

ASPR's Technical Resources, Assistance Center, and Information Exchange (TRACIE)

Coalition Planning: Access the Right Resources at the Right Time

December 2, 2025

Why ASPR TRACIE?

ASPR TRACIE was developed as a <u>healthcare</u> emergency preparedness information gateway to address the need for:

- Enhanced and rapid technical assistance (TA)
- A comprehensive, one-stop, national knowledge center for healthcare system preparedness
- Multiple ways to efficiently share and receive information between various entities, including peer-to-peer
- A way to leverage and better integrate support (force multiplier)
- Ways to prepare deployed and field staff via resources developed with our cadre of subject matter experts

ASPR TRACIE: Three Domains



- Self-service collection of audience-tailored materials
- Subject-specific, SME-reviewed "Topic Collections"
- Unpublished and SME peer-reviewed materials highlighting reallife tools and experiences





- Personalized support and responses to requests for information and technical assistance
- Accessible by toll-free number (1844-5-TRACIE), email (askasprtracie@hhs.gov), or web form (ASPRtracie.hhs.gov)



1-844-5-TRACIE



- Area for password-protected discussion among vetted users in near real-time
- Ability to support chats and the peer-to-peer exchange of userdeveloped templates, plans, and other materials



ASPR TRACIE Supports All Phases of Emergency Management

Support all phases of emergency management:

- >550 ASPR TRACIE-developed resources
 - In anticipation of and in response to incidents
- Searchable resource library
- Topic collections
- Resource pages
- The Exchange newsletter
- Virtual based learning opportunities
- Plans, tools, and templates



Resources Developed in Response to an

Comprehensively Reviewed Topic Collections

Active Shooter and Explosives

Blood and Blood Products

Burns

Communications

- Communication Systems
- Information Sharing
- Risk Communications/Emergency Public
 Information and Warning
- Social Media in Emergency Response

Crisis Standards of Care

Cybersecurity

Decontamination

- Hospital Patient Decontamination
- Pre-Hospital Patient Decontamination
- Disasters and At-Risk Populations
- <u>Electronic Health Records and Downtime</u> <u>Procedures</u>

Emergency Management

- Emergency Operations Plans/ Emergency
 Management Program
- Exercise Program
- Hazard Vulnerability/Risk Assessment
- Healthcare-Related Disaster Legal/ Regulatory/ Federal Policy
- Incident Management
- Training and Workforce Development

Ethics

Family Reunification and Support

Fatality Management

Healthcare Coalitions

- Coalition Administrative Issues
- Coalition Models and Functions
- <u>Coalition Response Operations</u> (including Mutual Aid)

Healthcare Facility Evacuation/Sheltering

Hospital Surge Capacity and Immediate Bed Availability

Location-Specific Collections

- Alternate Care Sites (including shelter medical care)
- Ambulatory Care and Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC)
- Dialysis Centers
- Homecare and Hospice
- Long-term Care Facilities
- Pharmacy
- Rural Disaster Health
- Virtual Medical Care

Mass Distribution and Dispensing of Medical Countermeasures

Mass Gatherings/Special Events

Mental/Behavioral Health (non-responders)

Patient Movement, MOCCs, and Tracking

Pediatric/Children

Populations with Access and Functional Needs

Pre-Hospital (e.g., EMS)

Pre-Hospital Mass Casualty Triage and Trauma Care

Recovery and COOP

- Continuity of Operations (COOP)/ Business
 Continuity Planning
- Recovery Planning

Responder Safety and Health

Specific Hazards

- Bioterrorism and High Consequence
 Biological Threats
- Chemical Hazards
- <u>Coronaviruses</u> (e.g., SARS, MERS and COVID-19)
- Ebola/VHF
- Influenza Epidemic/ Pandemic
- Natural Disasters
- Radiological and Nuclear
- Zika

Utility Failures

Veterinary Issues

Volunteer Management

Workplace Violence

Select Resource Categories

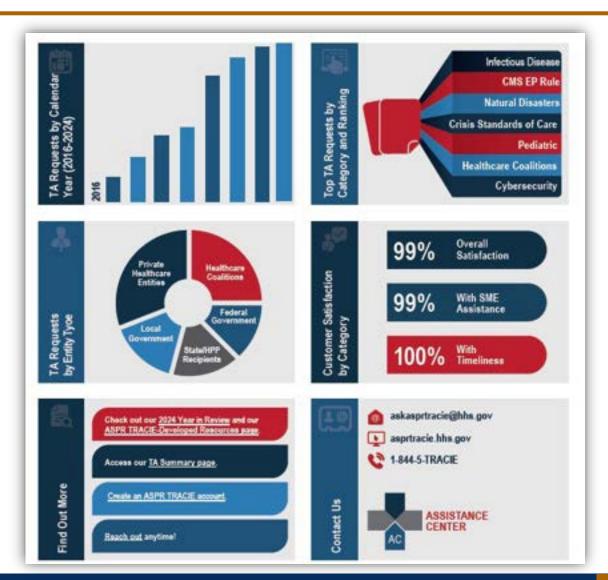
Crisis Standards of Disaster Behavioral Mass Casualty Cybersecurity **CBRN** Incidents Health Care Medical Operations Pandemic and Workplace **Natural Disasters Supply Chain** Coordination Emerging Violence Infectious Diseases Centers

> Access <u>ASPR TRACIE-</u> <u>developed resources here</u>.

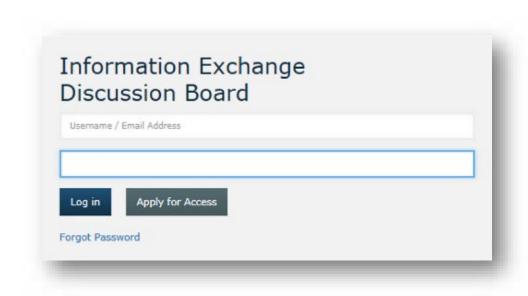
Access the <u>2024 Year in</u> Review report here.

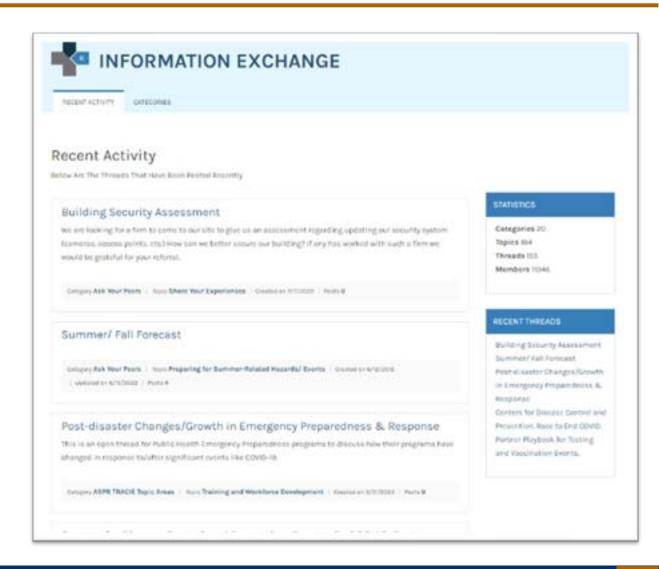
Assistance Center





Information Exchange





ASPR TRACIE Web-Based Learning Opportunities

- National Webinars
- Healthcare System Preparedness Considerations
 Speaker Series
 - Specialty Surge Annexes (Burn, Pediatrics)
 - Collaborative Initiatives within HCCs
 - Innovations in Hospital Design
 - Utility Failures
 - Mass Casualty Incidents
- Workplace Violence Considerations Speaker Series

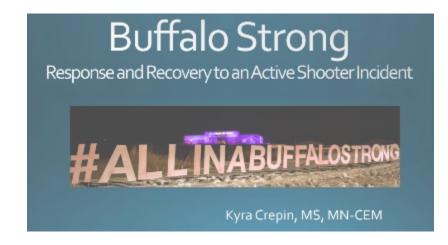
Lessons Learned from the Signature Healthcare Brockton Hospital

February 2023 Fire & Evacuation









Select Healthcare Coalition Resources

- Healthcare Coalitions Resource Page
- HCC Resource and Gap Analysis Tool and Aggregator
- Topic Collections:
 - Coalition Administrative Issues
 - Coalition Models and Functions
 - Coalition Response Operations
- Speaker Series Recordings:
 - Healthcare Pediatric Surge Annex: Leveraging Templates for Operational Impact
 - Search and Rescue in the Big Horn Basin
 - <u>Using the ASPR TRACIE Burn Surge Templates to</u> Enhance an HCC
- HCC Templates:
 - Preparedness
 - Response (Updated)
 - Recovery (To be Updated)

Toolkits (Updated)

- Burn
- Chemical
- Infectious Disease
- Pediatric
- Radiation
- Cybersecurity Assessment (New)
- Extended Health Care Downtime Delivery Impact Assessment (New)

Coming Soon:

- Cybersecurity Support Plan Template
- Downtime Health Care Delivery Impact Plan Template
- Supply Chain Integrity Assessment (To be Updated)



Select ASPR TRACIE Resources by NOFO Activity

HPP NOFO Activity 1: Establish Governance

Topic Collections

- Coalition Administrative Issues
- Coalition Models and Functions
- Coalition Response Operations

Other Resources

- Growing and Sustaining: A Discussion About Healthcare Coalition Financial Models
- Healthcare Coalition Involvement in Mass Gatherings
- Healthcare Coalition Surge Estimator Tool: Aggregator
- Healthcare Coalition Surge Estimator Tool: Hospital Data Collection Form
- Hospital-Based Incident Command Systems: Real Experiences and Practical Applications
- Search and Rescue in the Big Horn Basin
- State and Local Plans, Tools, and Templates
- Strategic Development for Building Operational Healthcare Coalitions

HPP NOFO Activity 2: Assess Readiness

2.2. Hazard Vulnerability Assessment

- <u>Hazard</u>
 <u>Vulnerability/Risk</u>
 Assessment
- <u>Data Sources for</u>

 <u>Hazard Vulnerability</u>
 <u>Assessments Disasters</u>
 <u>and At-Risk Populations</u>
- ASPR TRACIE

 Evaluation of Hazard
 Vulnerability

 Assessment Tools

2.3. Readiness Assessment

 Healthcare Coalition Preparedness Plan

2.4. Supply Chain Integrity Assessment

 Partnering with the Healthcare Supply Chain during Disasters

2.5. Workforce Assessment

- <u>Disasters and At-Risk</u>
 <u>Populations</u>
- Responder Safety and Health
- Rural Disaster Health
- <u>Disaster Behavioral</u>
 <u>Health Resources Page</u>
- Healthcare Facility
 Onboarding Checklist
- Healthcare Provider
 Shortages-Resources
 and Strategies for
 Meeting Demand

HPP NOFO Activity 2: Assess Readiness (Cont.)

2.6 and 2.7 Cybersecurity

- Cybersecurity
- Cybersecurity Assessment
- Cybersecurity and Healthcare Facilities
- Extended Downtime Delivery Impact Assessment
- Electronic Health Records and Downtime Procedures
- Healthcare System Cybersecurity Response: Experiences and Considerations (Webinar)
- Healthcare System Cybersecurity: Readiness & Response Considerations (Speaker Series Presentation)
- Healthcare System Cybersecurity: Readiness & Response Considerations (Document)
- Utility Failures
- Utility Failures in Health Care Toolkit

HPP NOFO Activity 3: Plan and Implement

3.2. Readiness Plan

- Coalition Administrative Issues
- Coalition Models and Functions
- Exercise Program
- Healthcare Coalition Preparedness Plan
- Hospital-Based Incident Command Systems: Real Experiences and Practical Applications
- Hospital-Based Incident Command Systems: Small and Rural Hospitals
- State and Local Plans, Tools, and Templates
- Training and Workforce Development

3.3. Response Plan

- Coalition Response Operations
- Communication Systems
- Disaster Available Supplies in Hospitals (DASH) Tool
- HCC Resource and Gap Analysis Tool and Aggregator
- Healthcare Coalition Response Plan
- Healthcare Provider Shortages-Resources and Strategies for Meeting Demand
- Information Sharing
- Mass Distribution and Dispensing/Administration of Medical Countermeasures
- Medical Product Shortages and Scarce Resources
- Risk Communications/ Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Social Media in Emergency Response
- Virtual Medical Care
- Volunteer Management

HPP NOFO Activity 3: Plan and Implement (Cont.)

3.3.4. Medical Surge Support Plan, 3.3.5. Patient Movement Plan and 3.3.6. Allocation of Scarce Resources Plan

- Considerations for the Use of Temporary Surge Sites for All-Hazards Incidents
- Crisis Standards of Care
- Crisis Standards of Care Briefs
- Crisis Standards of Care Considerations
- EMS Infectious Disease Playbook
- Evacuating a Region: How a Healthcare Coalition Helped Evacuate 1504 Patients from 45 Facilities after Hurricane Harvey
- Evacuating, Treating, and Tracking People on Dialysis
- Federal Patient Movement: Overview Fact Sheet
- Mass Violence Resources Page
- Medical Product Shortages and Scarce Resources
- Medical Operations Coordination Centers
- Medical Operations Coordination Centers Toolkit (Third Edition)
- Patient Movement, MOCCs, and Tracking
- Pre-Hospital (e.g., EMS)
- Pre-Hospital Mass Casualty Triage and Trauma Care

HPP NOFO Activity 3: Plan and Implement (Con't)

3.4. Continuity and Recovery Plan

- Continuity of Operations (COOP)/ Business Continuity Planning
- Cybersecurity
- Cybersecurity Resources Page
- Cybersecurity Incident Healthcare System Downtime Operations Checklist
- Cybersecurity Incident Healthcare System Downtime Preparedness Checklist
- Electronic Health Records and Downtime Procedures
- Healthcare Coalition Recovery Plan Template
- Healthcare System Cybersecurity: Readiness & Response Considerations (Report)
- Healthcare System Cybersecurity Response: Experiences and Considerations (Webinar) Recovery Planning
- Utility Failures
- Utility Failures in Health Care Toolkit

HPP NOFO Activity 4: Exercise and Improve

Topic Collections

- Exercise Program
- Patient Movement, MOCCs, and Tracking
- Cybersecurity (Education and Training category)

Other Resources

- Cybersecurity Resources Page
- Step by Step Guide to Implementing the Pediatric Surge Annex TTX Template (PDF)
- Step-by-Step Guide to Implementing the Coalition Burn Surge Annex TTX Template (PDF)
- Step-by-Step Guide to Implementing the Coalition Chemical Surge TTX Template (PDF)
- Step-by-Step Guide to Implementing the Coalition Infectious Disease Annex TTX Template (PDF)
- Step-by-Step Guide to Implementing the Coalition Radiation Surge TTX Template (PDF)

HCC Cybersecurity and Downtime Assessments

Health Care Coalition Cybersecurity Assessment



Helps HCCs evaluate current state of **cybersecurity resilience** and identify gaps, promising practices, and current policies at the coalition level.



Designed for the **HCC** and coordination level, *not* the facility/delivery level.



The **objectives of the assessment** are to:

- ✓ Assess use of cybersecurity practices.
- ✓ Describe community impact.
- Identify potential mitigation strategies.
- ✓ Support current cyber practices.
- Understand and define the role of the HCC during a cyber event.

https://files.asprtracie.hhs.gov/documents/aspr-tracie-hcc-cyber-assessment.pdf

Health Care Coalition Cybersecurity Assessment Sections

1. Vulnerability 3. Access 4. Facility 2.Cyber Hygiene **Testing** Management Security 8. Incident 6. Training and 7. Threat Response & 5. Personnel Exercises Monitoring Management 9.Communication 10. Legal and Coordination Considerations

Health Care Coalition Extended Downtime Health Care Delivery Impact Assessment



Helps HCCs evaluate current state of **downtime readiness** and identify gaps, promising practices, and current policies at the coalition level.



Designed to focus on the *functions of* the *HCC* itself and can also help identify common themes that affect members.



The objectives of the assessment are to:

- ✓ Assess current downtime practices.
- ✓ Determine efficacy of current downtime contingencies.
- ✓ Describe community impact of extended downtime.
- ✓ Identify potential mitigation strategies.
- ✓ Support future utility failure and downtime operations needs.
- ✓ Understand and define the role of the HCC and region during a downtime event.

https://files.asprtracie.hhs.gov/documents/aspr-tracie-hcc-downtime-assessment.pdf

Health Care Coalition Extended Downtime Health Care Delivery Impact Assessment Sections

1. General Downtime Preparation and Practices

2.Downtime Communications

3. Downtime Impact

4. Cyber Downtime

5. Electrical Failure

6. Water and Sewer

Upcoming ASPR TRACIE Resources and Activities

Helping Healthcare Providers Manage Supply Chain Challenges

- Disaster Available Supplies in Hospitals (<u>DASH</u>) Tool launched in 2022 to help hospitals <u>plan</u> for their supply needs during future incidents; viewed over 34,000 times
- Intravenous Fluid Shortage Strategies developed in October 2025 to assist healthcare providers respond to an interruption in supply due to Hurricane Helene; downloaded almost 60,000 times in 3 weeks
- Clinical Resources for Emergency Shortages of Treatments and Supplies; launching in early 2026



Hospital Readiness & Response: An Online Guidebook



Online resource for new emergency managers, medical directors, and other leaders in a hospital's emergency management structure.



Operationally focused through a hospital lens.



More than 30 chapters planned.

Chapters Available

- Biological Incidents
- Chemical Hazardous Material Decontamination
- Crisis Care and Scarce Resource Decision-Making
- Mass Casualty Incident Planning
- Radiation
- Sheltering, Relocation, and Evacuation
- Surge Concepts

HVA Data Sources

- Lists over 100 publicly available data sources, organized by hazard categories.
- Each category contains multiple databases, dashboards, portals, and tools.

