



Learning Objectives

1. Identify at least 2 areas in which to improve public health and healthcare preparedness response capacity in your organization.
2. Describe 2 or more methods to advance health equity, social justice policies, and practices that can be instituted to improve resilience within communities, including COVID-19.
3. Identify at least 3 key resources that will reinforce roles in planning, responding, and recovering from public health emergencies, including COVID-19.
4. Identify 2 opportunities to engage with national stakeholders on Federal guidance and policy issues that will impact state and local preparedness.
5. Describe the importance of inter-professional collaboration between public health, healthcare, and emergency management in all phases of the disaster life cycle.

Conference Track Descriptions

Track 1: Building and Sustaining Resilient Communities. The Preparedness Summit aims to improve community health resilience—a community’s ability to use its assets to strengthen public health and healthcare systems and to improve the community’s physical, behavioral, and social health in order to withstand, adapt to, and recover from adversity. This track focuses on encouraging social connectedness, enhancing coordination of health and human services through partnerships, and building a culture of resilience.

Track 2: Enhancing Use of Medical Countermeasures and Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions. Countermeasures are used to protect communities from and limit the adverse health impacts of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and other incidents. This track aims to make available a range of medical countermeasures and non-pharmaceutical interventions to protect health during incidents; expand non-federal stakeholder involvement in the Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise (PHEMCE) process; focus research and translation of findings on non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs); and improve distribution and dispensing of medical countermeasures.

Track 3: Ensuring Situational Awareness to Support Decision-Making. Active and timely situational awareness provides the foundation for decisions and actions that may result in better resource utilization, successful prevention and mitigation of emerging threats, and improved health security for the nation. This track focuses on improving data-sharing, using innovative systems and tools for health situational awareness (HSA), improving operational capabilities to meet the full range of HSA needs across stakeholders, developing a collaborative oversight body for HSA, and addressing technological and policy barriers to HSA.



Track 4: Enhancing Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Management Systems. The integration of public health, healthcare, and emergency management systems means that they are able to work together effectively and efficiently routinely, mutually supporting one another so that they can seamlessly scale up to handle increased requirements or demands during the mitigation, response, and recovery phases of an incident. This track seeks to strengthen healthcare coalitions and regional planning alliances, build on and improve routine services and systems, ensure that the integrated systems can scale to meet the access and functional needs of at-risk individuals, strengthen health security workforce education, increase the number of trained workers and volunteers, and effectively manage and use that workforce.

Track 5: Strengthening Global Health Security. Global health security refers to preparedness for, response to, and recovery from incidents that adversely affect health and that also could pose a risk to security, destabilize economies, disrupt social cohesion, and affect the critical business of government. This track seeks to improve global health security by supporting the implementation of the World Health Organization (WHO) International Health Regulations.