

Ready or Not: Protecting the Public's Health from Diseases, Disasters, and Bioterrorism



ALASKA



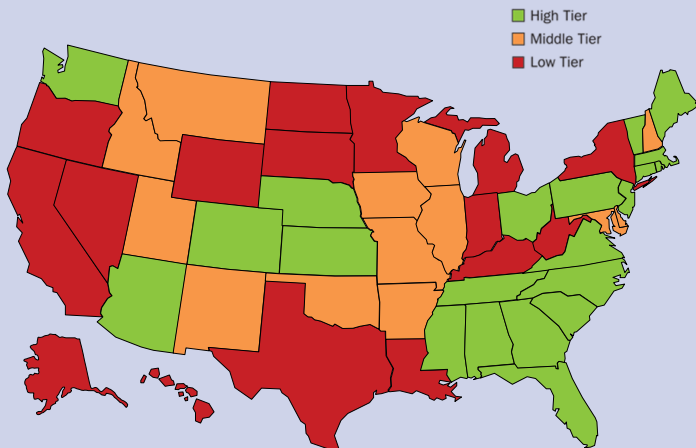
State Performance

Scoring tier, 2023

Low

- ✗ **Nurse Licensure Compact (NLC)**
State participates in NLC, 2023
- ✗ **Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB)**
Accredited by PHAB, 2023
- ✗ **Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP)**
Accredited by EMAP, 2023
- ✓ **Public Health Lab Capacity**
Public health laboratories had a written plan for a six- to eight-week surge in testing capacity, 2023

2023 State Emergency Preparedness Rankings: High, Middle, and Low



Public Health Funding



Funding change, FY 2022-23



Water Security

5.0%

Percent of population who used a community water system in violation of health-based standards, 2022



Paid Time Off

59.5%

Percent of employed population who used paid time off, March 2018-23



Seasonal Flu Vaccination

42.8%

Season flu vaccination rate for people ages 6 months and older, 2022-23



Patient Safety

16.7%

Percentage of hospitals with "A" grade, fall 2023

For the full report, please go to:

<https://www.tfah.org/report-details/ready-or-not-2024/>

Priorities for Congressional Action



Congress should invest in enhancing and modernizing critical public health infrastructure at the federal, state, tribal, local, and territorial levels.



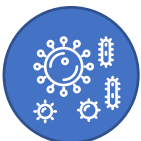
Congress should empower CDC to collect public health data in a timely and coordinated manner to enable faster and more effective detection and response to health emergencies, such as proposed in the Improving DATA in Public Health Act.



Lawmakers should support readiness and response across the country through CDC's Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program.



Congress should provide at least \$1.1 billion per year to support CDC's Immunization Program, which ensures access to safe and effective vaccines and enact a Vaccines for Adults Program for uninsured adults.



Congress should significantly increase investments in public health initiatives to prevent, detect, and contain antimicrobial resistance.



Congress should provide job-protected paid leave to contain the spread of outbreaks and protect health, such as proposed in the FAMILY Act and Healthy Families Act



Congress should provide funding for the entire medical countermeasures enterprise and prioritize distribution and dispensing of products for public health threats.



Congress should help build the readiness of the healthcare delivery system by investing in the Health Care Readiness and Response program at HHS.



Congress should increase investments in programs that identify and mitigate the health impacts of extreme heat, climate change, environmental hazards, and natural disasters.