CBRNE

External Disaster - Natural Hazard

Internal Disaster - Infrastructure/Utilities

Crime/Civil Unrest

Internal Disaster - Human Hazards

Patient Surge

External Disaster - Infrastructure

ASPR TRACIE Data Sources for HVAs

Ongoing Partnership: OMRC and ASPR TRACIE

After 10 years of collaboration, the Office of the Medical Reserve Corps (OMRC) and ASPR TRACIE are formalizing their partnership to integrate stakeholders and ensure MRC units and volunteers can quickly access planning, operational, and educational resources. Over the next year, MRC stakeholders can expect:

- Resource development for MRC units and volunteers to include tip sheets,
 operational products, and other materials housed on a new MRC Resource Page.
- Collaborative forums within the secure, moderated IE that will foster information sharing, best practices, and collaborative learning within and between MRC units.





Collaborating with NDMS to Support Definitive Care Partners

NDMS will utilize ASPR TRACIE's Information Exchange to create a dedicated space and collaborative forum for hospitals and health systems participating in the NDMS Definitive Care Program. This space will allow partners to:

- Stay current on NDMS updates, MOA renewals, and reimbursement guidance.
- Share best practices (e.g., for patient reception, tracking, and coordination with DMATs, IMTs, and state/local ESF-8 partners).
- Discuss training and exercise ideas.

- Troubleshoot finance and reimbursement questions.
- Collaborate on surge solutions (e.g., for pediatrics, critical care).
- Provide feedback to ASPR and help shape the future of the Definitive Care Program.





Upcoming Products and Events

- Additional Hospital Readiness and Response: An Online Guidebook chapters
- ✓ Facility-level Cyber and Extended Downtime Assessments
- Updated HCC Supply Chain Integrity Self-Assessment
- Updated HCC Continuity and Recovery Plan Template
- Updated Rural Health TC and Infectious Disease TCs
- Rescheduled Medical Leadership in Disaster Preparedness and Response Virtual Conference



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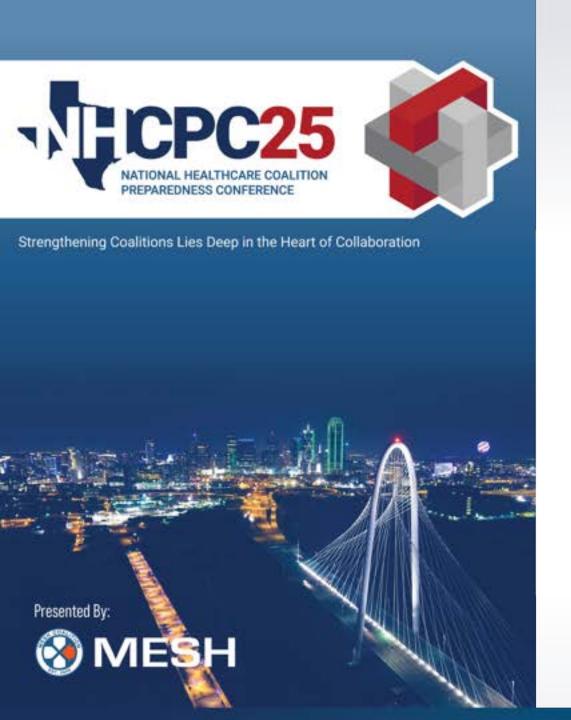


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From the Ground Up:

A Training Program for Aspiring Emergency Preparedness Leaders

Luke Aurner, MS, CCEMTP I/C, PEM, HCEM-M Michigan Region 6 Healthcare Coalition Coordinator

From the Ground Up: A Training Program for Aspiring Emergency Preparedness Leaders

Why am I standing in front of you today?



From the Ground Up: A Training Program for Aspiring Emergency Preparedness Leaders

Objectives:

At the end of this session, participants will be able to:

- Describe the foundational challenges faced by new and emerging healthcare emergency preparedness professionals entering the field.
- Explain the process Michigan Region 6 HCC used to design and implement a regional training program.
- Identify the structure, content, and learning pathways withing the Michigan Region 6
 Healthcare Emergency Manager Training Program.
- Summarize lessons learned and outcomes from implementing the program, including participant feedback, engagement levels, and measurable impacts on coalition readiness.

Disclosure:

The development of the Region 6 Healthcare Emergency Manager Training Program was supported through funding from the Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR) under the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP). All activities were conducted with authorization and collaboration from the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) and the Michigan Region 6 Healthcare Coalition (R6HCC). The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official policies or positions of ASPR, MDHHS, or any other governmental agency.



Audience Participation



The Challenge

New professionals face steep learning curves in emergency preparedness.

Complex systems, multiple stakeholders, and limited structured training

Turnover leads to gaps in readiness.





The Vision

- Build Future leaders through structured, practical education.
- Create consistent regional onboarding.
- Bridge the gap between theory and practice.



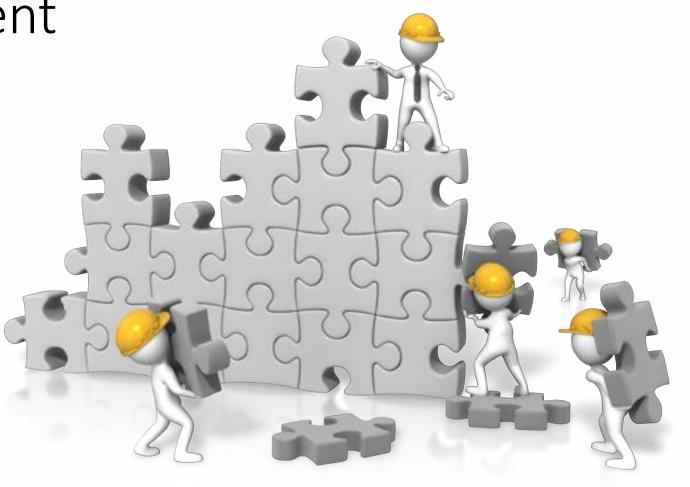
Solution?

- Create a training program that encompasses the broad knowledge Healthcare EM's need to know.
- Bite size educational pieces that allows for in-person or virtual attendance and subject retention.



Program Development

- Needs assessment through AARs, partner feedback, and IPPW outcomes.
- Ideas / Needs of partners
- Experience through exercises and responses.
- Findings from surveys.





Instructional Design Principals

- Based on adult learning theory and applied practice.
- Foundational Path:

Lecture

Discussion

Exercises

Review Path:

Lecture

Discussion





The Two-Path Model

Foundational Path

For new emergency managers, instructor led, classroom-style education.

Led through each step with explanations of each requirement. Led by subject matter experts (coalition partners).

Review Path

For experienced professionals, short classroom review.

Topic reviewed, no in-depth discussion unless there are questions.



Modules

- Foundations of Emergency Management
- 2. Planning and Risk Assessment
- 3. Training and Exercises
- 4. Response Coordination
- 5. Continuity and Recovery

- 6. Communication and Information Sharing
- 7. Healthcare Systems Integration
- 8. Ethics and Legal Issues
- 9. Resource Management
- 10. Leadership and Professional Development



Evaluation

- Development of a Pre-Test and Post-Test.
- Very labor intensive
- Association of Healthcare Emergency Preparedness Professionals Certification Test



AHEPP Certification



The AHEPP Healthcare Emergency Manager (HcEM™) certification examination is a nationally recognized assessment that evaluates an individual's knowledge and competencies in healthcare emergency preparedness. The test aligns with the AHEPP Professional Standards, measuring proficiency in planning, response, recovery, and leadership within healthcare systems. This examination is independently administered by the Association of Healthcare Emergency Preparedness Professionals (AHEPP) and serves as a benchmark for professional competency in the field.



Review Path Course Held in BP1

- Michigan Region 6 Healthcare Coalition Sponsored a Review Path course.
- Requirements to attend were partners who are experienced in Healthcare Emergency Management.
- 2-day course held at Corewell Health in Grand Rapids

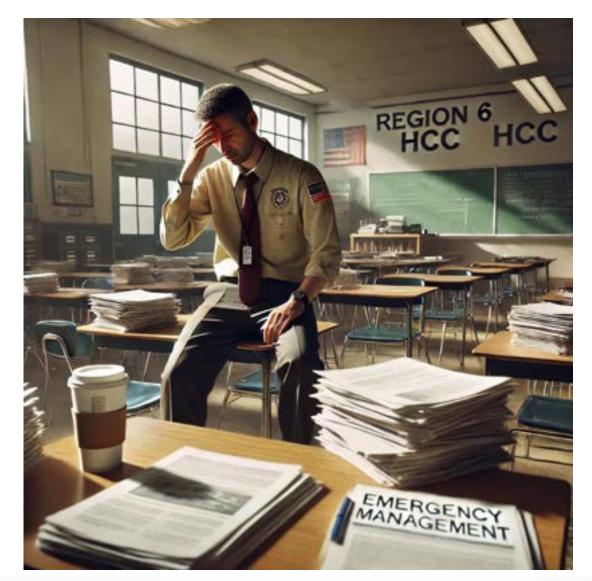
Partners Represented:

Corewell Health
Trinity Health Grand Rapids
Trinity Health Muskegon
Trinity Health Grand Haven
Trinity Health EMS
University of Michigan
Sparrow Health West



Lessons Learned

- There is a lot of material.
- Having a group of educated, experienced professionals to help develop the course would be beneficial.
- Time: Benefit vs Hinderance
- Healthcare Emergency
 Management is similar, but
 different than Municipal
 Emergency Management



Impacts to Michigan Region 6 HCC

- Champions for Healthcare Emergency Management Education.
- Greater advocacy for the HCC program.
- Increased engagement.





Link to Documents



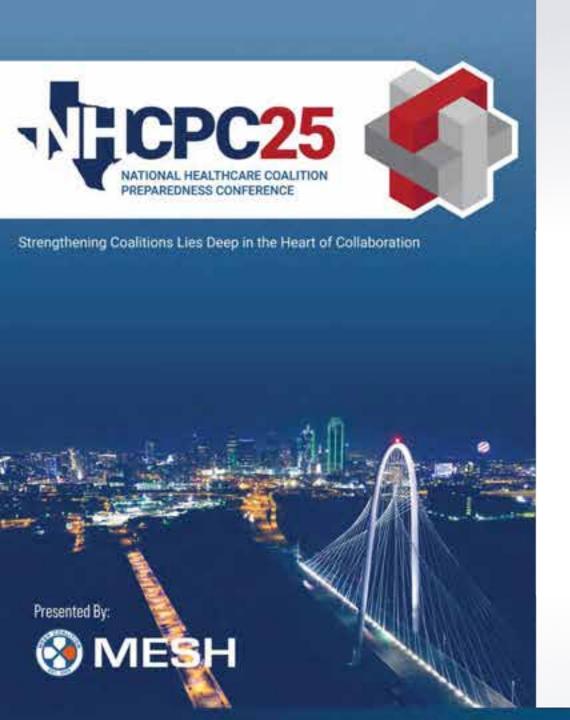
Luke Aurner

Coordinator

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Geospatial Insights:

Hazard Vulnerability and Community-Based Asset Mapping

Jim Floyd, DHA, MS, MEd, DAAETS

What is your facility's number **ONE** hazard?





Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

O1.
#NHCPC25

Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

in healthcare is a systematic process used by healthcare facilities to identify potential hazards and assess the risks they pose to the organization, staff, patients, and operations.

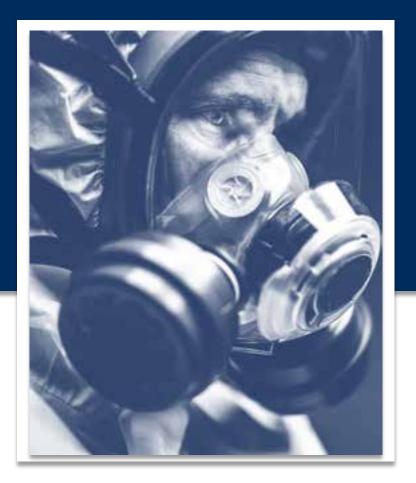




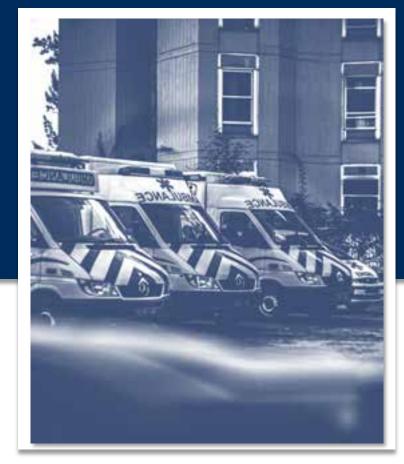




Recognize Hazards natural, human-caused, & technological vulnerabilities.



Evaluatethe probability & impact of those hazards.



Prioritize

mitigation, preparedness, & response efforts, & resource allocation.



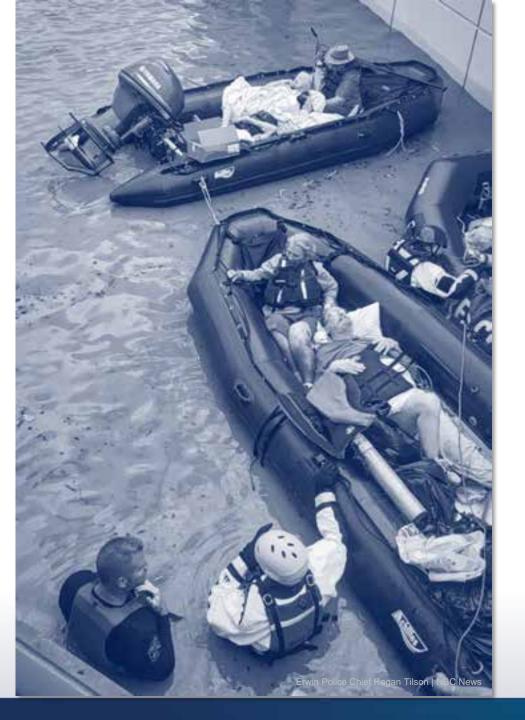


Compliance





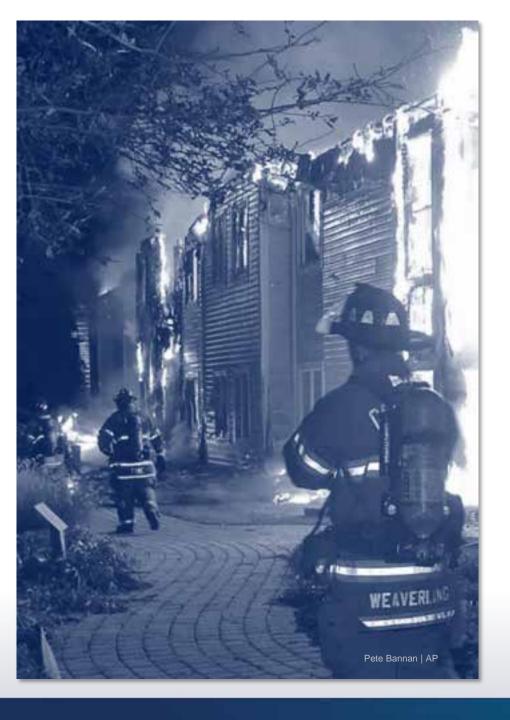




The Joint Commission requires hospitals review their HVA every **two years**.

Home care and outpatient settings must review their HVA **annually**.





CMS Emergency Preparedness
Rule requires **annual**review & update of the HVA for healthcare organizations seeking reimbursement.

This applies to **17** healthcare provider and supplier types.

(Snively, 2025)

Kaiser Permanente

Emergency Management

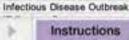
Hazards - SITE & ADDRESS Hazard Vulnerability Assessment Tool

Alert Type	PROBABILITY Likelihood this will occur		ACTIVATIONS	SEVERITY = (MAGNITUDE - MITGATION)						
				HUMAN IMPACT Possibility of dealth or injury	PROPERTY IMPACT Physical losses and damages	BUSINESS IMPACT Interuption of services	PREPARED- NESS Preplanning	INTERNAL RESPONSE Time, effectiveness , resources		RISK * Relative threa
Active Shooter										
Act of Terrorism										
Air Quality Issue										
Bomb Threat										
Building Move										
Chemical Exposure, External										
Chemical Exposure, Internal										
Chemical Spill										
Child Abduction										
Civil Unrest / Protesting										
Communication / Telephony Failure										
Dam Failure										
Drought										
Earthquake		11								
Epidemic										
Evacuation										
Explosion										

Kaiser Permanente HVA Tool

ASPRTracie.hhs.gov

#NHCPC25



Fire, External Fire, Internal Flood, External

Flood, Internal Forensic Admission Gas / Emmissions Leak Generator Failure Hostage Situation

Hurricane HVAC Faiture Inclement Weather

Input

A HVA

Incident Log

Summary



Geographical Information Systems (GIS)



Identifies the geographic location of features including roads, rails, buildings, trees, historical weather, etc., to **visualize** exposure risks, relationship to hazards, access to resources, & more.

