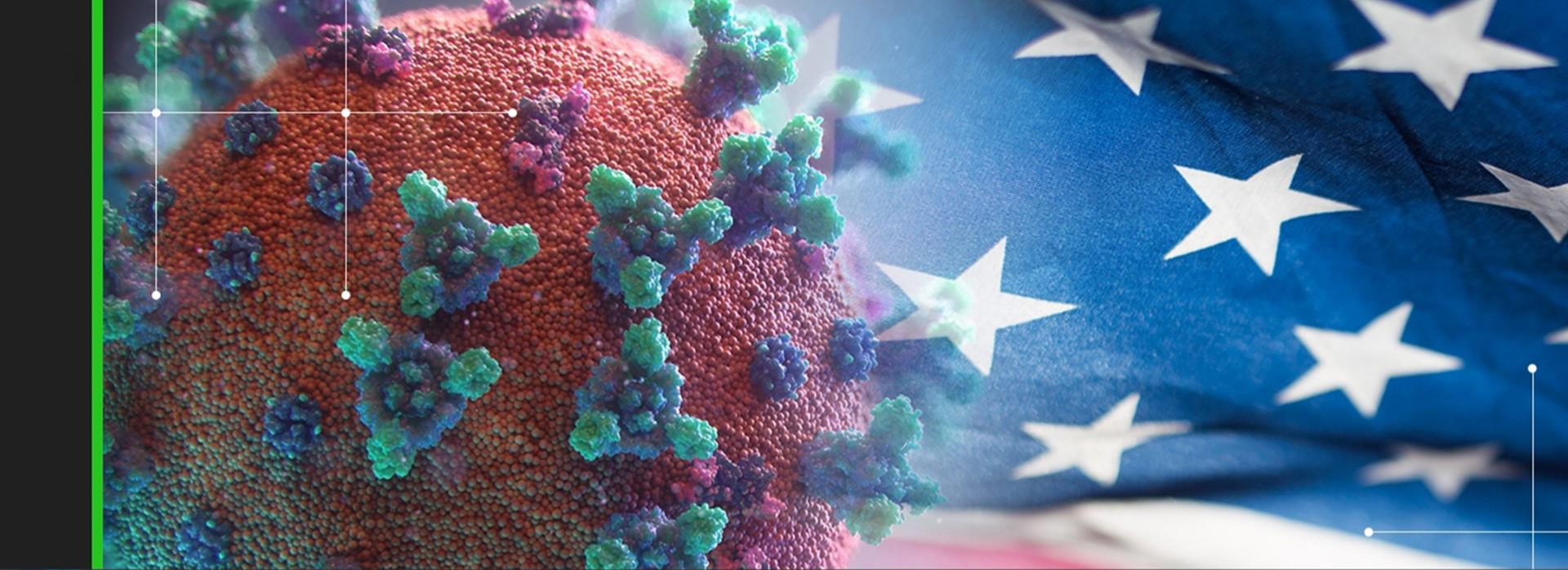
## **Surge Management:**

Expanding medical services to handle large events



## **Biosurveillance:**

Investigating and identifying health threats



**END OF FEDERAL  
COVID EMERGENCY**

# Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

## Office of Readiness and Response

**As part of CDC Moving forward, DSLR reorganized to elevate technical assistance based on the new (as of October 2023) branch structure:**

- **Capacity Building and Technical Assistance Development Branch (CTAB)**
  - Serves as hub for technical assistance development, training resources and communities of practice to support preparedness capabilities and the Response Readiness Framework.
- **Field Assignments Branch (FAB)**
  - Includes DSLR field staff and provides the management, technical, and programmatic support to maximize field staff impact.
- **Grants Management and Fiscal Strategy Branch (GFS)**
  - Project officers and other staff who coordinate efforts across CDC related to Crisis Response or the PHEP NOFO/COAG and monitor and support recipient progress.
- **Jurisdictional Readiness and Response Support Branch (JRR)**
  - LNOs provide consultation and TA to support PHEP and PHCR recipients and partners (excluding fiscal and grants management activities) and participate in regional planning as well as serve as DSLR's primary responders during a response.

# Why DSLR reorganized to focus on response readiness and elevated technical assistance

## DSLRS CUSTOMERS FOR TA include...

PHEP recipients, local and tribal jurisdictions and public health professionals **building emergency preparedness and response readiness across the country**

*"WHO"*

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA) is...

a **dynamic and collaborative process involving the transfer of knowledge, skills, and resources** to build capacity, solve problems, and implement programs efficiently

*"WHAT"*

## QUALITY TA IS MISSION CRITICAL TO DSLR

High quality TA and customer service connects resources, staff expertise, and partnerships with STLT public health professionals where they are, **improving national response readiness**

*"WHY"*

## INTENDED OUTCOMES

Defined **TA roles & responsibilities** for more consistent ownership, collaboration, and customer service

Clearly documented **process** for receiving, collaborating on, and delivering TA

Customer service **norms and best practices** shared across the division

Inform **business requirements for Ready CAMP** to improve tools and TA data-based decision making

# Overview of PHEP Program Priorities

The PHEP Program Priorities serve as the foundation to program development efforts moving forward. 10 work groups are being stood up to own and drive progress forward for each of the 10 Program Priorities.

