

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Division of Strategic National Stockpile

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/Stockpile>

CDC Public Health Emergency Response Guide for State, Local, and Tribal Public Health Directors

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/planning/responseguide.asp>

CDC Cooperative Agreement Guidance for Public Health Emergency Preparedness

<http://emergency.cdc.gov/cotper/coopagreement/>

CDC Public Health Law Program mutual aid agreement resources

<http://www2a.cdc.gov/phlp/mutualaid>

National Association of County and City Health Officials – Template to help tribes participate in preparedness planning efforts.

<http://www.naccho.org/toolbox/tool.cfm?id=347>

The Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act

http://help.senate.gov/S3678_summary.pdf

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

<http://www.fema.gov/about/stafact.shtm>

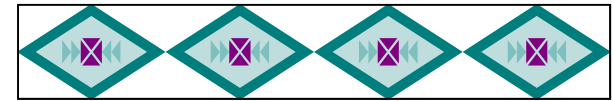
National Response Framework tribal relations support annex

<http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-support-tribal.pdf>

For more information about preparing to receive the SNS during a public health emergency , please contact your state's SNS coordinator.

Send requests for SNS guidance documents to the following email: SNS_PPB@cdc.gov.

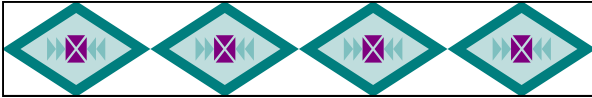
Photos courtesy of the Division of Strategic National Stockpile and Phoenix Indian Health Service.



Preparing Tribal Nations to Receive Strategic National Stockpile Assets



A Resource Guide for American Indian and Alaska Native Government Leaders



THE STRATEGIC NATIONAL STOCKPILE

Managed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) is a large stock of medicines and supplies designed to support public health agencies during a public health emergency.

The decision to deploy SNS assets is a joint effort among state, local, territorial, tribal and federal officials that begins when the health of a community is threatened.

DESIGNED FOR A FLEXIBLE RESPONSE

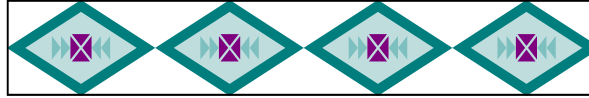
If the nature of the public health emergency is known, CDC will send the specific medicine

needed to help the community with the threat. These supplies from the SNS are expected to begin arriving within 24 to 36 hours, after a federal decision has been made to deliver assets.



The CDC will deliver critical medical assets to the site of a national emergency.

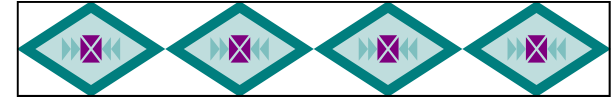
If the nature of the public health emergency is not known, a variety of medicines and supplies will be sent in the form of a 12-hour Push Package – which can be delivered anywhere in the United States within 12 hours of the federal decision to do so.



PLANNING FOR THE SNS

American Indian / Alaska Native (AI/AN) governments and communities should work with their state and local partners and the Indian Health Service (IHS) to plan how to request, receive, and give out supplies from the SNS during a public health emergency. CDC encourages tribal leadership to:

- Designate a lead tribal liaison with the authority to speak on behalf of the tribe to help coordinate inter-agency responses and negotiate agreements with other state and local partners
 - Identify roles and responsibilities for people involved in emergency planning and response
 - Develop plans, procedures, and guidelines consistent with neighboring community agencies
 - Define what public health resources exist in the community and determine what support will be needed from sources outside the community
 - Identify at-risk or vulnerable community members who may have special needs during a public health emergency
 - Create mutual aid agreements that help with the exchange of resources and information between agencies during emergencies
 - Exercise an SNS response plan
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THE NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

Federal agencies operate under the U.S. National Response Framework (NRF). The NRF guides the activities of federal, state, local, territorial and tribal governments and private agencies in responding to public health emergencies, including the delivery of SNS assets.

The NRF recognizes tribal sovereignty, tribal public health authority, and the responsibilities of tribal leaders. It also recognizes that tribal leaders may choose to seek help from states, or the federal government. When authorized by a tribal government, a designated tribal leader or lead tribal liaison may:

- Coordinate tribal resources needed to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents of all types
- Amend or suspend certain tribal laws or ordinances associated with emergency response
- Negotiate mutual aid and assistance agreements with other state, local, territorial and tribal jurisdictions
- Request federal assistance under the Stafford Act through the governor of the state when it becomes clear that the tribe's capabilities will be insufficient
- Although a governor must request a presidential disaster declaration on behalf of a tribe under the Stafford Act, federal agencies may work directly with tribes within existing authorities and resources