

HPP and PHEP awardees use these inputs...

...HPP and PHEP awardees use capabilities to focus on these preparedness Strategies and conduct these Activities for the private health care system (HPP) and taxpayer-funded public health system (PHEP)....

...to work together to produce these readiness Outputs...

...to achieve these Outcomes that could not be achieved alone during public health and health care responses as a result of improved public health and health care system capabilities....

HPP and PHEP funding
 Technical assistance
 Field staff
 Capability standards
 Legislative mandates (PHS Act, NHSS and PPD-8)
 Subject matter experts (clinicians, epi, lab etc.)

Financial preparedness

Federal Partners



National Partners



Capabilities

Strengthen Community Resilience

- Partner with stakeholders by developing and maturing health care coalitions (HCCs)
- Characterize probable risk of the jurisdiction and the HCC
- Characterize populations at risk
- Engage communities and health care systems
- Operationalize response plans

Strengthen Incident Management

- Coordinate emergency operations
- Standardize incident command structures for public health
- Establish incident command structures for health care organizations and HCC
- Ensure HCC integration and collaboration with ESF-8
- Have expedited fiscal procedures in place for ensuring funding reaches impacted communities during an emergency response

Strengthen Information Management

- Share situational awareness across health care and public health systems
- Share emergency information and warnings across disciplines and jurisdictions and HCCs and their members
- Conduct external communication with public

Strengthen Countermeasures and Mitigation

- Manage access to and administration of pharmaceutical/non-pharmaceutical interventions
- Ensure safety and health of responders
- Operationalize response plans

Strengthen Surge Management

To manage public health surge:

- Address mass care needs: e.g., shelter monitoring
- Address surge needs: e.g., family reunification
- Coordinate volunteers
- Prevent/mitigate injuries and fatalities

To manage medical surge:

- Conduct health care facility evacuation planning and execute evacuations
- Address emergency department and inpatient surge
- Develop alternate care systems
- Address specialty surge including pediatrics, chemical/radiation, burn/trauma, behavioral health, and highly infectious diseases

Strengthen Biosurveillance

- Conduct epidemiological surveillance and investigation
- Detect emerging threats/injury
- Conduct laboratory testing

- Assessments conducted: e.g., risk/HVA, JRA, resource, supply chain
- Established HCC and public and private partnerships
- Preparedness plans that address community-specific needs and vulnerable populations
- Coordinated trainings and exercises and continuous quality improvement

- Risk communication systems
- Emergency operation centers primary/alternate
- Incident management systems
- Response plans
- Recovery plans
- Continuity of operations (COOP) plans

- Information sharing platforms for HCC members
- Defined essential elements of information
- Risk communication materials
- Social media monitors
- Health care situational awareness protocols and systems
- Trained risk communication staff
- Message and report templates

- Storage and distribution centers
- Inventory management systems
- Points of dispensing (PODs)/alternate nodes
- Trained POD staff
- Stockpiled personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Safety and "just in time" trainings

- Electronic volunteer registry systems
- Coordinated public health and health care agencies
- Patient tracking systems
- Population monitoring systems
- Real time monitoring of patient acuity for rapid decompression
- Medical surge plans at the systems level
- Coordinated patient distribution and movement based on patient needs
- Plan for implementing crisis standards of care

- Electronic disease surveillance systems
- Laboratory response networks
- Laboratory testing capability
- Integrated laboratory and epidemiology systems

Timely assessment and sharing of essential elements of information

Earliest possible identification and investigation of an incident

Timely implementation of intervention and control measures

Timely communication of situational awareness and risk information

Continuity of emergency operations management throughout the surge of an emergency or incident

Timely coordination and support of response activities with partners

Continuous learning and improvements are systematic

Reduced exposure to risk

Established public health recommendations and control measures in place for all hazards

Institutionalized preparedness and response capabilities

Prioritized emergency public health and health care services and resources sustained throughout all phases of emergencies and public health and medical incidents

Continuity of essential public health and health care services and supply chain during an emergency response and recovery

Immediate care for incoming patients and continuity of care for existing patients during an incident

Prevent or reduce morbidity and mortality from public health incidents whose scale, rapid onset, or unpredictability stresses the public health and health care systems

Earliest possible recovery and return of the public health and health care systems to pre-incident levels or improved functioning