(Johns Hopkins University, Welch Medical Library, 2025; Shi & Johnson, 2020)







Tornadoes



ENHANCED FUJITA SCALE (EF Scale)

EF RATING 3 Second Wind (mph)

EF 0 65-85

EF 1 86-110

EF 2 111-135

EF 3 136-165

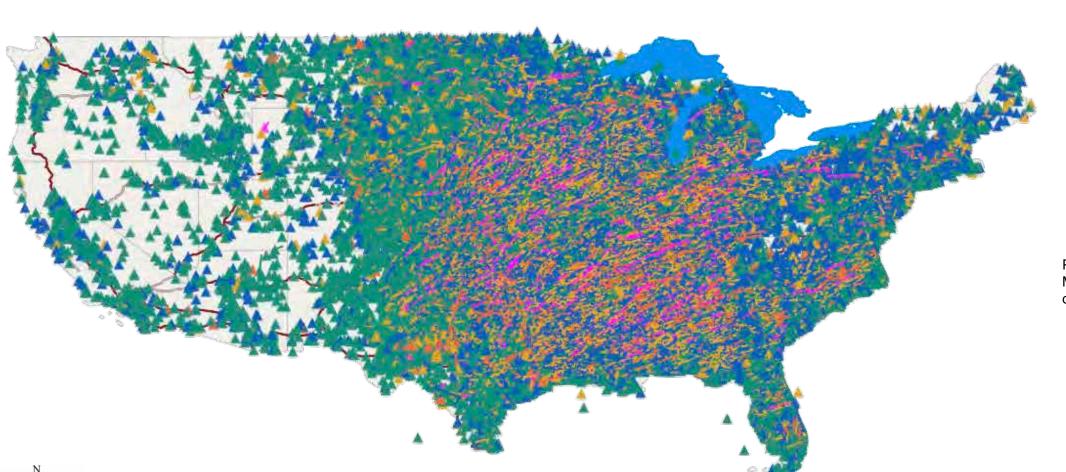
EF 4 166-200

EF 5 OVER 200

#NHCPC25

United States Tornadoes

1950-2024



Map Legend



Roads

Interstate



▲ EF

EF 2

▲ EF

▲ EF 4

EF 5

Prepared by MESH Coalition on 9.23.2025



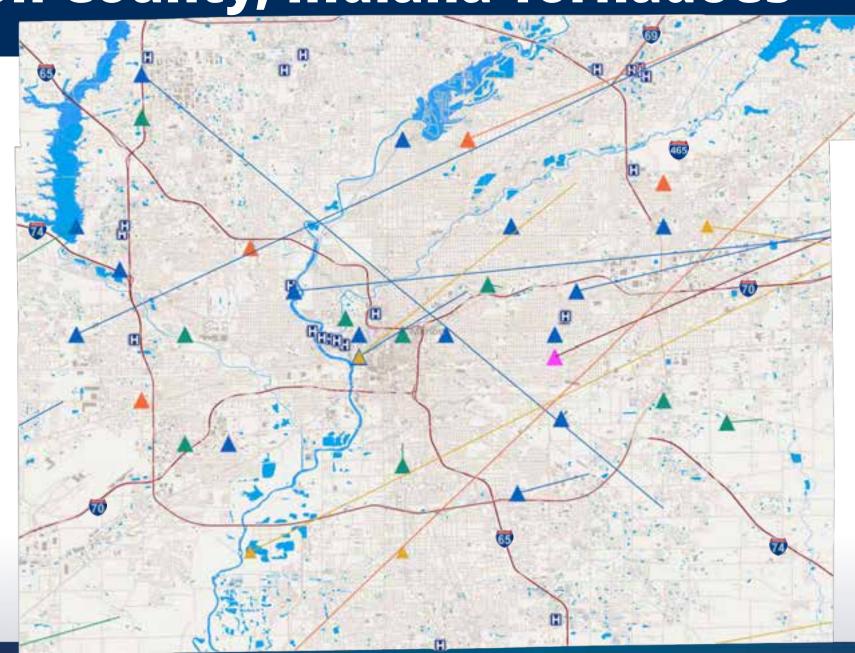




Indiana Tornadoes Map Legend 1950-2024 Water Roads Interstate EF 0 EF 1 EF 4 EF 5 Prepared by MESH Coalition on 9.23.2025 #NHCPC25

Marion County, Indiana Tornadoes

1950-2024



Map Legend







Roads

Interstate

EF 0

EF3

EF 4

EF 5

Prepared by MESH Coalition on 9.23.2025



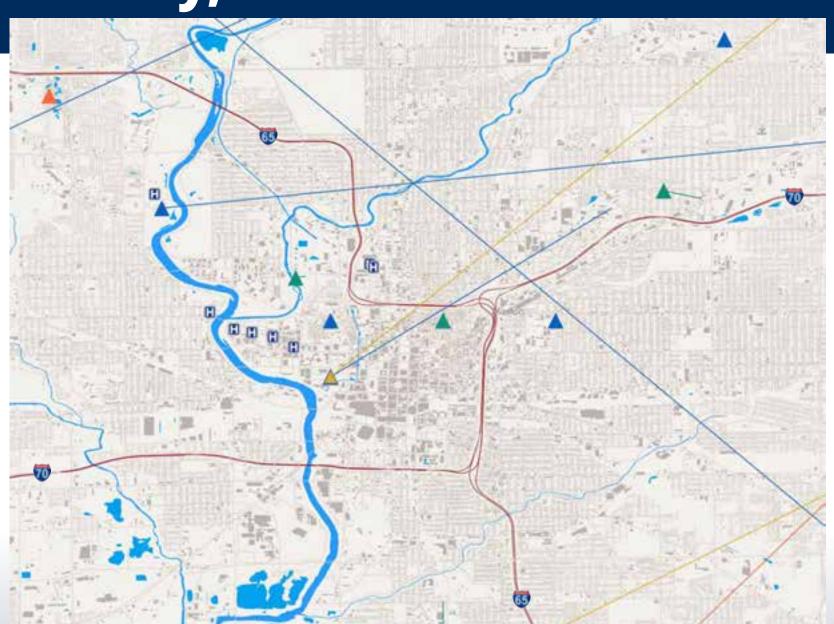






Marion County, Indiana Tornadoes

1950-2024



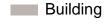
Map Legend



Water



Hospital



Roads

















Prepared by MESH Coalition on 9.23.2025









Flood Plain



Flood Zones

Zones

FEMA Definition

×

"Zone C & X: Area of **minimal flood hazard**, usually depicted on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) as above the 500-year flood level.

Zone X is the area determined to be outside the 500-year flood limit and is protected by a levee from 100-year floods."

A, AE, AH, AO, AR

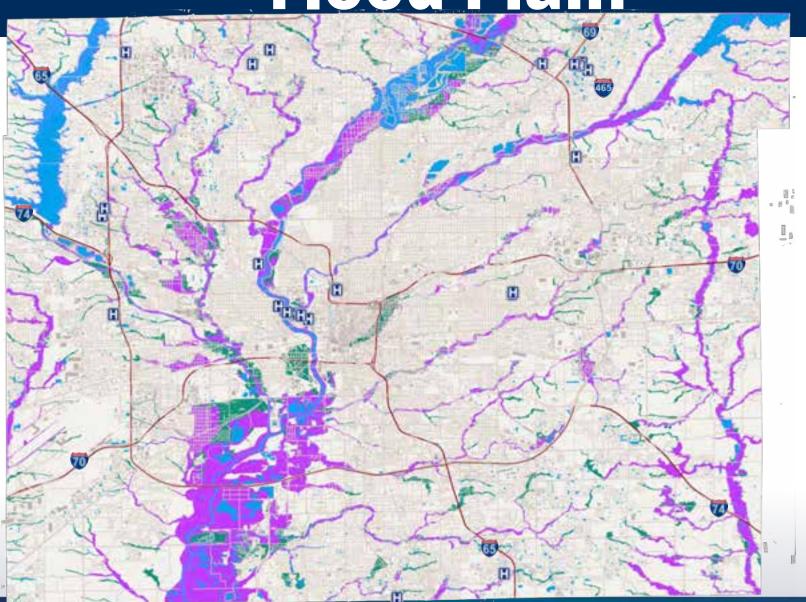
"Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR and A99 are **high-risk flood areas**, due to proximity to a pond, stream, river or protective barrier under construction."

Floodsmart.gov



Marion County, Indiana

Flood Plain



Map Legend





Building

Roads

— Interstate





Prepared by MESH Coalition on 9.23.2025

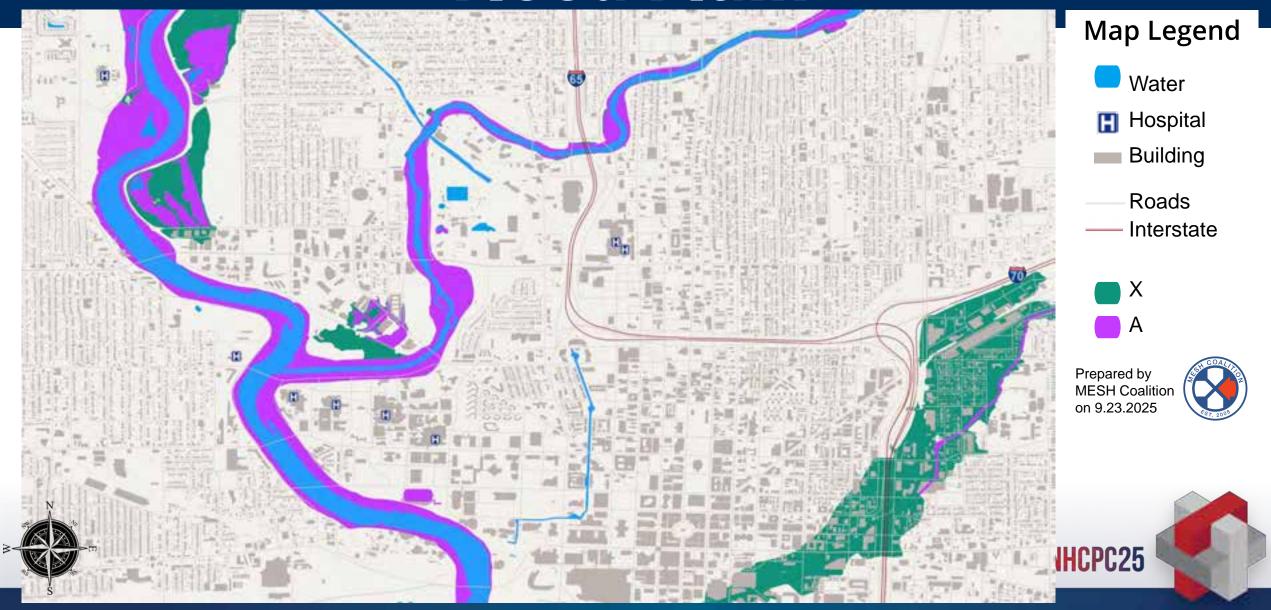




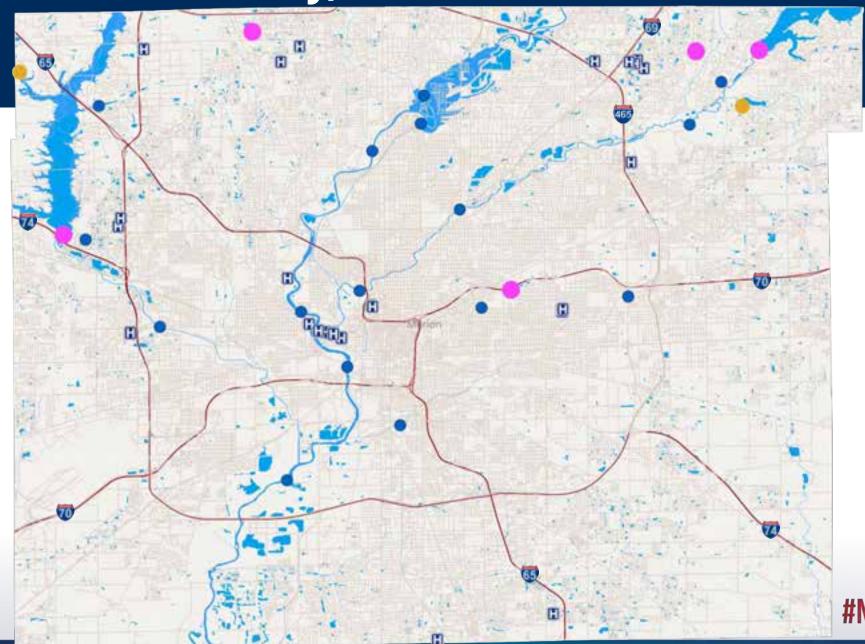




Flood Plain



Marion County, Indiana Dam Failure







Hospital

Building

Roads

— Interstate

High Hazard

Moderate Hazard

Low Hazard

Prepared by MESH Coalition on 9.23.2025







Earthquake





EPICENTER

Locations of earthquakes with magnitudes of 3.0 or greater that have occurred in Indiana between 1827 and 2012.

FAULT

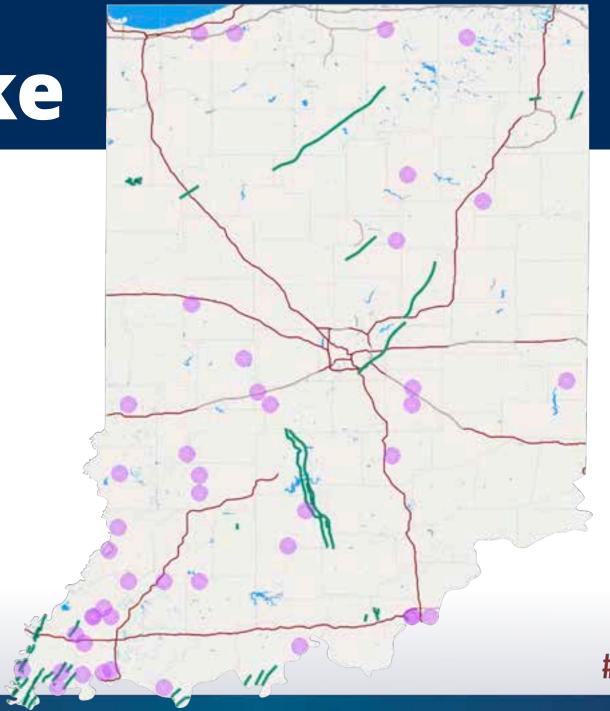
A planar fracture or discontinuity in a volume of rock across which there has been significant displacement as a result of rock-mass movements.

Indianamap.gov



Indiana

Earthquake



Map Legend



Water



Interstate



Epicenter



Fault

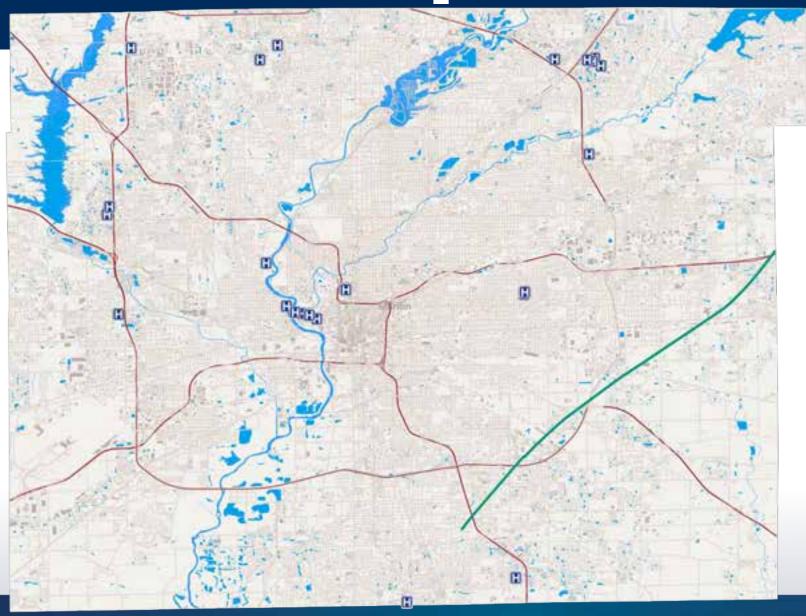
Prepared by MESH Coalition on 9.23.2025





#NHCPC25

Earthquake



Map Legend





Building

Roads

— Interstate









Earthquake Liquefaction

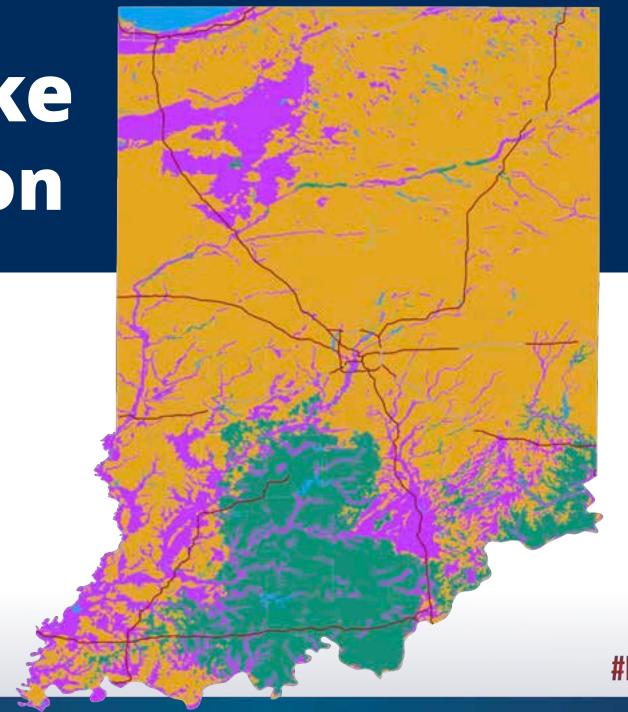


"Liquefaction is a common groundfailure hazard associated with earthquakes. It is defined as the sudden and temporary loss of strength of a water-saturated sediment. This could result in the structural failure of buildings, bridges, and other structures."



