

Jurisdictional Preparedness: Important Impacts

In NYC, federal preparedness programs fund over 150 personnel who protect over 8 million people. NYC is the largest, most densely populated city in the U.S. and is an international hub for business, media, and tourism. Consequently, NYC historically faces risks of both intentional and naturally occurring hazards, especially compared with other jurisdictions. A biological attack or large-scale infectious disease outbreak in NYC would significantly impact the health, security, economy, and stability of the rest of the country and would have major international implications.

Center for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Program — \$20.5 million per year

- Funds over 60% of the public health preparedness workforce
- Employs 130 local personnel

Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response's (ASPR) Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) — \$7.5 million per year

- Over 70% of funding goes to local health care facilities to prepare for public health emergencies
- Employs 20 local personnel

The \$28 million in federal funding for these two crucial programs builds capacity to save lives when disaster strikes.

NYC by the Numbers		
Residents (2024)	8.4 million	
Visitors (2024)	64 million	
Daily commuters (2023)	3.6 million (subway) 1.4 million (bus)	
Population density	27,300 people per square mile	
Percent of adult and child populations living below the poverty level (2022)	23% (adult), 25% (children)	

Public health workers **prepare and plan** so the city can **rapidly respond to emergencies**.

CDC's Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program

For more than 20 years, the PHEP program **has provided funding to build and sustain critical infrastructure that protects New Yorkers**, including:

- **Electronic surveillance systems and trained disease detectives** that quickly detect disease outbreaks, identify individuals for treatment, and prevent the spread of diseases.
- **Public health laboratory supplies, equipment, and experienced laboratorians** who use diagnostic tools to rapidly identify diseases, from influenza, tuberculosis, and measles, to emerging infectious diseases such as avian influenza (H5N1) and Ebola.
- **Medical countermeasure storage, dispensing capacity, and expertise** that made it possible to rapidly vaccinate over 100,000 New Yorkers during the 2022-2023 mpox outbreak and over 5.2 million New Yorkers during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Public communications** that provide critical information and guidance to New Yorkers to help them navigate health threats.

- **Building strong relationships with local community members and organizations** to enhance the capacity of communities to make emergency plans and share resources so they recover faster and stronger.
- **Emergency managers** who develop emergency plans, train the workforce on how to respond, and are the glue that connects this infrastructure together for an effective and efficient response.

ASPR's Hospital Preparedness Program

The HPP is the only source of federal funding to prepare health care systems for emergencies. This program has greatly enhanced the capacity of NYC's complex local health care system to prepare for and respond to large-scale public health emergencies.

HPP support allows the city to:

- Build and maintain a coalition of health care partners, including hundreds of health facilities and over 1,400 pharmacies to share information and coordinate response activities.
- Create response plans and resolve gaps in preparedness for threats, from mass casualty incidents such as train derailments to infectious disease outbreaks such as Ebola.
- Conduct [joint exercises](#) to prepare hospitals to operate effectively during a "surge" (when hospitals receive patients beyond their capacity all at one time).
- Build information systems that share data on available beds and resources between health care facilities to effectively provide assistance to facilities that need it during emergencies.
- Maintain strong relationships between public health and health care partners so the city can work more efficiently and effectively together during emergencies to [protect vulnerable patients](#).

NYC Health Care by the Numbers*	
Health networks:	Adult care facilities: 84
▪ Total networks: 8	Nursing homes: 167
▪ Total hospitals: 43	Home care agencies: 947
Independent hospitals: 12	Dialysis facilities: 153
Total hospital capacity:	Hospice and palliative care facilities: 26
▪ 19 trauma centers, 12 of which are Level 1	Urgent care centers: 192
▪ Over 15,000 acute care beds	Independent and chain pharmacies: 1,483
▪ Over 2,000 intensive care unit (ICU) beds	
▪ Over 1,000 pediatric beds	

* As of 2023-2024 Budget Period 5.

Together, the PHEP program and the HPP have supported NYC's response to many emergencies, including:

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| (2024) Measles outbreak | (2015) Legionnaires' disease |
| (2022-2023) Mpox outbreak | (2015) East Village building explosion |
| (2022) Heat wave | (2015) Snowstorm Juno |
| (2021) Hurricane Ida | (2014) Ebola |
| (2020-2023) COVID-19 pandemic | (2014) Measles and mumps |
| (2019) Queens sewage pipe collapse | (2013) Ricin letters |
| (2018-2019) Measles outbreak | (2013) Hepatitis A in Manhattan (market/restaurant) |
| (2018) Hurricane Maria Support (Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands) | (2013) Hepatitis A in the Bronx (restaurant) |
| (2016-2017) Zika virus | (2012) Superstorm Sandy |
| (2016) H7N2 virus (animal shelter outbreak) | (2011) Hurricane Irene |