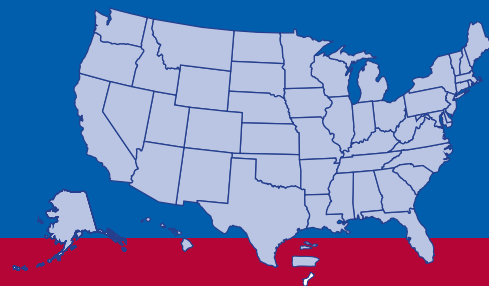


PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (PHEP) PROGRAM



GUAM

15 Years of PHEP

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. It is now 15 years since CDC initiated the [Public Health Emergency Preparedness \(PHEP\) program](#).

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 2017, PHEP provided \$612 million across public health departments to improve response readiness. About 40% of funds went to support epidemiologists (disease detectives), lab staff, planners, and other preparedness staff on the ground.

In the future, CDC will continue to support PHEP awardees 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/phpr/map.htm.

AT A GLANCE

In Guam

- ▶ 159,358 residents

Emergency Operations Center Activations

- ▶ 2015: Typhoon Dolphin, Tropical Storms Bavi & Chan-hom
- ▶ 2016: Festival of the Pacific Arts

Frequent Public Health Emergencies

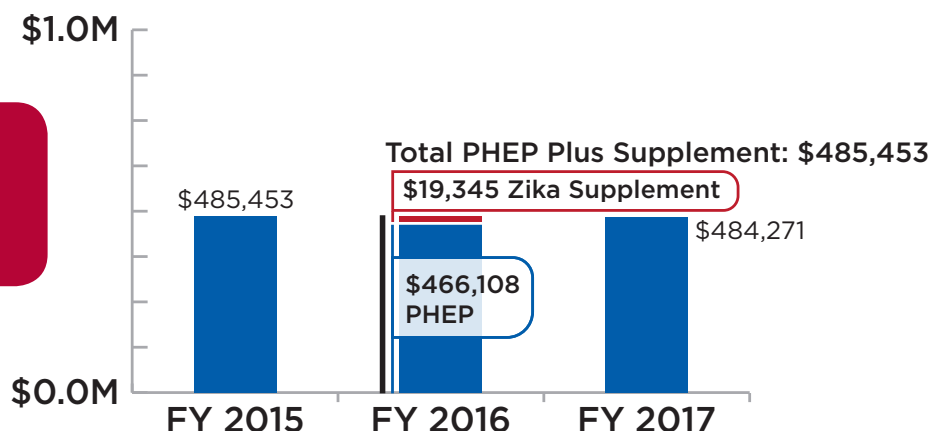
- ▶ Fire
- ▶ Flooding
- ▶ Tropical Storms/Typhoons

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

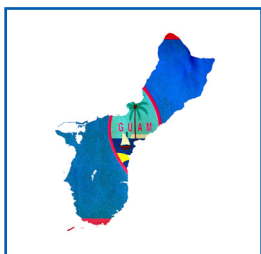
Preparedness and Response Funding Snapshot

FY 2017 PHEP - \$484,271

Base Plus Population - \$484,271
Cities Readiness Initiative - \$-
Level 1 Chemical Lab - \$-



PHEP IN ACTION – PREPARING FOR A POTENTIAL NUCLEAR STRIKE



Due to public health and safety threats in Guam because of its proximity to North Korea, Guam has consulted with CDC and is using PHEP funds to develop a specific community preparedness and response plan for radiation/nuclear threats. The Department of Public Health & Social Services on Guam (DPHSS) currently follows Guam Homeland Security's (GHS) Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) if there is a catastrophic event. DPHSS is also working with GHS, the Guam Army National Guard, and other partners, to assess the island's public health emergency response capabilities and coordinate existing resources and protocols.

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

TOP PHEP CAPABILITY INVESTMENTS

1. Public Health Laboratory Testing
2. Emergency Operations Coordination
3. Community Preparedness
4. Community Recovery
5. Medical Countermeasure Dispensing
6. Medical Materiel Management & Distribution

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

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

KEY STRENGTH	KEY CHALLENGE
Well-defined Emergency Operations Center plans	Lack of security plans for points of dispensing

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

PHEP-Funded Staff

CDC Field Staff	2
Educators	1
Epidemiologists	–
Health Professionals	–
Laboratorians	1
Other Staff	4

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	2014	2015	2016
Conducted call-down drills to document the ability to contact responders to activate the emergency operations center	Yes	Yes	Yes



For more information on CDC's Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program, visit

www.cdc.gov/phpr/map.htm