NOTICE - SOME ITEMS SUPERSEDED OR OBSOLETE

Schedule Number: N1-442-91-006

Some items in this schedule are either obsolete or have been superseded by new NARA approved records schedules. This information is accurate as of: 1/7/2022

ACTIVE ITEMS

These items, unless subsequently superseded, may be used by the agency to disposition records. It is the responsibility of the user to verify the items are still active.

Item 1 remains active.

SUPERSEDED AND OBSOLETE ITEMS

The remaining items on this schedule may no longer be used to disposition records. They are superseded, obsolete, filing instructions, non-records, or were lined off and not approved at the time of scheduling. References to more recent schedules are provided below as a courtesy. Some items listed here may have been previously annotated on the schedule itself.

One-time disposition. Item 2 accessioned. ARC Identifier: 6883571.

NOTICE - SOME ITEMS SUPERSEDED OR OBSOLETE



		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
REC	QUEST FOR RECORDS DISPOSITION AUTHORITY (See Instructions on reverse)	JOB NO 11-442-91-6				
	SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	DATE RECEIVED 3-14-91				
	L ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE, WASHINGTON, Do y or establishment)	NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY				
Departmen	nt of Health and Human Services					
2 MAĴOR SUBE		In accordance with the provisions of 44 U.S.C. 3303a the disposal request, including amendments, is approved except for items that may be marked "disposition not				
Public He 3 MINOR SUBD	ealth S ervice	approved" or "vare proposed for	withdra	wn" in column sal, the signature o	10 If no records	
	or Disease Control		not required			
	A. Bonnelyck	DATE AI	ARCHI	RCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES		
PHS Reco	eds Officer 301-443	118/92		dee	9	
	OF AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE					
	tify that I am authorized to act for this agency in mat ords proposed for disposal in this Request of4					
	rill not be needed after the retention periods specifi					
	Office, if required under the provisions of Title 8 of					
A GAO con	currence is attached, or is unnecessary					
B DATE	C SIGNATURE OF AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE	D TITLE				
3/11/91	Atrentici Dames, 2	HHS R	ęcords Mana	gene	nt Officer	
7	8 DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	CRIPTION OF ITEM			9 GRS OR SUPERSEDED	10 ACTION TAKEN
ITEM NO	(With Inclusive Dates or Retention Peri			JOB CITATION	(NARS USE ONLY)	
	%winexfinexfxegxamx					
	(See attached)					
	Swine Flu Program					
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		h . \bigcirc				
	Copie Dent to NNA, NCE, NIA 2/24/	4				
	Sur - and a day					

Centers for Disease Control

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) serves as the national focus for developing and applying disease prevention and control, environmental health, and health promotion and health education activities designed to improve the health of the people of the United States.

CDC Swine Flu Program (ca. 1976-1977)

The "Swine Flu Program" was an attempt by public health officials to protect the American population from the possibility of an influenza pandemic. Early in 1976 a strain of influenza was isolated from recruits at the Ft. Dix, N.J. Army training commonly called swine flu because of a similar influenza virus that infects swine, had not been in circulation for many years, that infects swine flu because of a similar influenza virus that infects swine flu because of a similar influenza virus that infects swine flu because of a similar influenza virus that infects swine, had not been in circulation susceptible to infection.

Health officials at the CDC recommended that it was necessary to initiate a massive preventive health program to protect at-risk persons in the United States. The Center for Disease Control quickly established the National Influenza Immunization Program (NIIP), a Federal grant program, to administer the vaccine to the population of the United States.

Before the program ended, more than 36 million persons received the swine flu vaccine. The Swine Flu Program was terminated when a neurologic condition known as Guillain-Barre was associated with the receipt of the vaccine,

Despite the early termination of the Swine Flu program, it is still viewed as a positive example of the ability of public health to rapidly respond to perceived health threats to the Nation. It also represents one of the largest mass inoculation efforts ever completed.

resulting from alleged side-effects from the inoculations. nsed by the Justice Department in the course of litigation litigation concerning the inoculation program. The records were beriod for these records is recommended because of ongoing A 20 year retention side effects caused by the inoculation. qistripntion of the vaccine, and statistical monitoring of the operations regarding the set-up of the Swine Flu Program, These records mainly concern the logistical retention. The second series of records are proposed for a 20 year records. retention and represents the more substantive program related The first series is recommended for "permanent" The records date from 1975 through 1981 and are organized into

A lengthy box/folder listing is available upon request.

Administrative Records-(Boxes 1-113, ca. 1975-1981) -- These 1. records generally relate to routine concerns regarding the distribution and logistics of the vaccination program and various financial data concerning compensation for those individuals who suffered side-effects from inoculations. The material consists of a variety of records including grant reports, correspondence, reference material, constituent correspondence, vaccine distribution reports and routine material relating to grant selection. These records are expected to remain useful to CDC for some time as litigation over swine flu inoculations continues in U.S. courts.

Disposition: Transfer immediately to the Atlanta Federal Records Center. Destroy when 20 years old (1/2002).

Volume- 113 Cubic Feet Closed Series

Swine Flu Immunization Program Records-(Boxes 1-46, ca. 2. 1975-1981) -- These records relate to the planning and administration of the CDC Swine Flu Immunization Program and contain documentation of decisions made in implementing the program. Also included is various documentation created by CDC programs. Included in the records are record copies of publications, films, posters and audio tapes of radio and television spots produced to promote the program. Administrative records include files from the Office of the Director, CDC, records of the Director of the Bureau of State Services (BSS), Director of the Division of Immunization, BSS, and correspondence between various CDC and PHS officials and members of the Ford and Carter administrations. These records are expected to remain useful to CDC for some time as litigation over swine flu inoculations continues in U.S. courts.

Disposition: PERMANENT--Transfer immediately to the Atlanta Frederical Resord Center. Transfer to the National when 20 years old (1/2002).

Volume- 46 Cubic Feet Closed Series

Jimmy Harrison, CDC 12/0 concurred telephonocyly.

See 11/21/91

Memo.