Indiana

Earthquake Liquefaction







Roads

Interstate







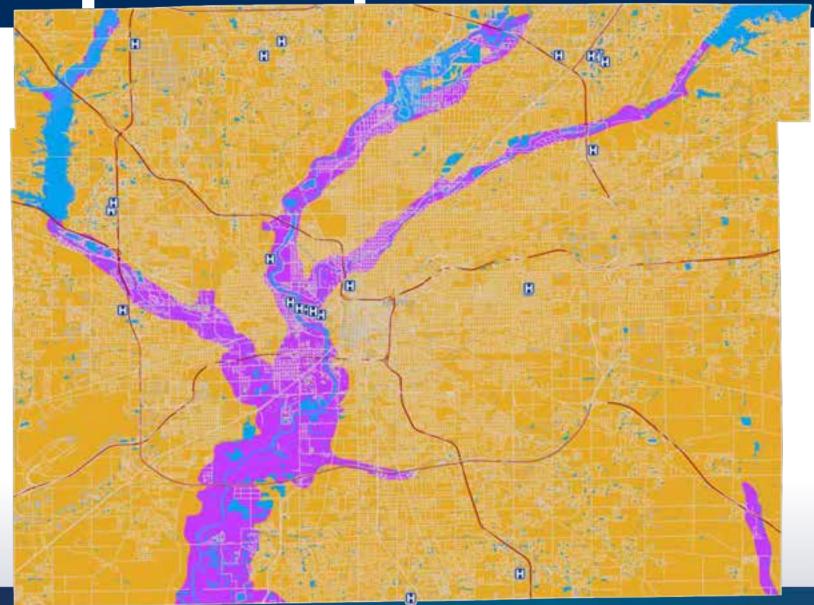








Earthquake Liquefaction









Building

Roads

Interstate

Low

Moderate

High

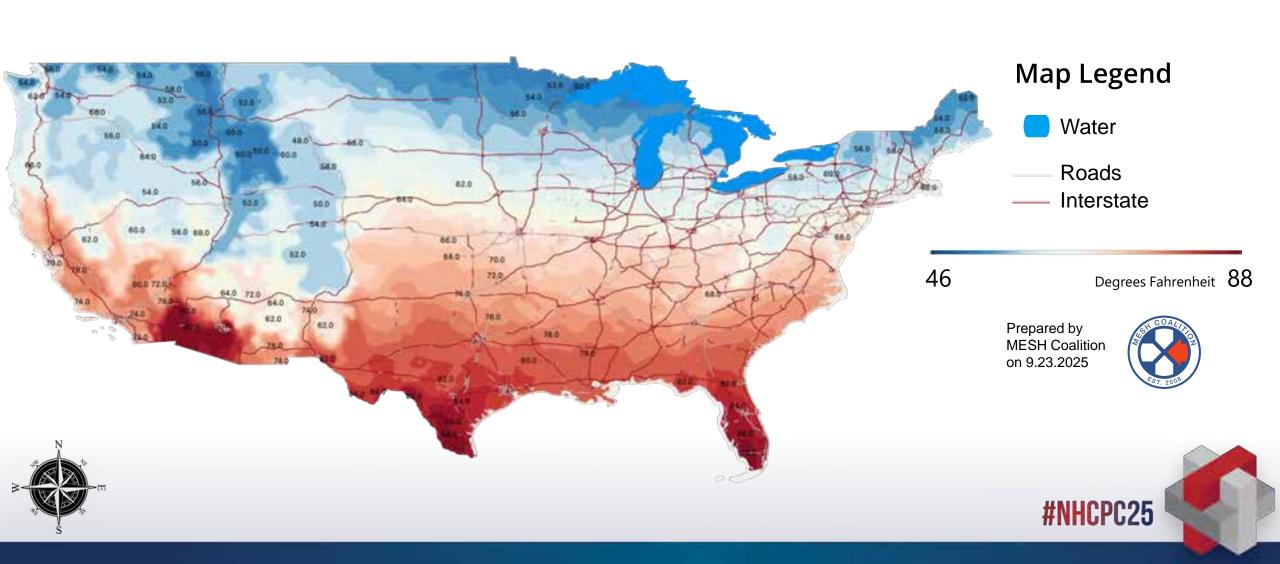




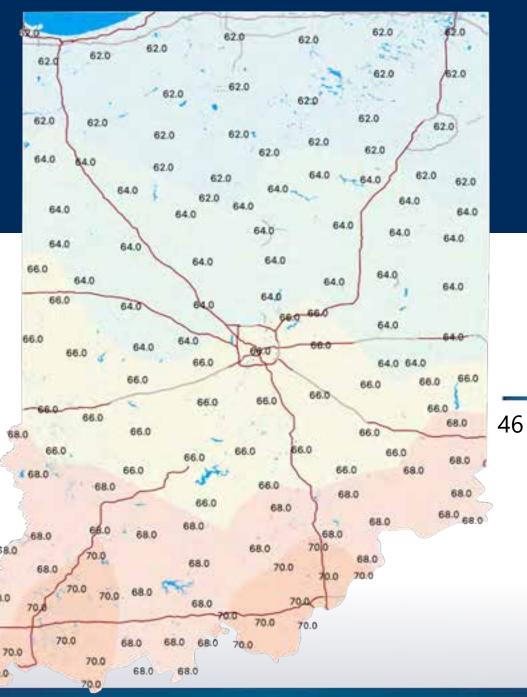


Maximum Temperature Average

Previous 60 months



Indiana
Maximum
Temperature
Average
Previous 60 months



Map Legend



Water



— Interstate

Degrees Fahrenheit 88

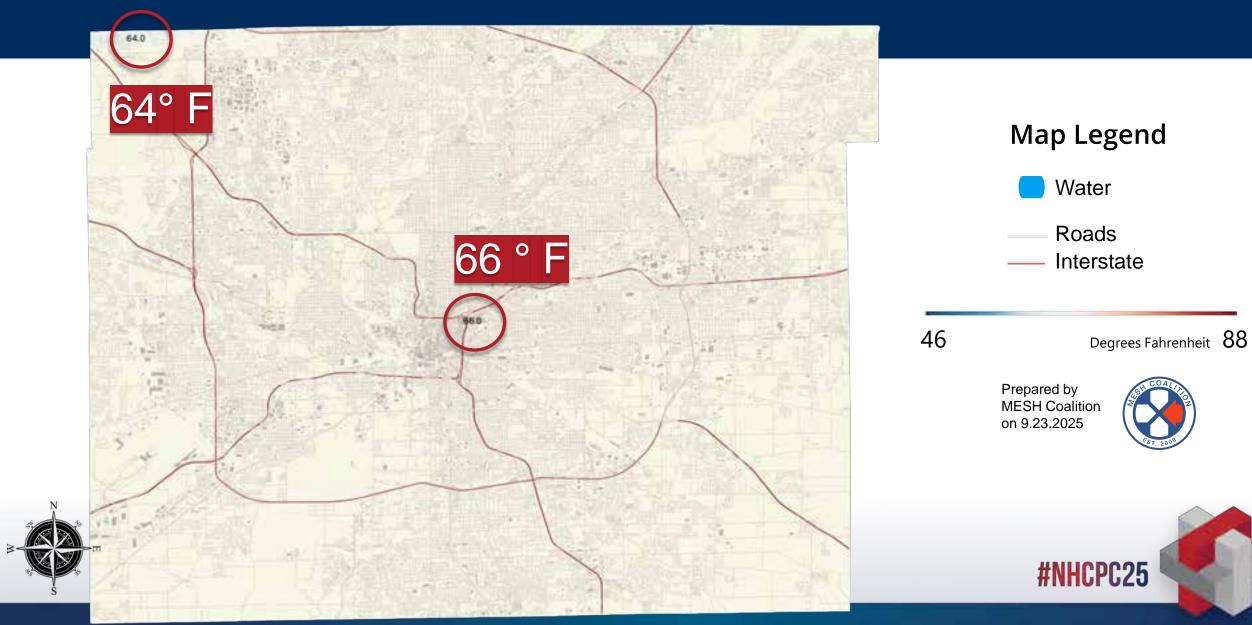






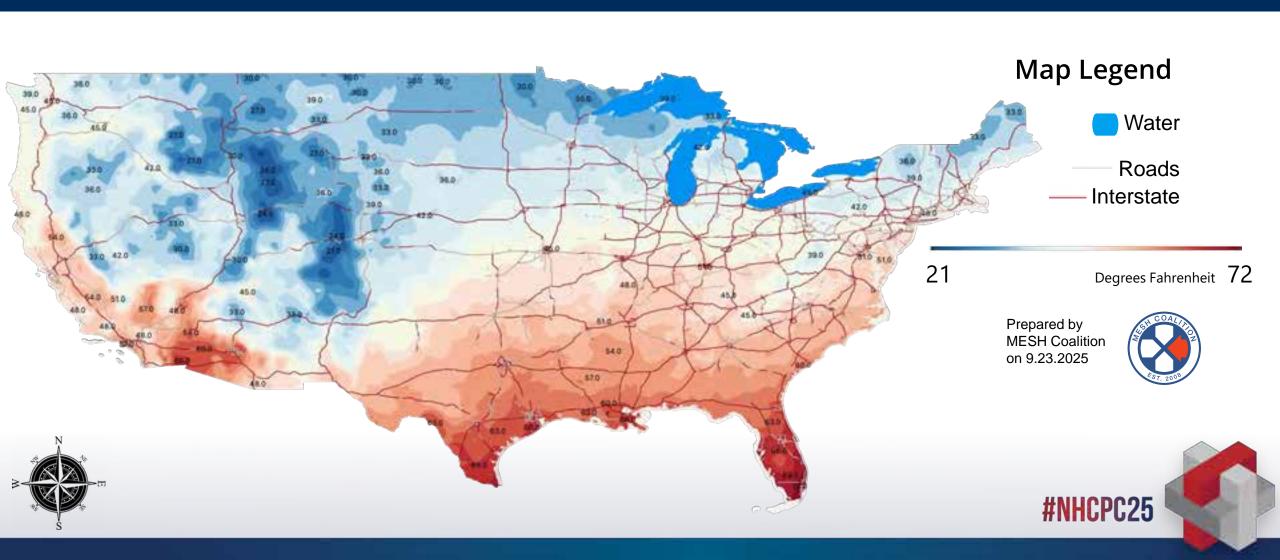
Marion County, Indiana Maximum Temperature Average

Previous 60 months



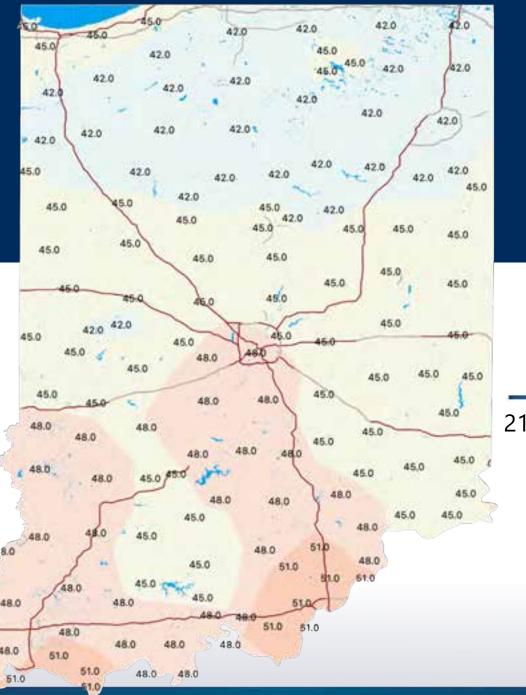
Minimum Temperature Average

Previous 60 months



Indiana Minimum Temperature Average





Map Legend



Water



— Interstate

Degrees Fahrenheit 72

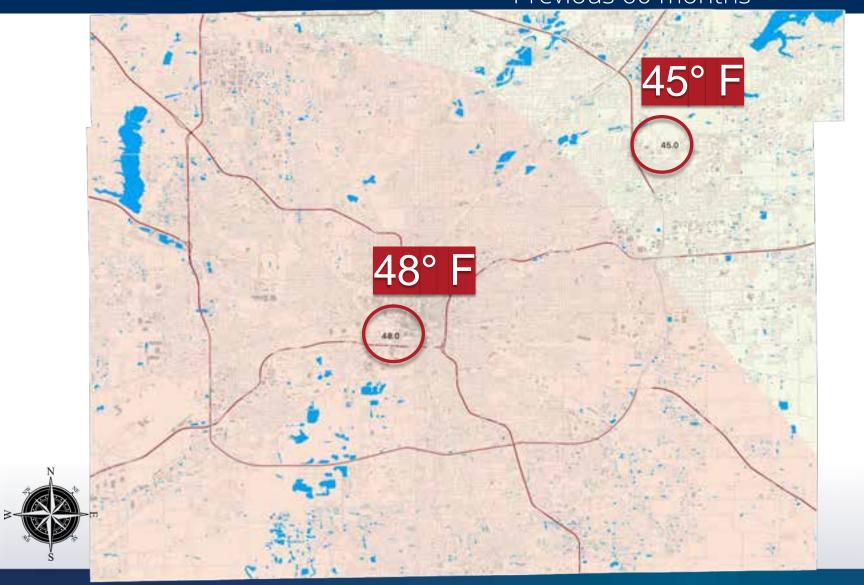






Marion County, Indiana Minimum Temperature Average

Previous 60 months



Map Legend



---- Roads

— Interstate

Degrees Fahrenheit 72

Prepared by MESH Coalition on 9.23.2025

21





Rail Roads



Map Legend

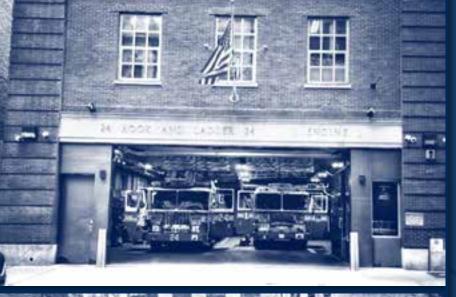
- Water
- Hospital
- Building
- Roads
- Interstate
- ----- Rails



United States Wildfire Perimeter History

2020-2024









Community-Based Asset Mapping

02.



Community-Based Asset Mapping

is a process used to identify and document the strengths, resources, informal and formal assets to empower communities, guide planning and decision-making, foster collaboration, and build on existing resources to create sustainable change.



Community Health Needs Assessment

is a systematic process that identifies the key health needs and issues of a community through data collection, community input, and analysis. The goal is to guide decisions about where and how to focus public health efforts, improve health outcomes, and reduce disparities.



The Affordable Care Act and IRS regulations require nonprofit hospitals to perform a CHNA **every three years**.



