

## NLC as a Top-Priority Indicator of Public Health Readiness

The series [Ready or Not: Protecting the Public's Health from Diseases, Disasters and Bioterrorism](https://www.tfah.org/report-details/ready-or-not-protecting-the-publics-health-from-diseases-disasters-and-bioterrorism-2019/) (<https://www.tfah.org/report-details/ready-or-not-protecting-the-publics-health-from-diseases-disasters-and-bioterrorism-2019/>), produced by Trust for America's Health (TFAH), has tracked public health emergency preparedness in the United States since 2003. Funded by a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, **the report lists the top priority indicators of state public health preparedness. The first indicator is state membership in NLC.**



<b>INDICATORS</b>	
<b>1 Incident Management:</b> Adoption of the Nurse Licensure Compact.	<b>6 Water Security:</b> Percentage of the population who used a community water system that failed to meet all applicable health-based standards.
<b>2 Cross-Sector Community Collaboration:</b> Percentage of hospitals participating in healthcare coalitions.	<b>7 Workforce Resiliency and Infection Control:</b> Percentage of employed population with paid time off.
<b>3 Institutional Quality:</b> Accreditation by the Public Health Accreditation Board.	<b>8 Countermeasure Utilization:</b> Percentage of people ages 6 months or older who received a seasonal flu vaccination.
<b>4 Institutional Quality:</b> Accreditation by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program.	<b>9 Patient Safety:</b> Percentage of hospitals with a top-quality ranking (Grade A) on the Leapfrog Hospital Safety Grade.
<b>5 Institutional Quality:</b> Size of the state public health budget, compared with the past year.	<b>10 Health Security Surveillance:</b> The public health laboratory has a plan for a six- to eight-week surge in testing capacity.

The section on NLC is on page 15 of the report.

State adoption of NLC is among the report recommendations found on page 34.