

Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)

SNS: What it Means to You



CDC's Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) has large quantities of medicine and medical supplies to protect the American public if there is a public health emergency (terrorist attack, flu outbreak, earthquake) severe enough to cause local supplies to run out. Once Federal and local authorities agree that the SNS is needed, medicines will be delivered to any state in the U.S. within 12 hours. Each state has plans to receive and distribute SNS medicine and medical supplies to local communities as quickly as possible.

What should you know about the medicines in the SNS?

- The medicine in the SNS is FREE for everyone.
- The SNS has stockpiled enough medicine to protect people in several large cities at the same time.
- Federal, state and local community planners are working together to ensure that the SNS medicines will be delivered to the affected area to protect you and your family if there is a terrorist attack.



How will you get your medicine if the SNS is delivered to your area?

- Local communities are prepared to receive SNS medicine and medical supplies from the state to provide to everyone in the community who needs them.
- Find out about how to get medicine to protect you and your family by watching TV, listening to the radio, reading the newspaper, checking the community Web site on the Internet or learning from trusted community leaders.

Helping State and Local Jurisdictions Prepare for a National Emergency

An act of terrorism (or a large scale natural disaster) targeting the U.S. civilian population will require rapid access to large quantities of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies. Such quantities may not be readily available unless special stockpiles are created. No one can anticipate exactly where a terrorist will strike and few state or local governments have the

resources to create sufficient stockpiles on their own. Therefore, a national stockpile has been created as a resource for all.

In 1999 Congress charged the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) with the establishment of the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile (NPS). The mission was to provide a re-supply of large quantities of essential medical materiel to states and communities during an emergency within twelve hours of the federal decision to deploy.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 tasked the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with defining the goals and performance requirements of the SNS Program, as well as managing the actual deployment of assets. Effective on 1 March 2003, the NPS became the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Program managed jointly by DHS and HHS. With the signing of the BioShield legislation, the SNS Program was returned to HHS for oversight and guidance. The SNS Program works with governmental and non-governmental partners to upgrade the nation's public health capacity to respond to a national emergency. Critical to the success of this initiative is ensuring capacity is developed at federal, state, and local levels to receive, stage, and dispense SNS assets.

A National Repository of Life-Saving Pharmaceuticals and Medical Materiel

The SNS is a national repository of antibiotics, chemical antidotes, antitoxins, life-support medications, IV administration, airway maintenance supplies, and medical/surgical items. The SNS is designed to supplement and re-supply state and local public health agencies in the event of a national emergency anywhere and at anytime within the U.S. or its territories.



The SNS is organized for flexible response. The first line of support lies within the immediate response 12-hour Push Packages. These are caches of pharmaceuticals, antidotes, and medical supplies designed to provide rapid delivery of a broad spectrum of assets for an ill defined threat in the early hours of an event. These Push Packages are positioned in strategically located, secure warehouses ready for immediate deployment to a designated site within 12 hours of the federal decision to deploy SNS assets.

If the incident requires additional pharmaceuticals and/or medical supplies, follow-on vendor managed inventory (VMI) supplies will be shipped to arrive within 24 to 36 hours. If the agent is well defined, VMI can be tailored to provide pharmaceuticals, supplies and/or products specific to the suspected or confirmed agent(s). In this case, the VMI could act as the first option for immediate response from the SNS Program.



Determining and Maintaining SNS Assets

To determine and review the composition of the SNS Program assets, HHS and CDC consider many factors, such as current biological and/or chemical threats, the availability of medical materiel, and the ease of dissemination of pharmaceuticals. One of the most significant factors in determining SNS composition, however, is the medical vulnerability of the U.S. civilian population.

The SNS Program ensures that the medical materiel stock is rotated and kept within potency shelf-life limits. This involves quarterly quality assurance/quality control checks (QA/QC's) on all 12-hour Push Packages, annual 100% inventory of all 12-hour Push Package items, and inspections of environmental conditions, security, and overall package maintenance.

Supplementing State and Local Resources

During a national emergency, state, local, and private stocks of medical materiel will be depleted quickly. State and local first responders and health officials can use the SNS to bolster their response to a national emergency, with a 12-hour Push Package, VMI, or a combination of both, depending on the situation. The SNS is not a first response tool.