Social Determinants of Health





Education Access & Quality



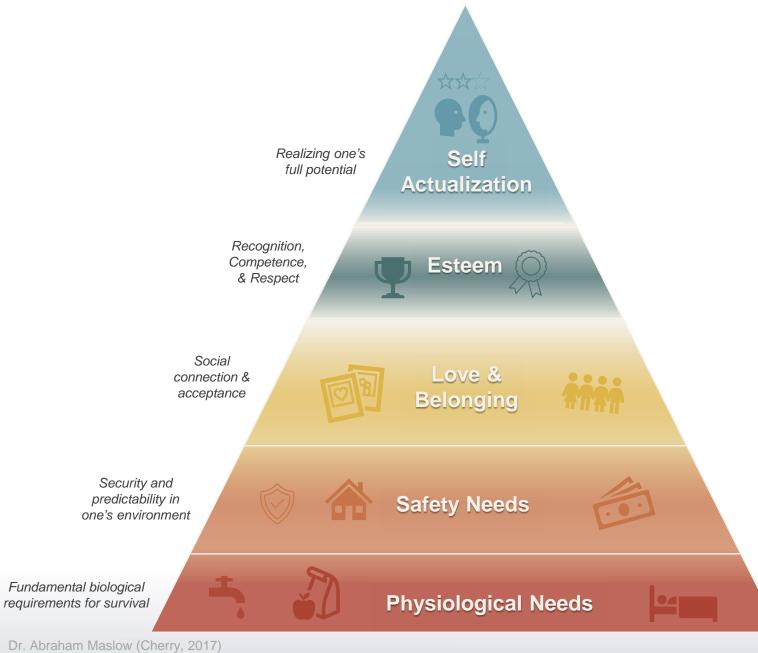
Health Care Access & Quality





Social & Community
Context





Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

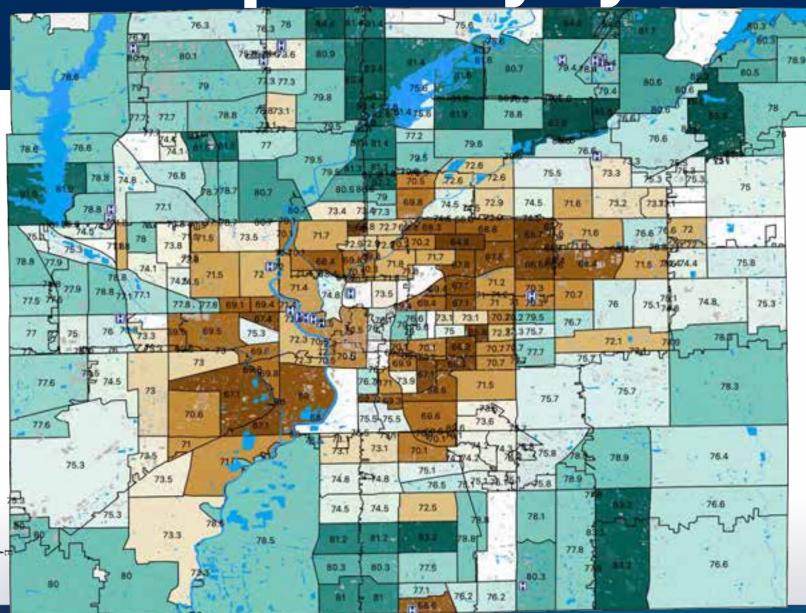






Marion County, Indiana

Life Expectancy by Census Tract



2010-2015

Map Legend



Water



Roads



Interstate

64.6 years

85.8 year

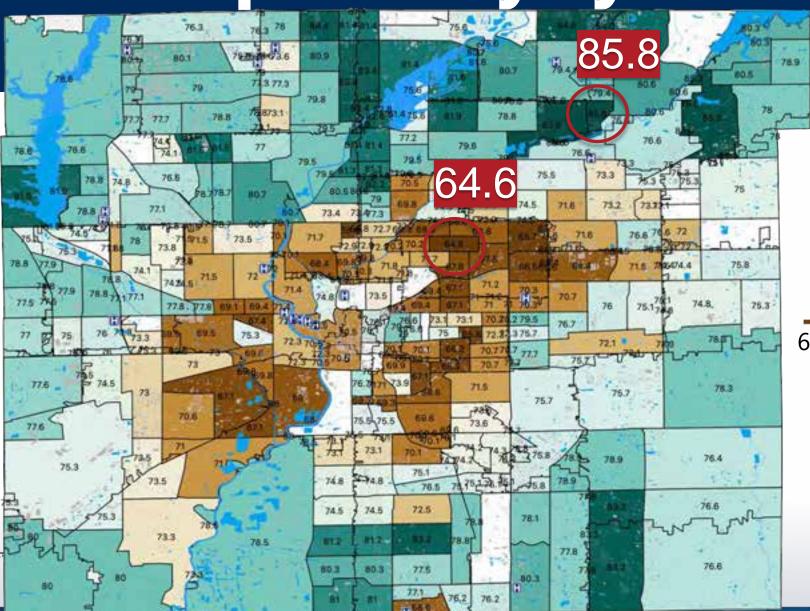






Marion County, Indiana

Life Expectancy by Census Tract



2010-2015

Map Legend



Water



Roads

Interstate

64.6 years

85.8 years

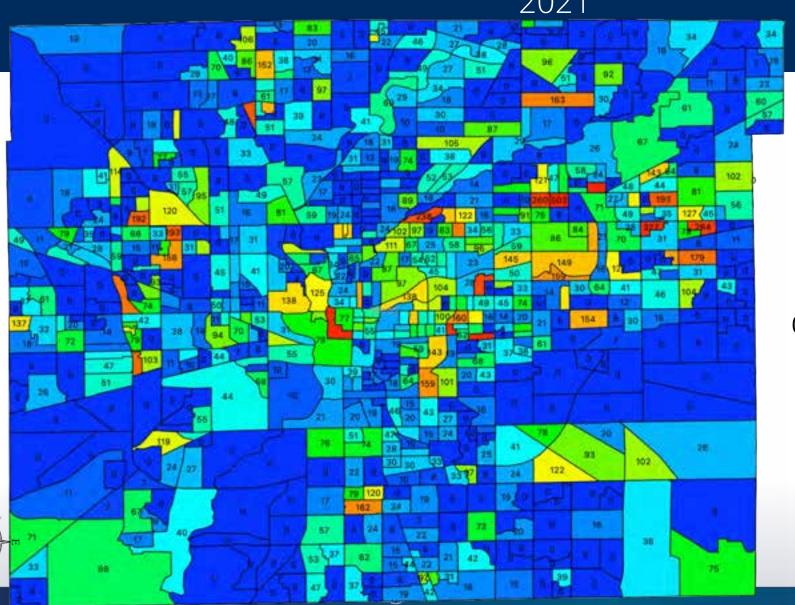






Marion County, Indiana Income <10,000

2021



Map Legend



Water



Roads



Interstate

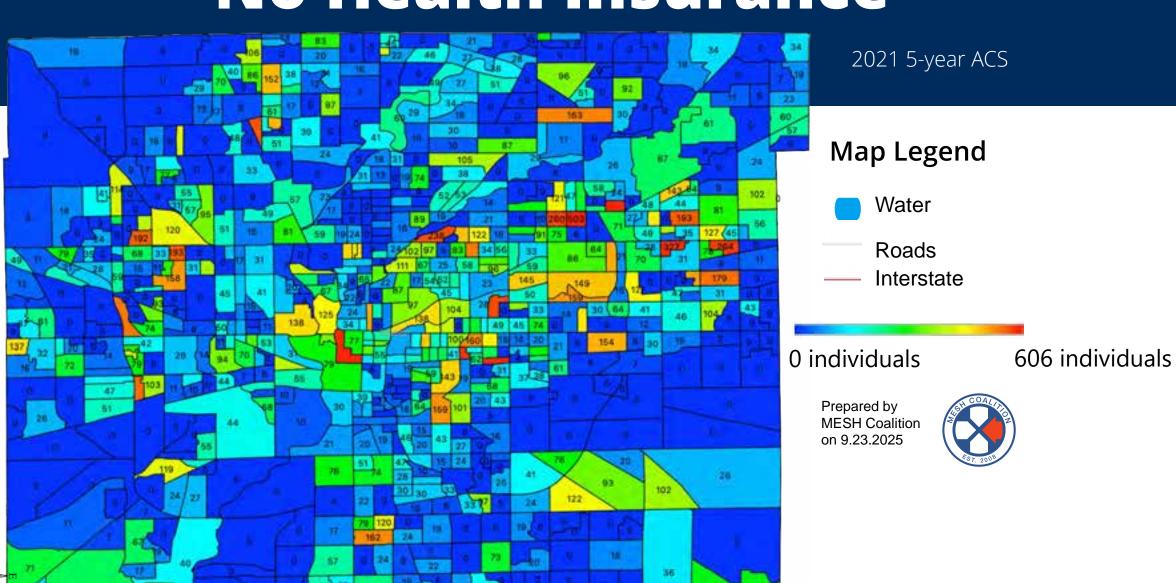
0 households

503 households

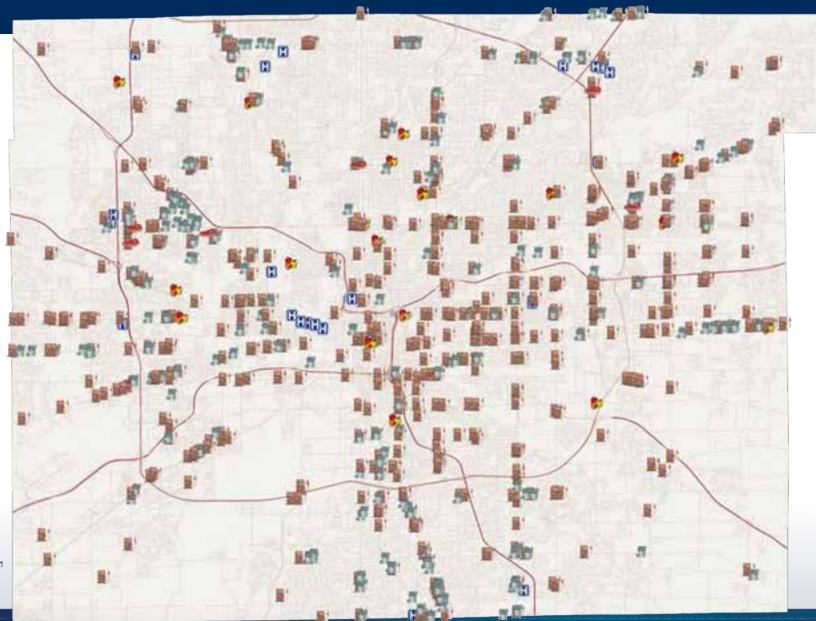




Marion County, Indiana No Health Insurance



Marion County, Indiana Food Stores



Map Legend



Water



Hospital



Building



Roads Interstate



Convenience



Grocery



Meat



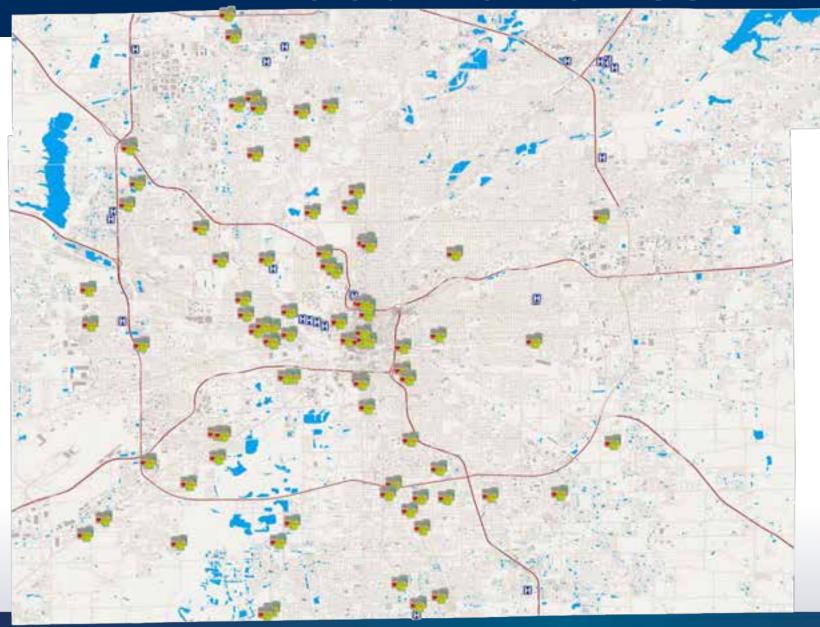
Fruit & Veg Market







Marion County, Indiana Food Pantries



Map Legend





Building

Roads

Interstate



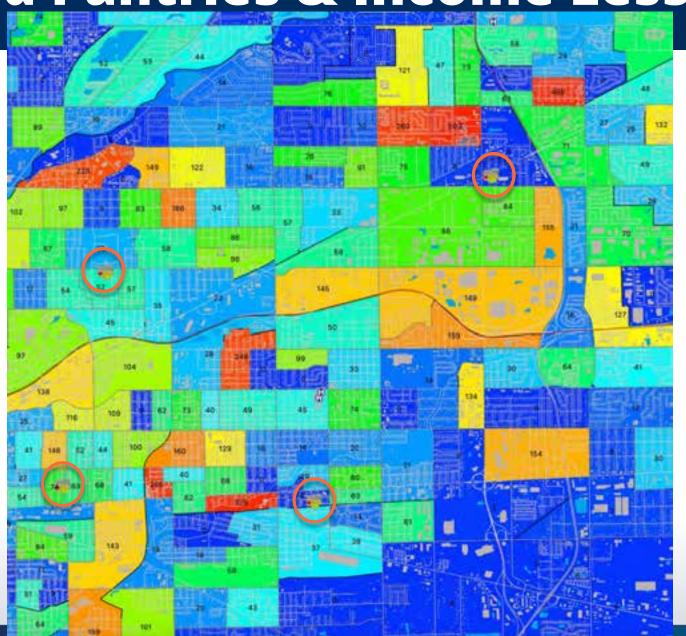
Prepared by MESH Coalition on 9.23.2025





#NHCPC25

Marion County, Indiana Food Pantries & Income Less than \$10,000



Map Legend





Building

Roads

Interstate



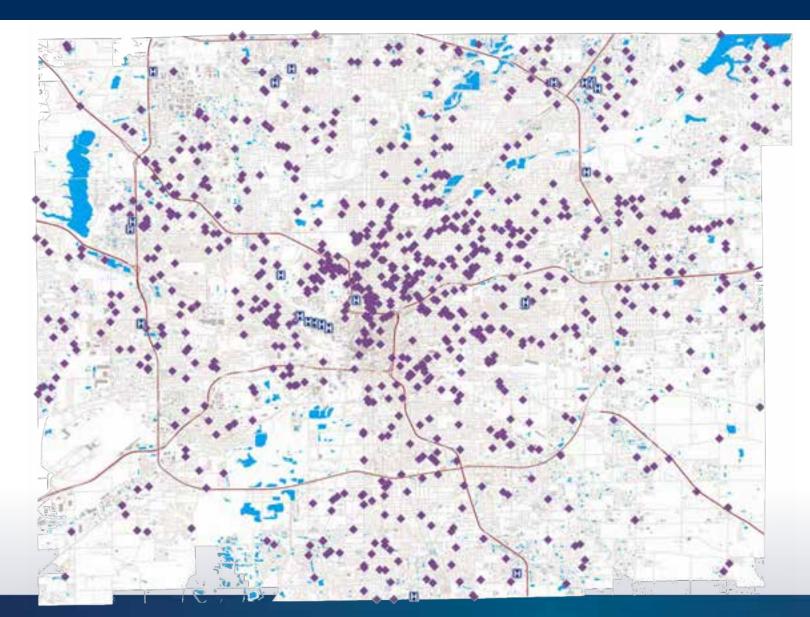
househols 3







Marion County, Indiana Religious Centers



Map Legend





Building

Roads

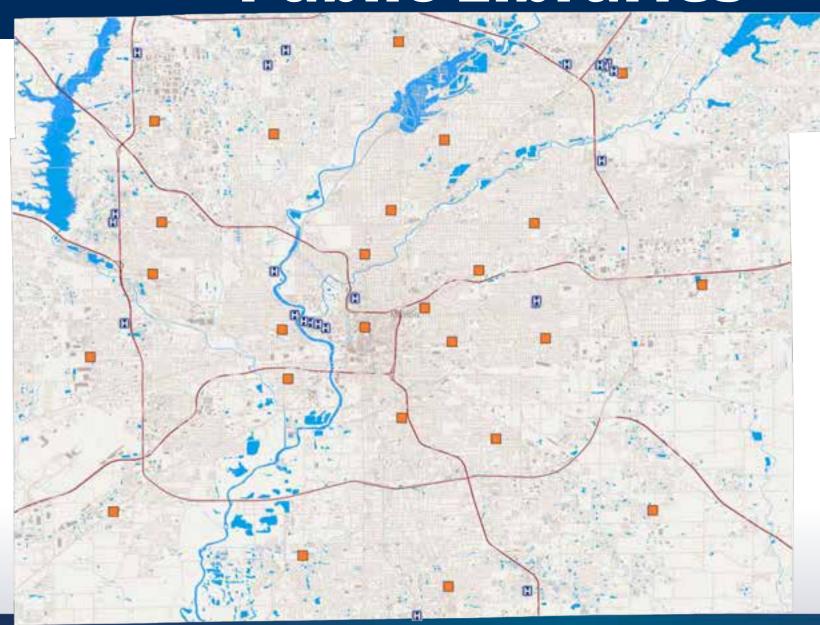
— Interstate

Religious Center





Marion County, Indiana Public Libraries



Map Legend





Building



Interstate

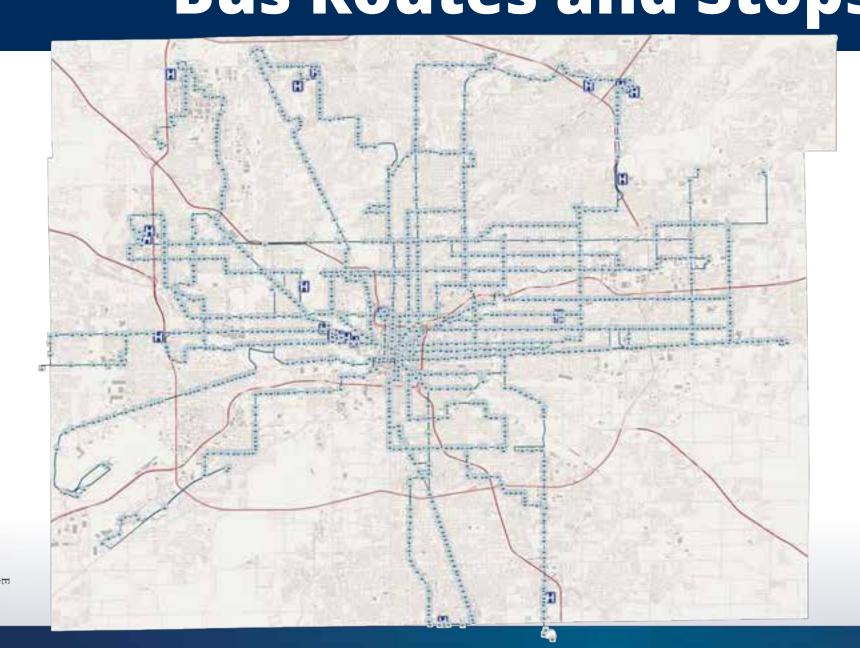








Marion County, Indiana Bus Routes and Stops



Map Legend





Building



Interstate

—— Route

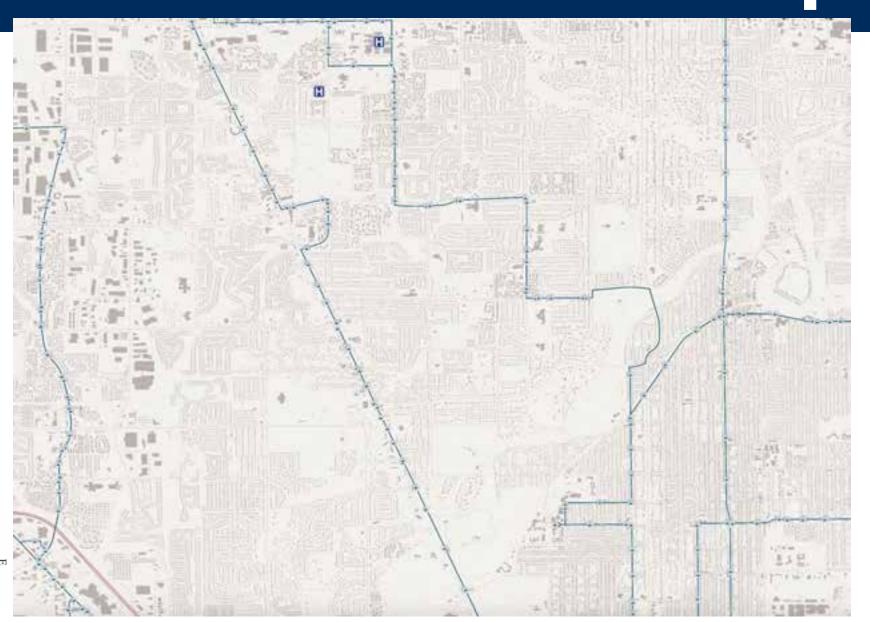


Stop





Marion County, Indiana Bus Routes and Stops



Map Legend



Water



Hospital







