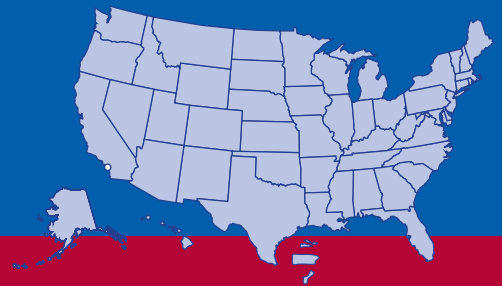


# PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (PHEP) PROGRAM



## LOS ANGELES COUNTY

### PHEP Then

In response to the deadly events of September 11, 2001, and the subsequent anthrax attacks, Congress established a new program to help health departments across the nation prepare for emergencies. Since then CDC's [Public Health Emergency Preparedness \(PHEP\) program](#) has partnered with state, local, and territorial public health departments to prepare for, withstand, and recover from potentially devastating public health emergencies.

Every year since, the PHEP program has provided vital resources to ensure communities can effectively respond to infectious disease outbreaks, natural disasters, and chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear events.

### PHEP Now

In 2018, PHEP provided \$620 million across public health departments to improve response readiness. Funds are also used to support epidemiologists (disease detectives), lab staff, planners, and other preparedness staff on the ground.

In the future, CDC will continue supporting PHEP recipients by sharing technical expertise, best practices, and lessons learned, along with tools and resources to identify and address gaps.

### Learn More

For more information about the PHEP Program, visit [www.cdc.gov/cpr/map.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/cpr/map.htm).

## AT A GLANCE

### In Los Angeles County

- ▶ 10.2 million residents
- ▶ - reside in Cities Readiness Initiative metropolitan statistical areas (CRI MSA). A federally funded program, CRI helps cities effectively respond to large-scale public health emergencies requiring life-saving medications and medical supplies.
- ▶ 3 local public health departments

### Frequent Public Health Emergencies

- ▶ Environmental Contamination
- ▶ Extreme Weather (heat, rain, wind)
- ▶ Disease Outbreak

### Key Emergency Operations Center Activations

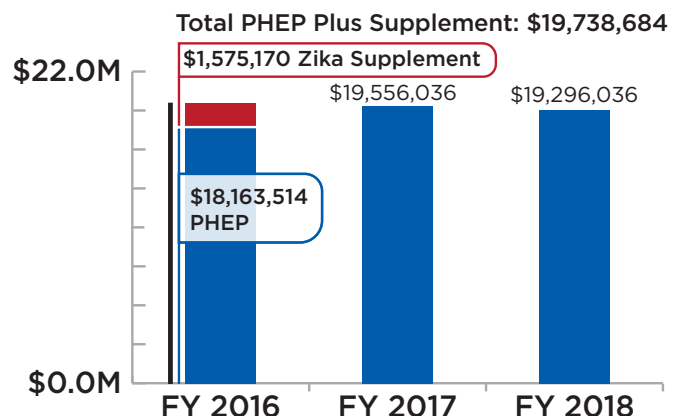
- ▶ 2016: Aliso Canyon Methane Leak & Fruitland Fire - Environmental Contamination
- ▶ 2017: Hepatitis A Outbreak

PHEP funds programs and activities that build and strengthen the nation's preparedness for public health emergencies.

### Preparedness and Response Funding Snapshot

**FY 2018 PHEP \$19,296,036**

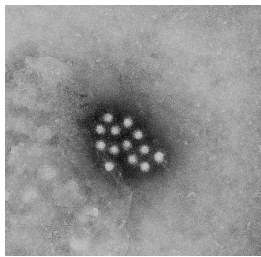
Base Plus Population \$16,072,996  
Cities Readiness Initiative \$3,223,040  
Level 1 Chemical Lab \$—



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Center for Preparedness and Response

# LOS ANGELES COUNTY

## PHEP IN ACTION—PHEP ENSURES LOS ANGELES COUNTY IS READY TO RESPOND TO HEPATITIS A OUTBREAK



Hepatitis A virus cluster

In Los Angeles County, the PHEP program provides coordination, planning, and training for public health staff so they can monitor infectious disease outbreaks and respond quickly to minimize adverse health impacts. In September 2017, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health declared a local outbreak of hepatitis A among residents who were homeless or used illicit drugs. Thanks to preparation through PHEP, they quickly organized briefings and webinars to coordinate response activities with local partners like elected officials, homeless services providers, and law enforcement agencies. They also, deployed response teams to areas with identified cases and provided more than 35,000 doses of vaccine, resulting in only 18 cases and no deaths.