Rapid Coordination & Transport

The SNS Program is committed to have 12-hour Push Packages delivered anywhere in the U.S. or its territories within 12 hours of a federal decision to deploy. The 12-hour Push Packages have been configured to be immediately loaded onto either trucks or commercial cargo aircraft for the most rapid transportation. Concurrent to SNS transport, the SNS Program will deploy its Technical Advisory Response Unit (TARU). The TARU staff will coordinate with state and local officials so that the SNS assets can be efficiently received and distributed upon arrival at the site.

Transfer of SNS Assets to State and/or Local Authorities

HHS will transfer authority for the SNS materiel to the state and local authorities once it arrives at the designated receiving and storage site. State and local authorities will then begin the breakdown of the 12-hour Push Package for distribution. SNS TARU members will remain on site in order to assist and advise state and local officials in putting the SNS assets to prompt and effective use.



When and How is the SNS Deployed?

The decision to deploy SNS assets may be based on evidence showing the overt release of an agent that might adversely affect public health. It is more likely, however, that subtle indicators, such as unusual morbidity and/or mortality identified through the nation's disease outbreak surveillance and epidemiology network, will alert health officials to the possibility (and confirmation) of a biological or chemical incident or a national emergency. To receive SNS assets, the affected state's governor's office will directly request the deployment of the SNS assets from CDC or HHS. HHS, CDC, and other federal officials will evaluate the situation and determine a prompt course of action.

Training and Education

The SNS Program is part of a nationwide preparedness training and education program for state and local health care providers, first responders, and governments (to include federal officials, governors' offices, state and local health departments, and emergency management agencies). This training not only explains the SNS Program's mission and operations, it alerts state and local emergency response officials to the important issues they must plan for in order to receive, secure, and distribute SNS assets.

To conduct this outreach and training, CDC and SNS Program staff are currently working with HHS, Regional Emergency Response Coordinators at all of the U.S. Public Health Service regional offices, state and local health departments, state emergency management offices, the Metropolitan Medical Response System cities, the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the Department of Defense.

Archived Webcasts

- Mass Antibiotic Dispensing: Engaging At-risk Populations (October 16, 2008) — assistance for state and local public health planners in defining, locating, and reaching at-risk populations during a mass antibiotic dispensing campaign.
- Mass Antibiotic Dispensing: Collecting POD Exercise Data (April 6, 2006) — collecting time-study data during POD exercises.
- Mass Antibiotic Dispensing: Taking Care of Business (December 6, 2007) — partnership between public health and private businesses and the mutual benefits that emerge in mass antibiotic planning.
- Mass Antibiotic Dispensing: Taking the Guesswork out of POD Design (June 21, 2007) — ways in which computer simulation and modeling software can assist planners in designing the most efficient points of dispensing.
- Hospitals, Treatment Centers, and Public Health: Partners in Emergency Planning and Response (April 26, 2007) — focuses on many of the issues facing both public health planners and their local treatment center partners, including the asset request process,

apportionment considerations, and training for treatment center managers and employees.

- **Cities Readiness Initiative: A National Priority (October 19, 2006)** — an overview of the Cities Readiness Initiative.
- **Mass Antibiotic Dispensing: Alternate Methods (August 3, 2006)** — several alternate methods of dispensing, to the traditional points of dispensing model, that planners can consider as they develop their comprehensive dispensing plans.
- **Mass Antibiotic Dispensing: Using Public Information to Enhance POD Flow (December 1, 2005)** — highlights the importance of public information and patient education as it relates to throughput at the points of dispensing.
- **Mass Antibiotic Dispensing: Streamlining POD Design & Operations (April 14, 2005)** — methods of setting up & operating Points of Dispensing (PODs) to achieve maximum effectiveness.
- **Mass Antibiotic Dispensing: Managing Volunteer Staffing (December 2, 2004)** — essential elements of an effective volunteer program.
- **Mass Antibiotic Dispensing: A Primer (June 24, 2004)** — an overview of the critical aspects of a mass dispensing operation.

Related Information

- MedicalCountermeasures.gov provides a central source of information on initiatives from the Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise regarding research, development, and acquisition of medical countermeasures for public health emergencies, both naturally occurring and intentional.