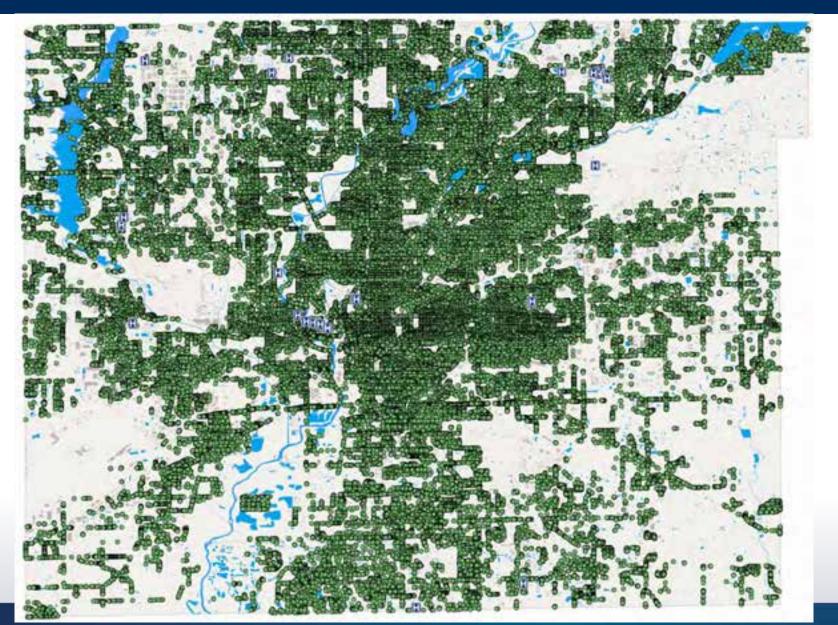




Stop



Marion County, Indiana **Trees**



Map Legend



Water



Hospital





Roads





Trees

Prepared by MESH Coalition on 9.23.2025





#NHCPC25

Marion County, Indiana **Trees**



Map Legend



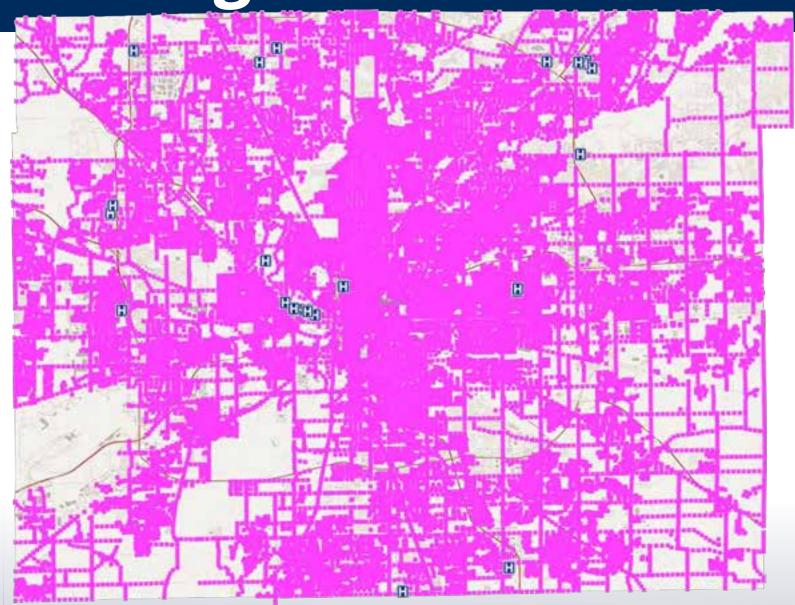
Building

Interstate





Marion County, Indiana Missing or Broken Sidewalks



Map Legend





Building

Roads

Interstate

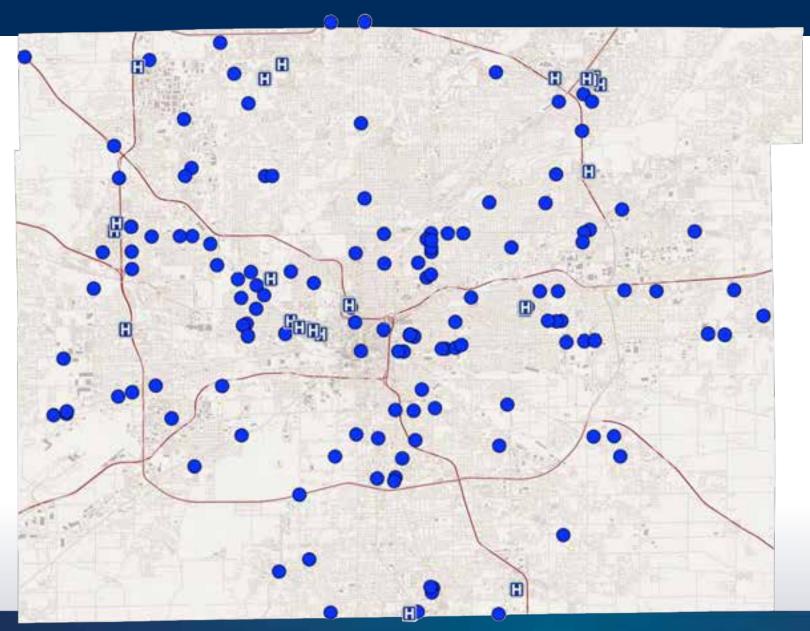
Missing or broken sidewalk







Marion County, Indiana Pedestrian Fatalities



Map Legend





Building

Roads

Interstate

Pedestrian Fatality







Marion County, Indiana Missing or Broken Sidewalks & Pedestrian Fatalities



Map Legend





Building

Roads

Interstate

Pedestrian Fatality

Missing or broken sidewalk

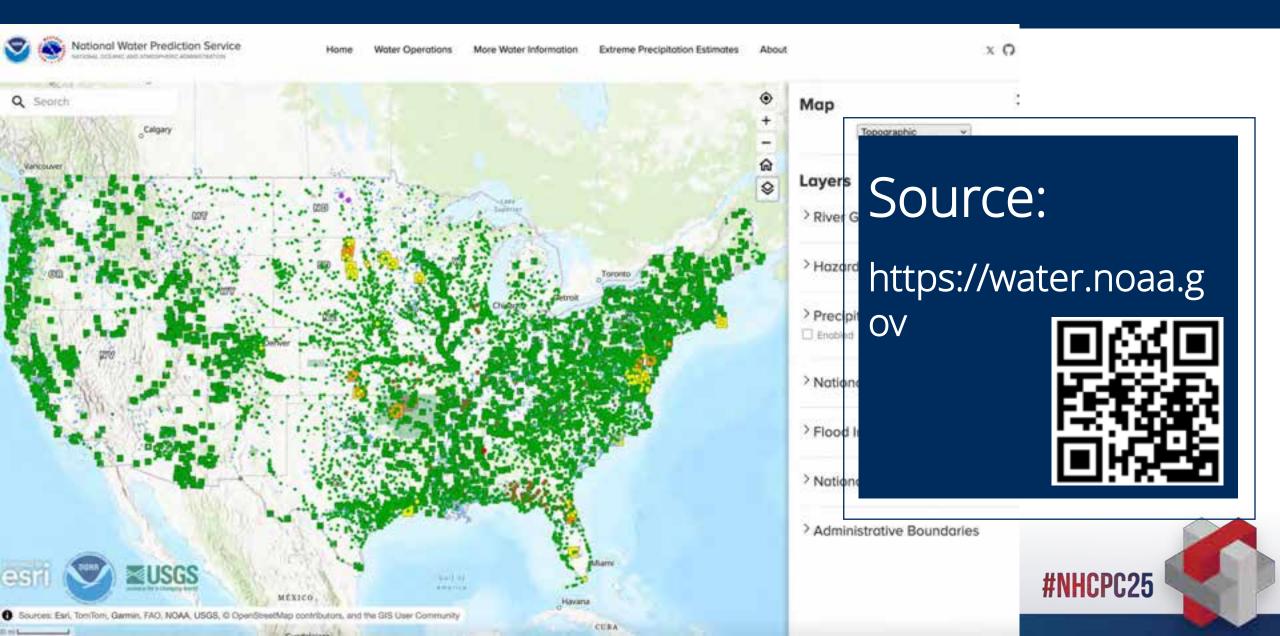




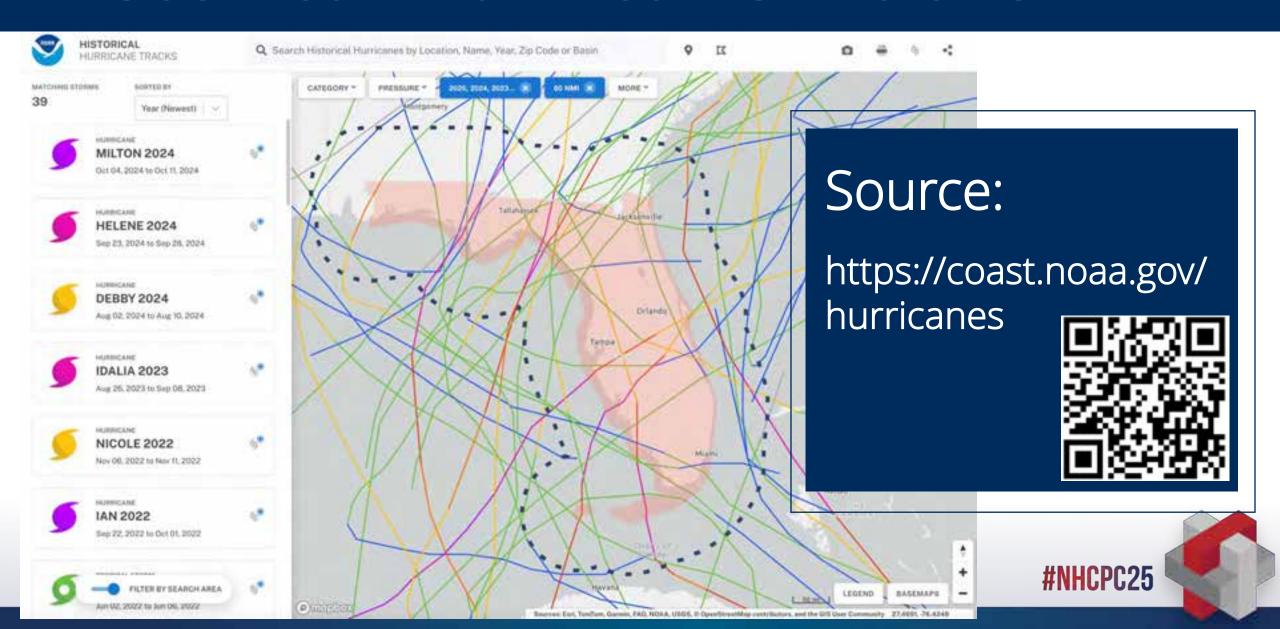




National Water Prediction Service



Historical Hurricane Tracks



U.S. Drought Monitor

U.S. Drought Monitor Conditions & Outlooks Ag in Drought En Español NADM Corrent Map released: September 18, 2025 View grayscale version of the map Data valid: September 16, 2025 Source: Alaska https://droughtmonito r.unl.edu/ Mariana Islands Hawaii Micronesia American Samoa #NHCPC25 Puerto Rico

HAZUS



Hazus 7.0 Release Notes

November 2024



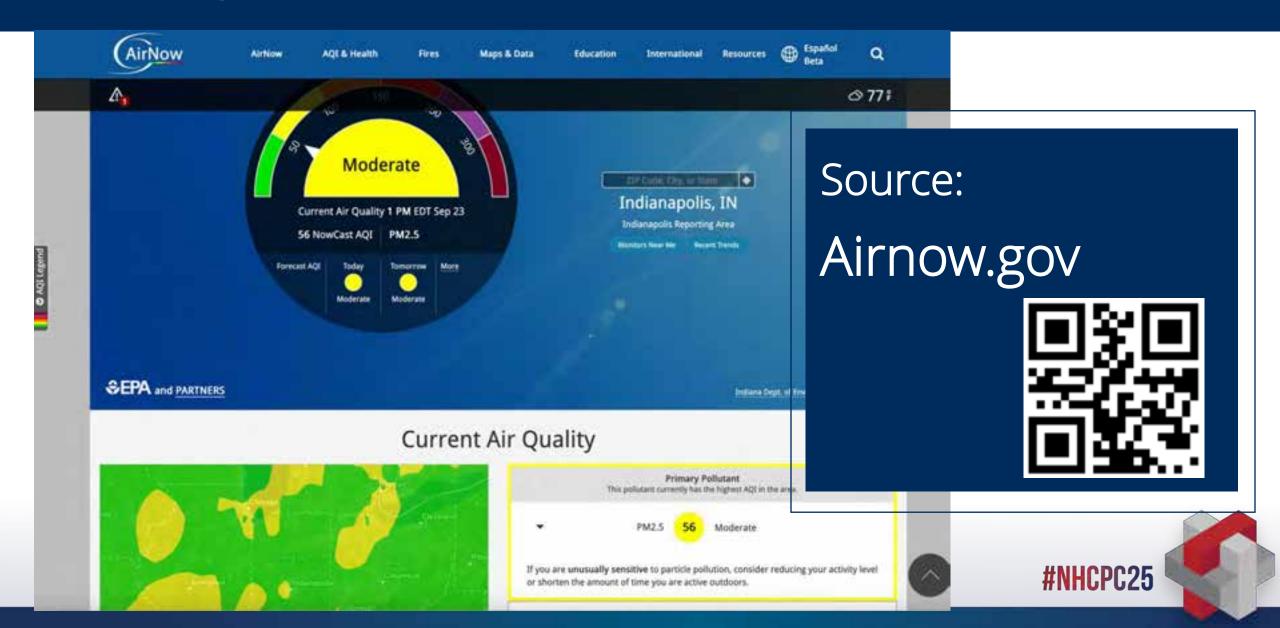
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https://msc.fema.gov/portal/resources/hazus

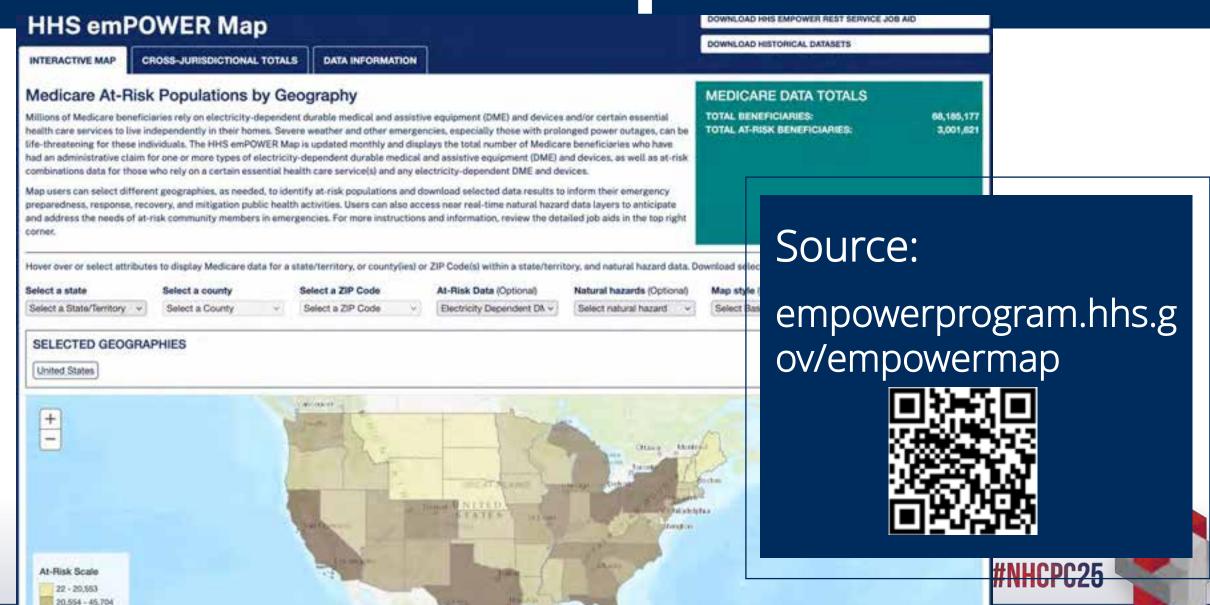




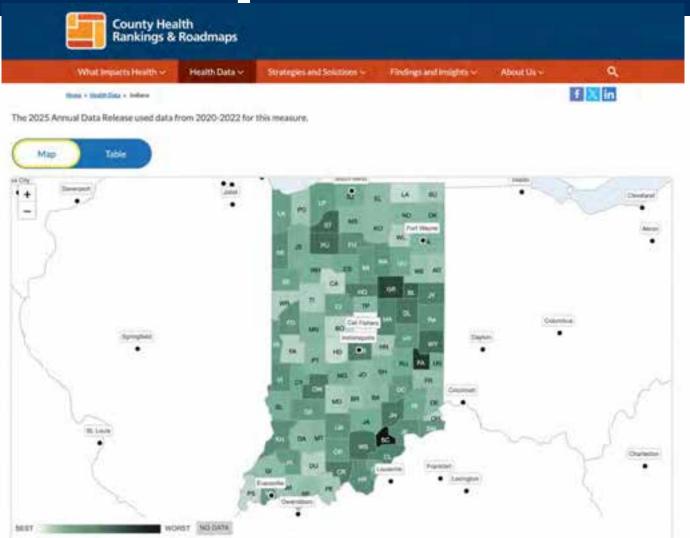
AirNow



HHS emPower Map



County Health Rankings & Roadmaps











GIS Mapping:

Strengths & Weaknesses

03.



Strengths



Data Collection



Epidemiology Tracking



Implementation Strategies



Gap Analysis



Equity Focus



Visualize & Interact with Data





Maintenance & Updating



Risk of Oversimplification & Misinterpretation



Skewed Data



Cost of Tools, Training, & Resources



Data Quality & Availability



Privacy & Ethical Concerns

#NHCPC25

Questions?