**Efforts to enhance the program are organized around PHEP Program Priorities.**



**The PHEP Program Priorities play a multi-purpose role. Collectively, the 10 Program Priorities...**

Provide an organizational framework that connects several DSLR efforts (e.g., Next Gen PHEP, ORR) for efficiency and clarity

Support a bold approach that focuses on critical CDC, ORR & DSLR priorities while maintaining alignment to the PHEP Capabilities

Serve as the foundation for informing specific activities to be undertaken within CDC/DSLR, by recipients, local and tribal and other key partners



# Public Health Response Readiness Framework

2024-2028 PHEP Program Priorities - Defines Excellence in Response Operations



# Program Work Group Outputs Overview

Program Work Groups are expected to develop and deliver key outputs and recommendations for each of the primary stakeholder groups.

The three primary areas of focus that help anchor the key outputs needed to fully execute our Program Priorities.

For each output there is a draft or template prepared to jumpstart development and enable success.



## NGO Partners

Outputs will help to inform which partners and through what vehicle (e.g., related CoAgs) DSLR/PHEP should be collaborating with to execute the Program Priority

### Key Outputs

- **Activities:** Updated activities for NGOs that inform DSLR-funded efforts tied to partners' NOFOs / CoAgs
- **Evaluation:** Evaluation criteria to assess NGO progress of updated activities
- **New Partner Recommendations:** As Work Groups explore activities, they identified any additional or new partnerships that would be helpful in executing activities in the future



## STLTs

Outputs will help to inform the key elements and requirements we will update in our 2024 PHEP NOFO and serve as foundation for our refreshed evaluation strategy moving forward

### Key Outputs

- **Activities:** Updated activities our recipients will own, execute, and be incorporated into next NOFO
- **Evaluation:** *Evaluation criteria to assess STLT progress of updated activities and NOFO requirements* that will form the foundation of our overall evaluation strategy for the next Period of Performance (PoP)
- **NOFO Recommendations:** Updated language and requirement recommendations for the 2024 PHEP NOFO to advance the Program Priority area



## CDC / DSLR

Outputs will help to inform DSLR's long-term strategy and how DSLR/CDC will stay accountable to executing and tracking progress of the Program Priority moving forward

