



**T R A C I E**  
HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS  
INFORMATION GATEWAY

**Learning More About the 2017-2022 Health Care  
Preparedness and Response Capabilities**

January 11, 2017

# Welcome

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# Webinar Topics

- Background and intent of capabilities
- Evolution of capabilities
- Overview of each capability and what they mean to you
- Challenges and next steps

# Introducing the 2017 Health Care Preparedness Capabilities

ASPR developed the *2017-2022 Health Care Preparedness and Response Capabilities* guidance to describe what the health care delivery system, including HCCs, hospitals, and emergency medical services (EMS), have to do to effectively prepare for and respond to emergencies that impact the public's health.

# Capability 1- Foundation for Health Care and Medical Readiness

The community's health care organizations and other stakeholders—coordinated through a sustainable HCC—have strong relationships, identify hazards and risks, and prioritize and address gaps through planning, training, exercising, and managing resources.

# Capability 1- Foundation for Health Care and Medical Readiness

1. Establish and Operationalize
2. Identify Risk and Needs
3. Develop a Preparedness Plan
4. Train and Prepare Workforce
5. Ensure Sustainability

# Capability 2- Health Care and Medical Response Coordination

Health care organizations, the HCC, their jurisdiction(s), and the ESF-8 lead agency plan and collaborate to share and analyze information, manage and share resources, and coordinate strategies to deliver medical care to all populations during emergencies and planned events.

# Capability 2- Health Care and Medical Response Coordination

1. Develop and Coordinate Health Care Organization and Response Plans
2. Information Sharing Procedures and Platforms
3. Response Strategy, Resources, Communication



# Capability 3- Continuity of Health Care Service Delivery

Health care organizations, with support from the HCC and the ESF-8 lead agency, provide uninterrupted, optimal medical care to all populations in the face of damaged or disabled health care infrastructure. Health care workers are well-trained, well-educated, and well-equipped to care for patients during emergencies. Simultaneous response and recovery result in a return to normal or, ideally, improved operations.

# Capability 3- Continuity of Health Care Service Delivery

1. Essential Functions
2. Continuity of Operations
3. Access to Non-Personnel Resources
4. Information Systems and Networks
5. Responder Safety and Health
6. Evacuation and Relocation
7. Recovery

# Capability 4- Medical Surge

Health care organizations—including hospitals, EMS, and out-of-hospital providers—deliver timely and efficient care to their patients even when the demand for health care services exceeds available supply. The HCC, in collaboration with the ESF-8 lead agency, coordinates information and available resources for its members to maintain conventional surge response. When an emergency overwhelms the HCC’s collective resources, the HCC supports the health care delivery system’s transition to contingency and crisis surge response and promotes a timely return to conventional standards of care as soon as possible.

# Capability 4- Medical Surge

1. Plan for Medical Surge
2. Respond to a Medical Surge

# Wrap Up

- Challenges
- Gaps
- Next Steps

# Questions and Answers



# Closing Remarks

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Director, ASPR TRACIE

# For additional support

- Check out the resources linked in the presentation
- Contact your NHPP Field Project Officers
- Contact ASPR TRACIE



[ASPRtracie.hhs.gov](https://asprtracie.hhs.gov)



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