THANK YOU



Jim Floyd, DHA, MS, MEd, DAAETS

Organizational Psychology Consultant





www.meshcoalition.org



jfloyd@meshcoalition.org



317.914.2431

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TIGER/Line ®https://www.census.gov/geographies/mapping-files/time-series/geo/tiger-line-file.html

ARC GIS https://www.arcgis.com/index.html

IndyGIS https://maps.indy.gov/

Indiana Map https://www.indianamap.org/

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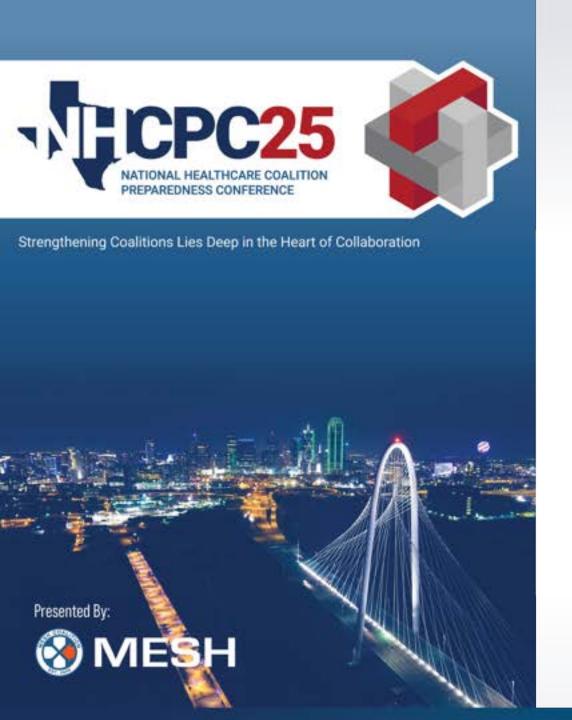
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Healthcare Operational Status Tracking in WebEOC:

A Collaborative Approach

Frank Daniell, Georgia
Department of Public Health
Mallory Garrett, Georgia
Hospital Association

GEOGRAPHY 101

GEORGIA

CAPITOL: ATLANTA

SQ MI: 59,425

POPULATION: 11.18 MILLION

HOSPITALS: 168

SKILLED NURSING: 368

PUBLIC HEALTH: 257

DIALYSIS CENTER: 375

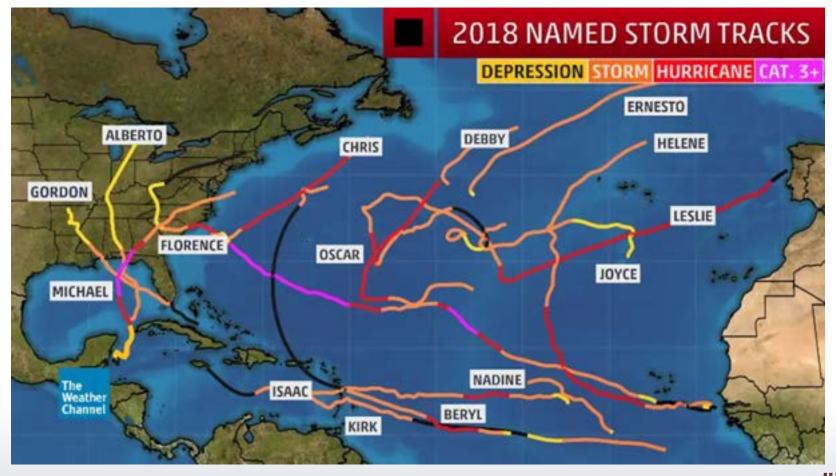


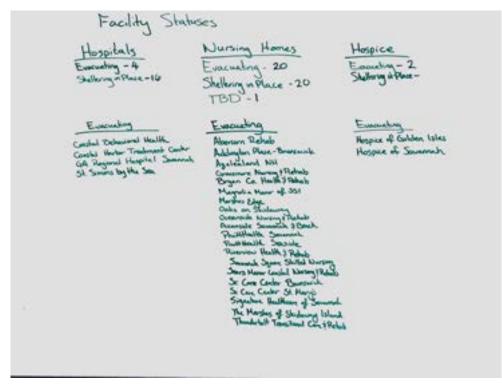
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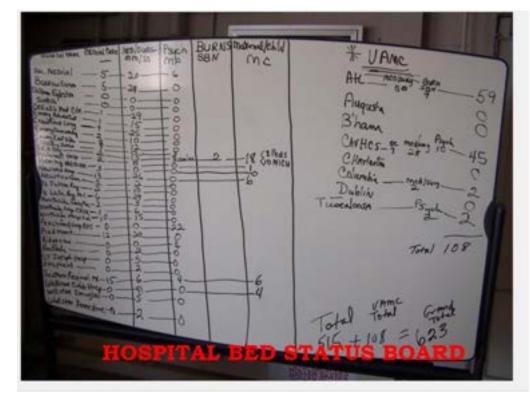
OCEAN

#NHCPC25









Original Workgroup

- Grant funded by Emory University Rollins School of Public Health
- Launched January 2019
- Paused January 2020 COVID
- Used to build the COVID Status Board in WebEOC



Phase 1

- Began February 2023
 - Phase 1 Focus
 - Acute Care Hospitals (138)
 - Phase 1 Workgroup
 - GDPH (Georgia Department of Public Health)
 - Healthcare Preparedness Program
 - Public Health Emergency Preparedness
 - GHA (Georgia Hospital Association)
 - Regional Coordinating Hospitals
 - GEMA (Georgia Emergency Management Agency)
 - Status Board officially launched June 1, 2024
 - Three Hurricanes and Two Winter Storms
 - Other smaller events



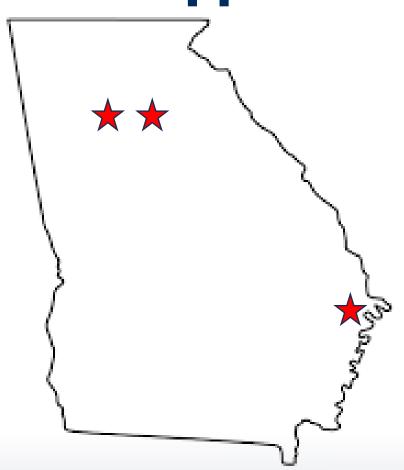






Healthcare Operating Status Board Fusion

- Georgia Emergency
 Management Agency
- Gwinnett County Emergency Management Agency
- Chatham County Emergency Management Agency
- Others around the state





Phase 2

- Began June 2024
 - Phase 2 Focus
 - Public Health Facilities (255)
 - Added January 10, 2025
 - Skilled Nursing Facilities (366)
 - Added February 11, 2025
 - Phase 2 Workgroup (Additions)
 - GHCA (Georgia Healthcare Association)
 - Susie Fussell
 - Jennifer Kelly
 - GDCH (Georgia Department of Community Health)
 - Anthony Moss
 - Status Board officially launched June 1, 2024









Phase 3

- Began June 2025
 - Phase 3 Focus
 - Dialysis Centers (369)
 - Phase 3 Workgroup (Additions)
 - Dialysis Representation from Georgia
 - KCER (Kidney Community Emergency Response)
 - ESRD (End-Stage Renal Disease)







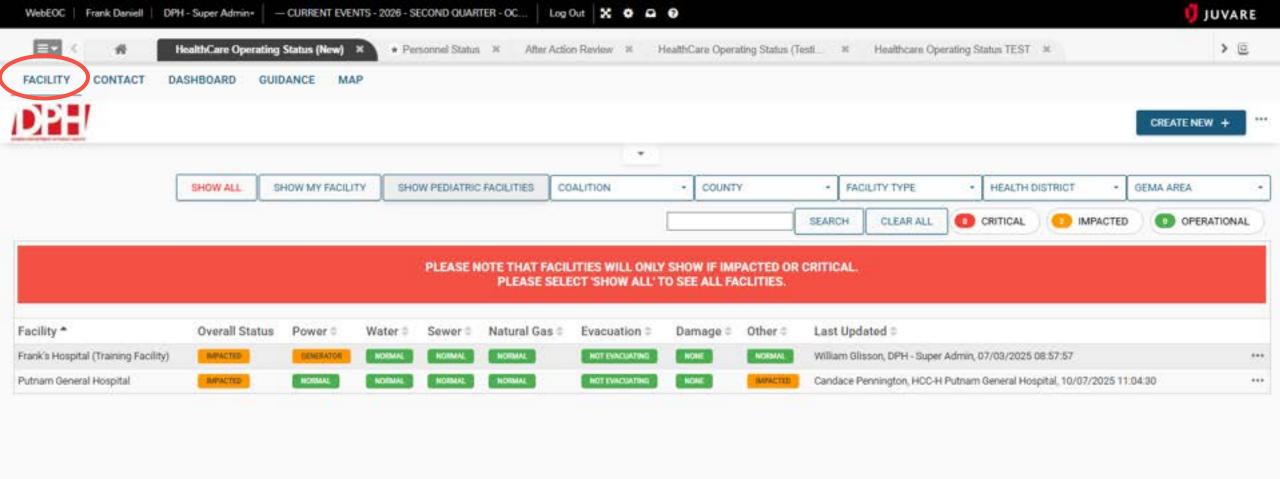
Future Phases

- Addition of new facility types
 - Assisted Living
 - Personal Care Homes
 - Clinics
 - Pharmacies
- Addition of new functionality
 - Bed Capacities
 - Interaction with other boards in WebEOC
 - Custom Reports



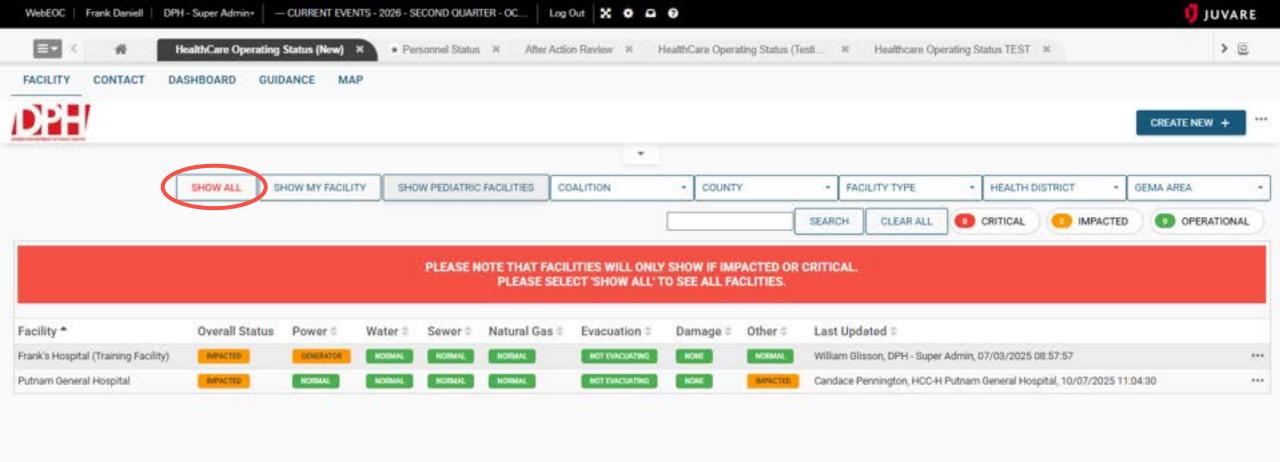
Let's Take A Look!





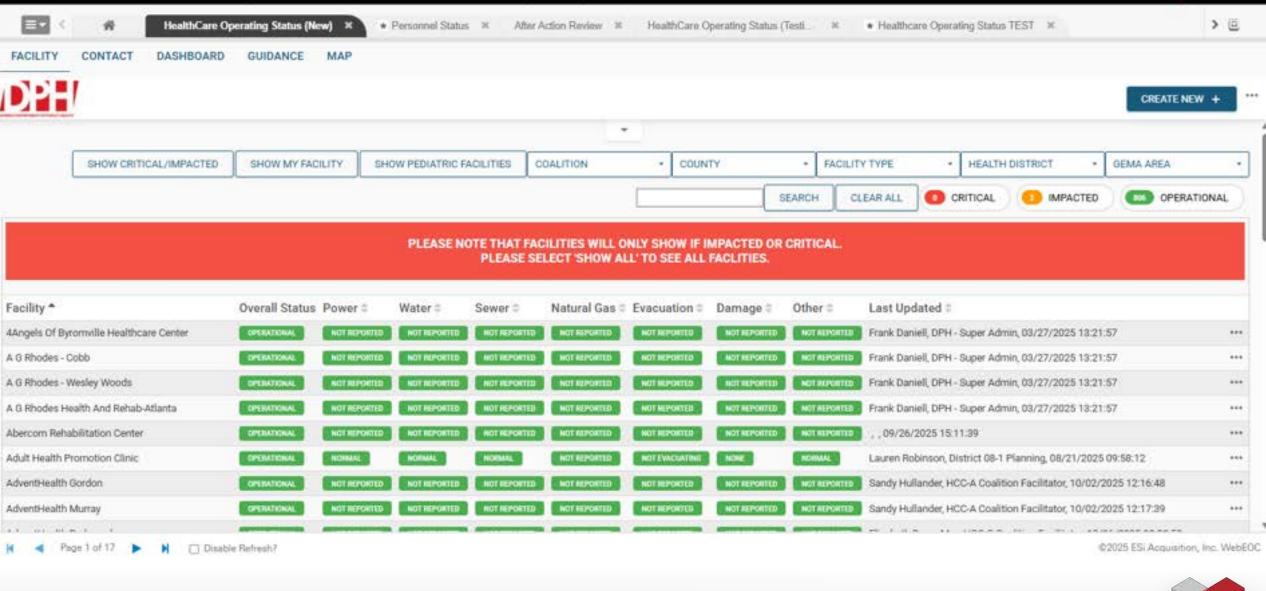
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☐ Disable Refresh?





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Log Out X O D 0

Frank Daniell

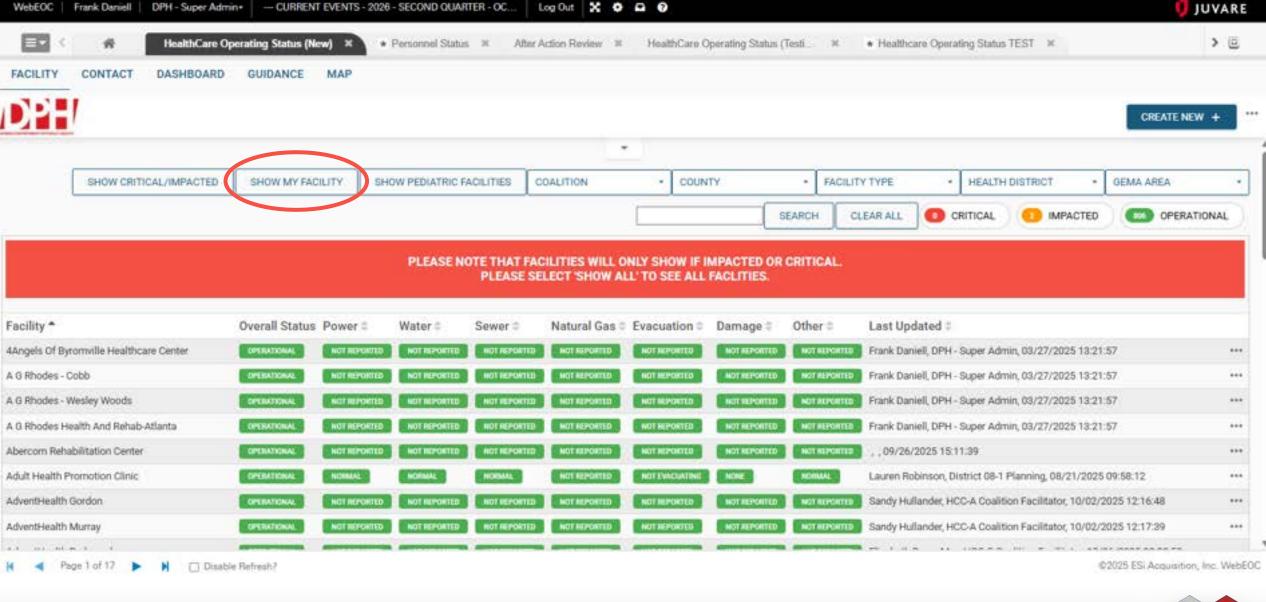
WebEOC

DPH - Super Admin -

--- CURRENT EVENTS - 2026 - SECOND QUARTER - OC.

#NHCPC25

JUVARE



Log Out X O D 0

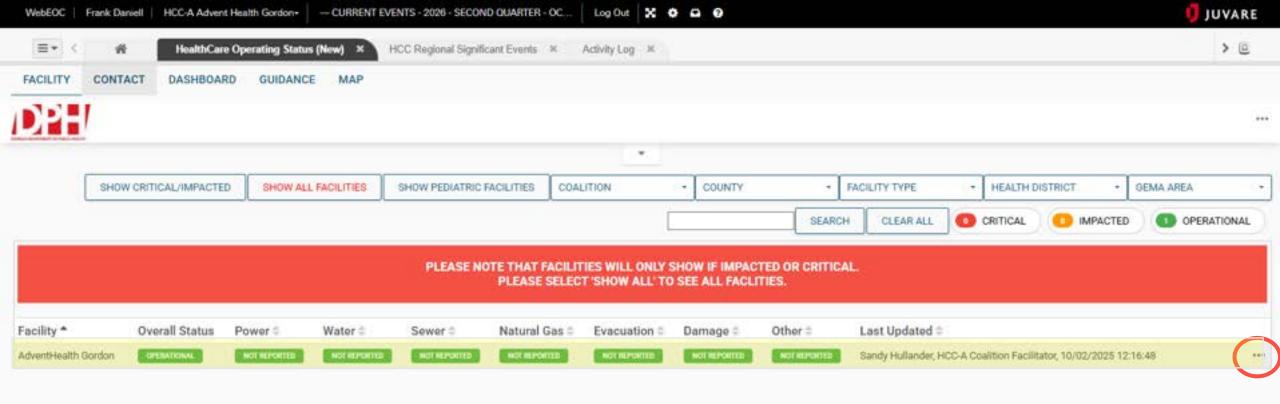
Frank Daniell

WebEOC

DPH - Super Admin -

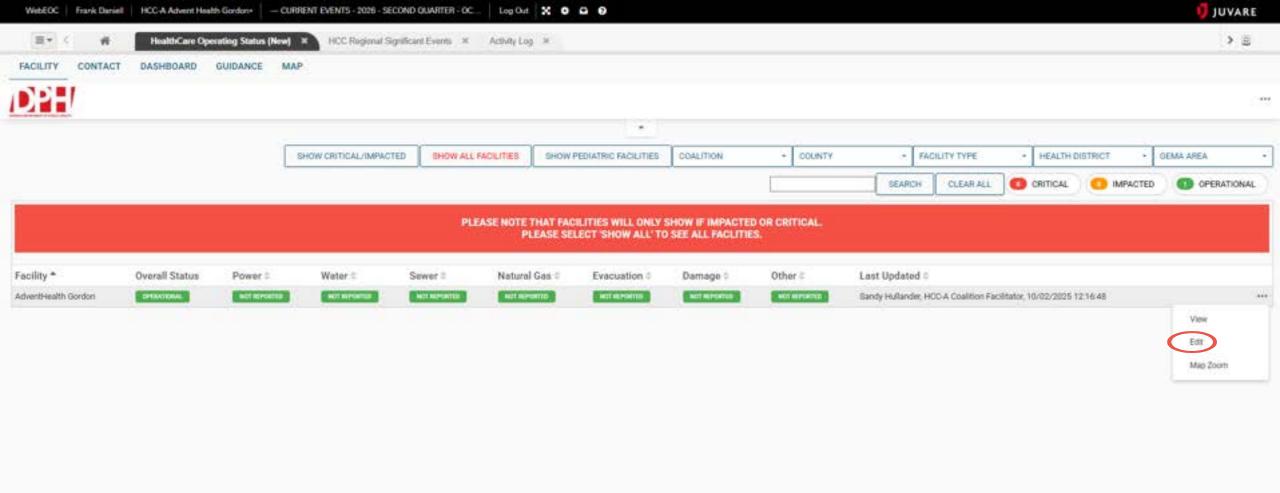
--- CURRENT EVENTS - 2026 - SECOND QUARTER - OC.





https://gdphepr.webeocasp.com/gdphepr/boards/boarddata.ashv?command=DATA&dataid=0&...