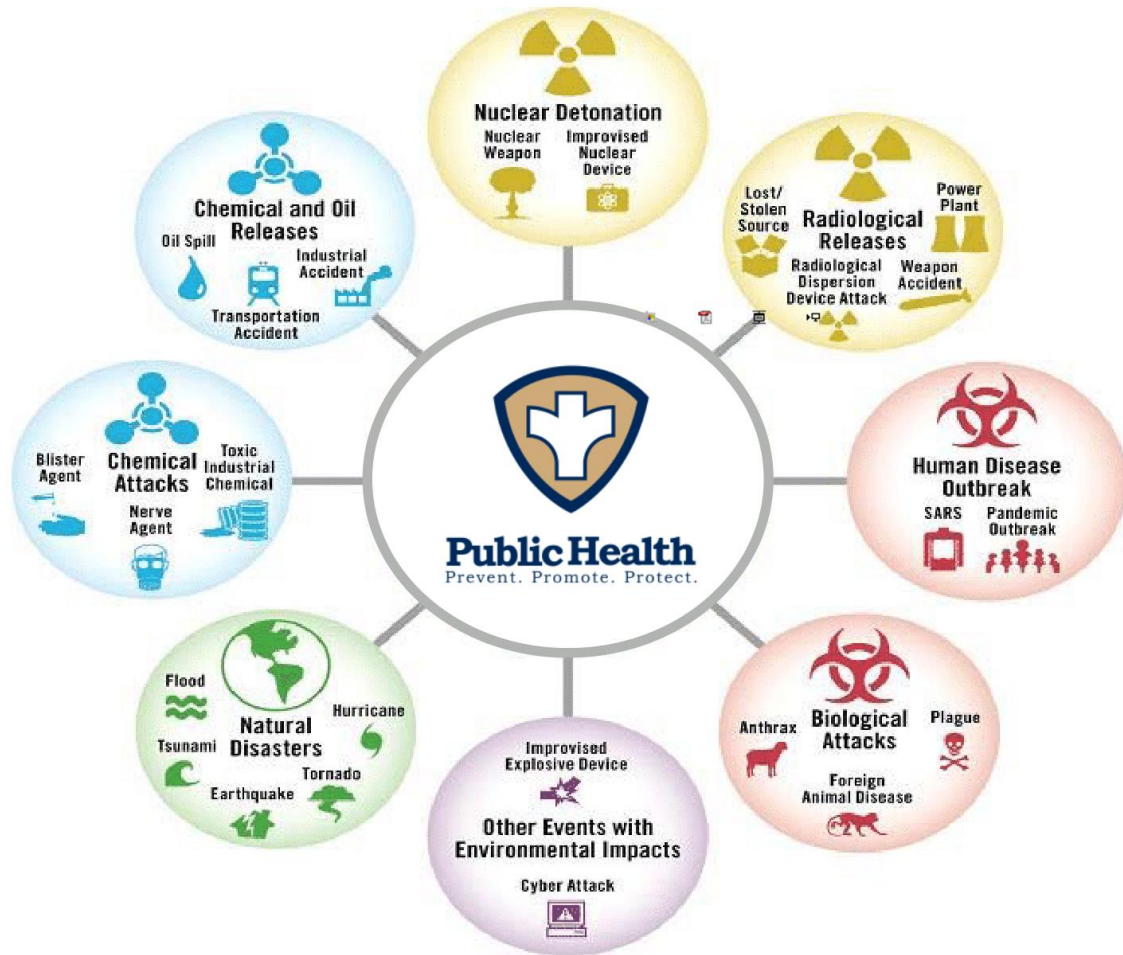
### Key Outputs

- **Activities:** Updated activities that DSLR, CPR, and other CDC CIOs will own and execute to drive progress
- **Evaluation:** Evaluation criteria to track and monitor objective progress of activities
- **Org & Resource Recommendations:** Opportunities to leverage additional resources (such as SCIP funding), as well as if any aspect of the Priority has implications for DSLR's organizational structure

# Risks Requiring an ESF8 Response

Although biological incidents are the most commonly responded to by public health, the risks confronting public health are much broader in scope.

Public health must be prepared for all risks.....



## Why Conduct a Risk and Capabilities assessment?



What do we need to prepare for?



What level of capability do we need to be prepared?



What are our current capabilities?



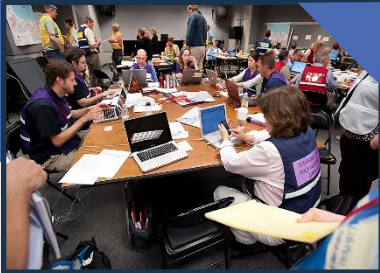
What gaps exist between the capabilities we need and the capabilities we currently have?



How can we address our capability gaps?



# Discussion-based Exercises



## Tabletop

Tabletop exercises are in response to a scenario, intended to generate a dialogue of various issues.

Tabletops can be used to facilitate a conceptual understanding, identify strengths and areas for improvement, and/or achieve changes in perceptions about plans, policies, or procedures.



## Game

Games are a structured form of play guided by clear rules, data, and procedures for its execution.

Games are designed to depict an actual or hypothetical situation to ensure that the participants make decisions and take actions that would be plausible.

Games can be used to reinforce training and stimulate team building.



## Seminar

Seminars orient participants to or provide an overview of authorities, strategies, plans, policies, procedures, protocols, resources, concepts, and ideas.

- Provide a common framework of understanding.
- Provide a good starting point for developing or making major changes to existing plans, policies, or procedures



## Workshop

Workshops are often employed to develop policy, plans, or procedures.

- Increased participant interaction with a focus on achieving or building a product
- Should have clearly defined objectives, products, or goals and focus on a specific issue

# Operation-based Exercises



## Drill

Drills are often employed to validate a **single** operation or function.



## Functional

Functional exercises are designed to test and evaluate **multiple** capabilities and functions while in a realistic, real-time environment; however, **movement of resources is usually simulated**.



## Full-scale (FSE)

Full-scale exercises are the **most complex and resource-intensive** of the exercise types and often involves multiple agencies, jurisdictions/organizations, and **real-time movement of resources**.



# How we can Enhance Collaboration

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**“Communicate,  
Coordinate, Collaborate”**



# Planning : How to engage tribal populations

- Understanding roles of tribal nations and roles, responsibilities and requirements of state governments
- Understanding how local and state governments and tribal nations work together to provide the most effective health security to all citizens
- Understanding the federal government's role and responsibility





# How to Collaborate: States and Tribal Nations

## What can states/localities do?

- Actively encourage tribal participation during preparedness training exercises, planning, resource allocation, etc.
- Invite tribes to join monthly preparedness coalition meetings to gather tribal input
- Have one or more dedicated tribal liaison position(s)/ office/ department
- Ask CDC for assistance in partnership building with tribal nations

## What can tribal nations do?

- Assess strengths and identify public health needs
- Talk about available resources
- Encourage joint training exercises, continuing education opportunities, planning, etc. with states and localities
- Bring realistic and achievable goals for advancing tribal public health preparedness
- Ask CDC for assistance in partnership building with states

# CDC Agency Resources

## Division of State and Local Readiness

- Project officers for the state in which the tribal nation is located are now in the Grants Management and Fiscal Strategy Branch (GFS Branch); or
- Tribal points of contact/subject matter experts (including Greg Smith) in the Capacity Building and Technical Assistance Development Branch (CTAB)

## Center for State, Tribal, Local & Territorial Support (CSTLTS)

- Office of Tribal Affairs and Strategic Alliances

# Thank You!



For more information, contact CDC  
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)  
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