CDC identified 15 public health preparedness capabilities critical to public health preparedness.

### 2018 LOS ANGELES COUNTY TOP PHEP CAPABILITY INVESTMENTS

1. Community Preparedness
2. Public Health Surveillance & Epidemiologic Investigation
3. Public Health Laboratory Testing
4. Information Sharing
5. Emergency Operations Coordination

For a complete list of all 15 public health preparedness capabilities, visit <https://www.cdc.gov/cpr/readiness/capabilities.htm>.

**Medical Countermeasure Readiness: Ensuring that medicine and supplies get to those who need them most during an emergency.**

#### KEY STRENGTH

Identification and mapping of at-risk populations for preparedness planning

#### KEY CHALLENGE

Lack of obtaining Memorandums of Understanding with transportation companies

States, territories, and localities are required to develop emergency plans covering children, pregnant women, and other vulnerable populations.

| Population   | 2017 |
|--|------|
| Households included children   | –    |
| Respondents who know they are pregnant   | –    |
| Respondents 65 or older  | –    |
| Respondents who reported having diabetes   | –    |
| Respondents who reported a condition that limits activities                              | –    |
| Respondents who reported a health problem that required the use of specialized equipment | –    |

PHEP funds support staff who have expertise in many different areas.

| PHEP-Funded Staff    | 2017 |
|----------------------|------|
| CDC Field Staff      | 1    |
| Educators            | 6    |
| Epidemiologists      | 6    |
| Health Professionals | 13   |
| Laboratorians        | 8    |
| Other Staff          | 66   |

# LOS ANGELES COUNTY

## PHEP PROGRAM—KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURE RESULTS

In an emergency, it is critical that staff can meet quickly to plan for, lead, and manage a public health response. Public health staff serve as Incident Commanders, Public Information Officers, Planning Section Chiefs, Operations Section Chiefs, and other response roles.

| Emergency Operations Coordination  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|------|------|------|
| Number of minutes for public health staff with incident management lead roles to report for immediate duty | 20   | 48   | 60   |

Timely and effective communication between lab and epidemiologic staff can reduce death and injuries in a public health emergency.

| Public Health Laboratory Testing   | 2017   |
|--|--|
| Results of communication drills between laboratory and epidemiological staff completed within 45 minutes | Drill 1: Completed drill in time<br>Drill 2: Completed drill in time |

Laboratory Response Network biological (LRN-B) and PulseNet labs rapidly identify and notify CDC of potential biological health threats to minimize disease outbreaks. CDC manages the LRN-B, a group of public health labs with testing capabilities to detect and confirm biological health threats. CDC also manages PulseNet, a national network of labs that analyzes and connects foodborne illness cases together to identify outbreak sources.

Current number of LRN-B public health labs: 1

| Public Health Laboratory Testing: LRN-B  | 2015                  | 2016                  | 2017                  |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Proportion of LRN-B proficiency tests passed   | 2/2                   | 1/2                   | 2/2                   |
| Public Health Laboratory Testing: PulseNet   | 2015                  | 2016                  | 2017                  |
| Percentage of <i>E. coli</i> -positive tests analyzed and uploaded into PulseNet national database within four working days  | 100%<br>(target: 90%) | 100%<br>(target: 90%) | 95%<br>(target: 90%)  |
| Percentage of <i>Listeria</i> -positive tests analyzed and uploaded into PulseNet national database within four working days | 91%<br>(target: 90%)  | 95%<br>(target: 90%)  | 100%<br>(target: 90%) |

LRN chemical (LRN-C) labs rapidly identify exposures to toxic chemicals, aid diagnoses, and minimize further human exposures. CDC manages the LRN-C, a group of labs with testing capabilities to detect and confirm chemical health threats. LRN-C labs are designated as Level 1, 2, or 3, with Level 1 labs demonstrating the most advanced capabilities.

Current number and level of LRN-C Labs: 1 (Level 2)

| Public Health Laboratory Testing: LRN-C   | 2015   | 2016   | 2017   |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Proportion of core chemical agent detection methods demonstrated by Level 1 or Level 2 labs   | 9/9    | 9/9    | 9/9    |
| Number of additional chemical agent detection methods demonstrated by Level 1 or Level 2 labs | 1      | 1      | 1      |
| Result of LRN exercise to collect, package, and ship samples                                  | Passed | Passed | Passed |



For more information on  
CDC's Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program, visit  
[www.cdc.gov/cpr/map.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/cpr/map.htm)