#NHCPC25



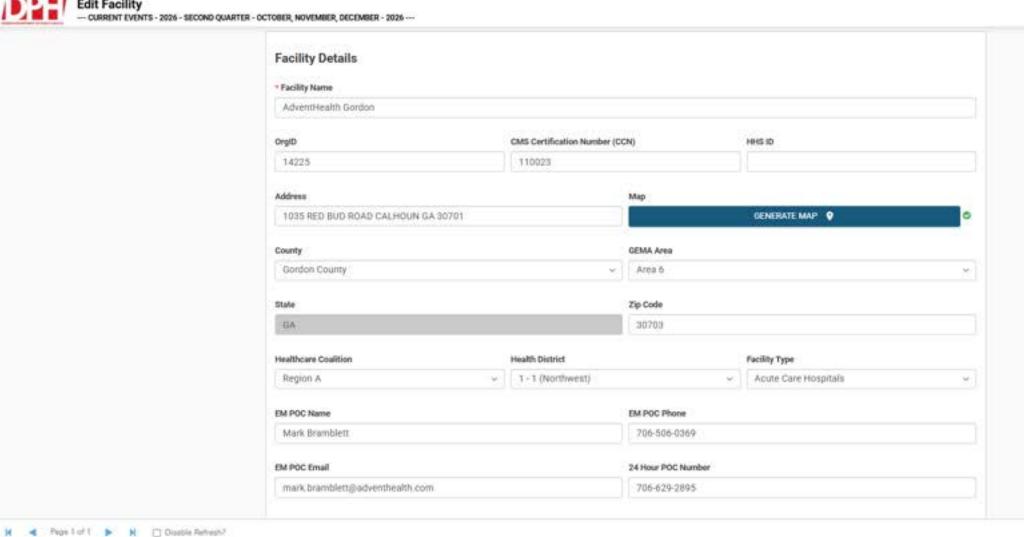
#NHCPC25

HCC Regional Significant Events. # Activity Log #

HealthCare Operating Status (New) ×

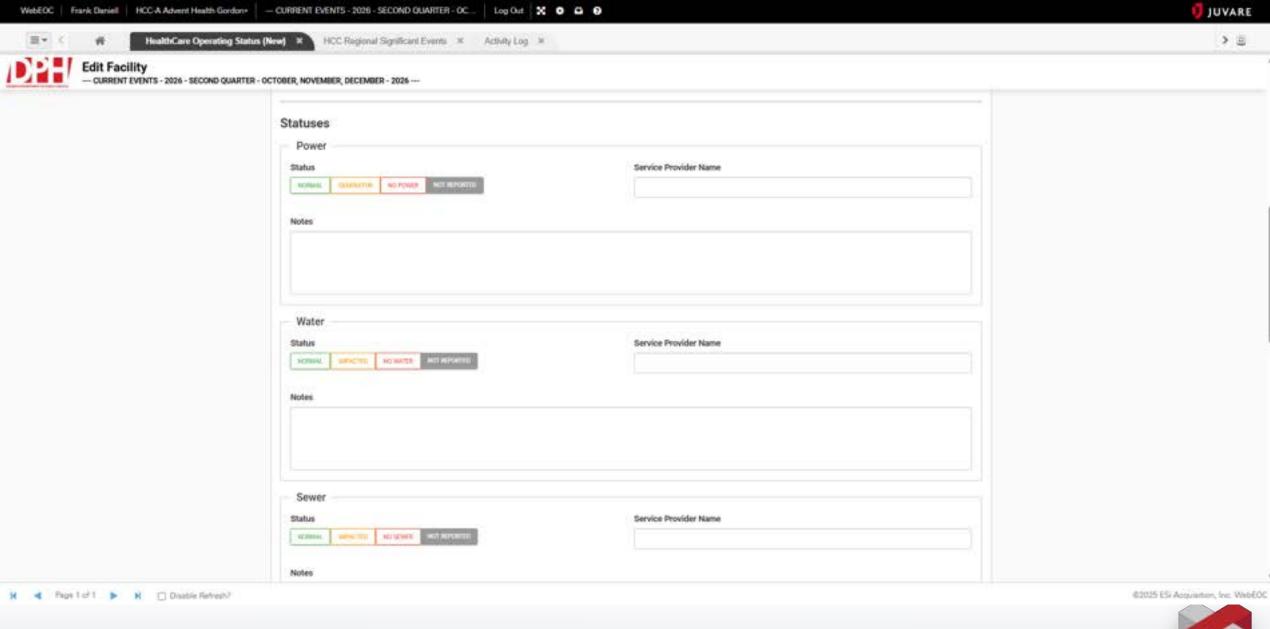
Edit Facility

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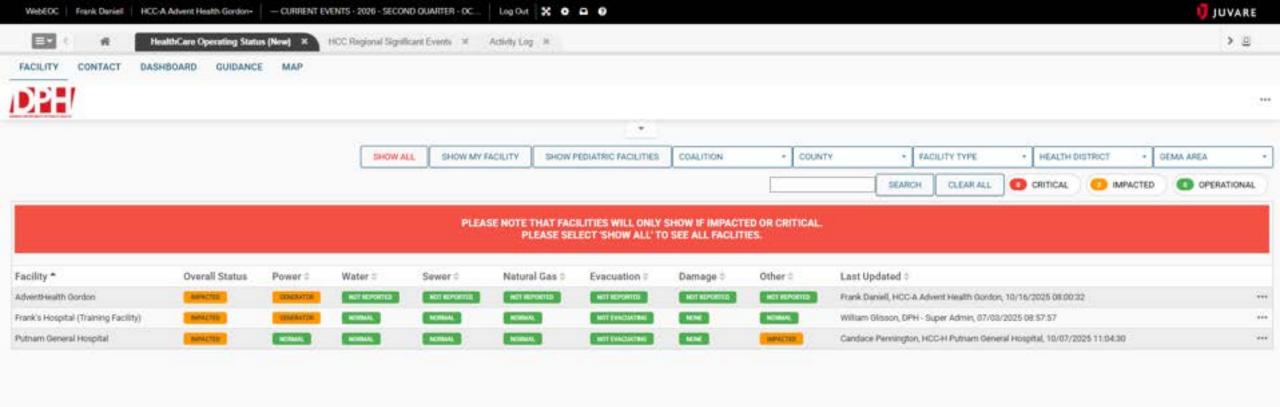




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Notes



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HealthCare Operating Status (New) ×

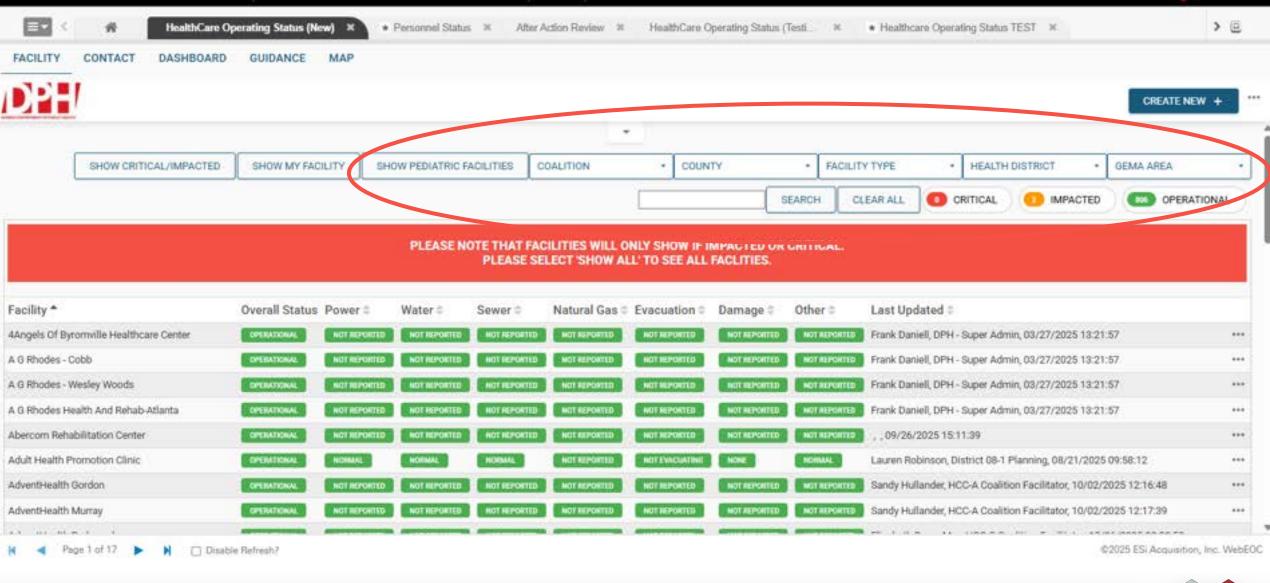




Facility	Overall Status	Power	Water	Sewer	Natural Gas	Evacuation	Damage	Other	Last Updated	
AdventHealth Sordon	OPERATIONAL	NORMAL	NOT REPORTED	Frank Daniell, HCC- A Advent Health Gordon, 10/16/2025 08:02:20	***					
AdventHealth Bordon	IMPACTED	OBNESSATION	NOT REPORTED	Frank Daniell, HCC- A Advent Health Gordon, 10/16/2025 08:00:32						
AdventHealth 3ordon	OPERATIONAL	NOT REPORTED	HCC-A Coalition Facilitator, HCC-A Coalition Facilitator, 10/02/2025 12:16:48							
NoventHealth	OPERATIONAL	NOT REPORTED	HCC-A Coalition Facilitator, HCC-A Coalition							

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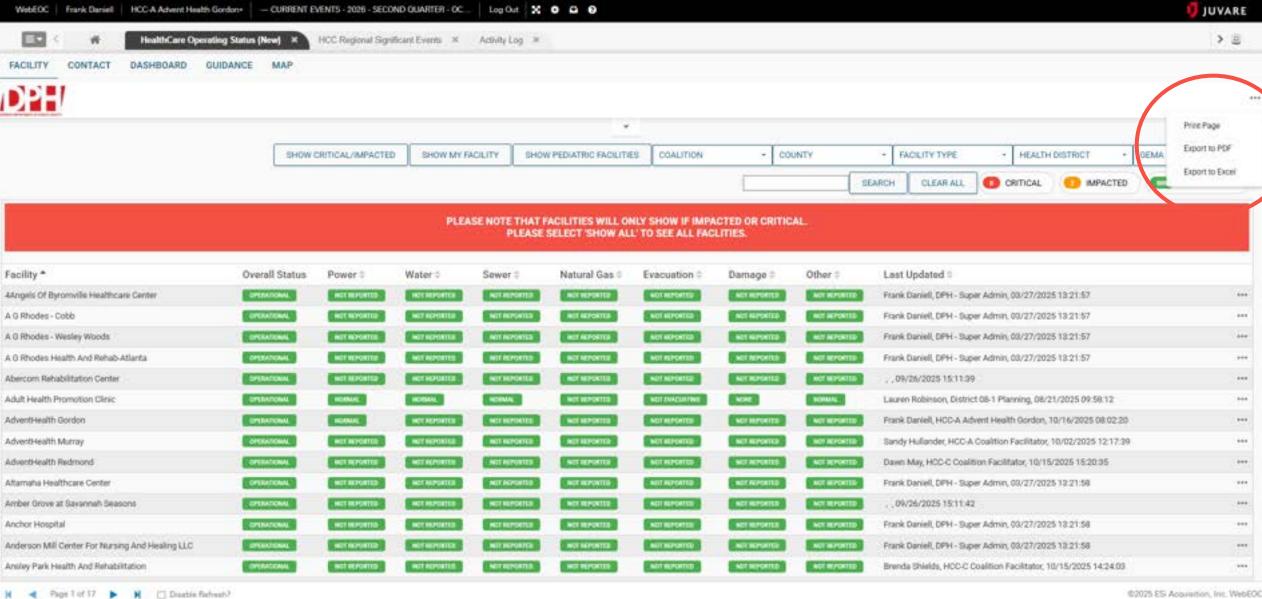
WebEOC Frank Daniell

DPH - Super Admin -

--- CURRENT EVENTS - 2026 - SECOND QUARTER - OC.

#NHCPC25

JUVARE



#NHCPC25

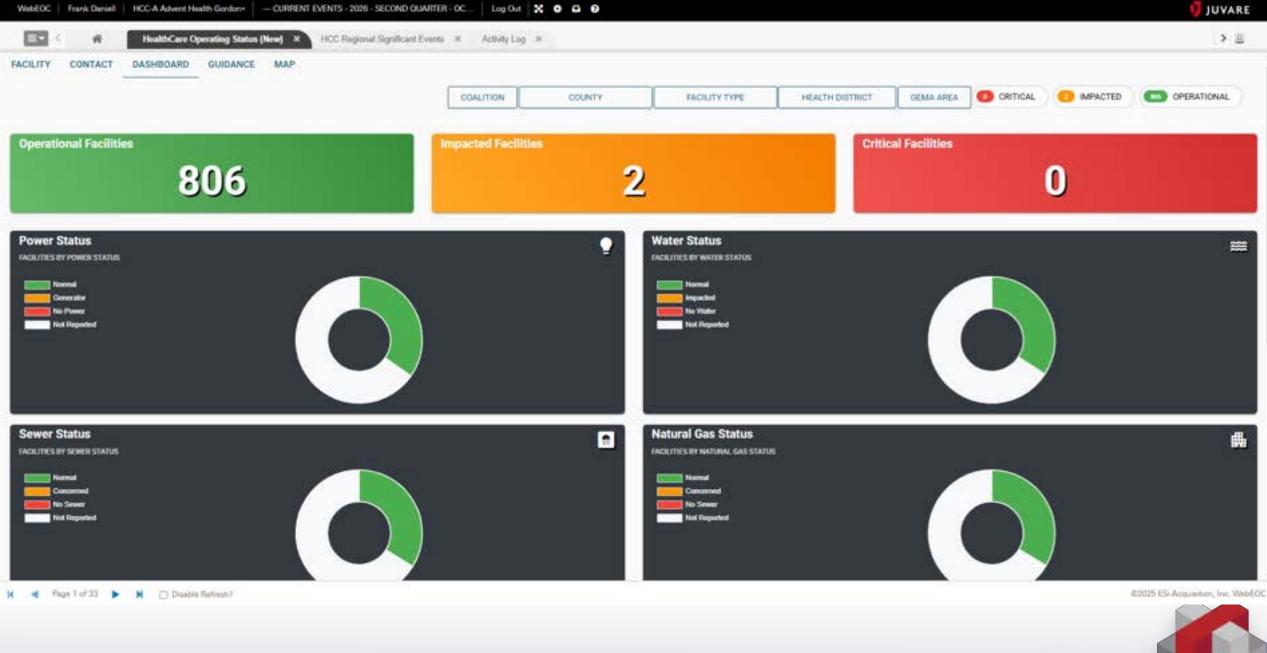
> 0

					COALITION	COALITION +		COUNTY		FACILITY TYPE		DISTRICT +	GEMA AREA
								SEARCH	CLEAR SEARCH	0	CRITICAL	60 IMPACTED	OPERATIONAL
Facility *	Address :	Latitude Longitude	EM POC Name :	EM POC Phone =	EM POC Email :			24 Hours Number	POC Last Upo	lated =			
4Angels Of Byromville Healthcare Center	712 Patterson Street, Byronnville	32.209900 -83.910280	Nancy Musah	470-349-4507	Admin@4angelshc.com				Frank Dan	iell DPH -	Super Admi	n, 09/27/2025 13:21:5	,
A G Rhodes - Cobb	900 Wylie Road, Marietta	33.929720 -84.506890	Jovonne Harvey	770-427-8727	/harvey@agrhodes.org				Frank Dan	iell DPH -	Super Admi	n, 03/27/2025 13:21:5	7
A G Rhodes - Wesley Woods	1819 Clifton Road, N.E., Atlanta	53.803430 -84.333470	Latasha Ward	404-315-9000	lward@agrhodes.org				Frank Dan	iell, DPH -	Super Admi	n, 08/27/2025 13:21:5	7
A G Rhodes Health And Rehab-Atlanta	350 Boulvard, S.E., Atlanta	33.744560 -84.367550	Loretta Barnes	404-688-6731	barnes@agrhodes.org				Frank Dan	iell, DPH -	Super Admi	n, 03/27/2025 13:21:5	7
Abercom Rehabilitation Center	11800 Abercom Street, Savannah		Tarryiny Royal	912-925-4402	CTurrer@southernitc.com				09/26/	2025 15.1	1:39		
Adult Health Promotion Clinic	2704 N Oak St, Valdosta	30.864500 -83.293620	Lauren Robinson	229-415-0019	lauren robinson@dph.ga.gov				Lauren Ro	binson, Di	strict 08-1 P	lanning, 08/21/2025 0	9:58:12
AdventHealth Gordon	1035 RED BUD ROAD CALHOUN GA 30701	34.511878 -84.925370	Mark Bramblett	706-506-0369	mark.bramblett@adventhealth.com			706-629-281	5 Frank Dan	iell HCC-A	Advent He	olth Gordon, 10/16/200	15 08:02:20
AdventHealth Murray	707 OLD DALTON ELLIJAY ROAD, PO BOX 1406 CHATSWORTH GA 30705	34.752096 -84.774616	Doug Doutlitt	706-271-8410	doug douthitt@adventhealth.com			706-695-456	4 Sandy Hul	lander, HC	C-A Coalitic	n Facilitator, 10/02/20	25 12:17:29
AdvertHealth Redmond	501 REDMOND ROAD ROME GA 30165	34.277270 -85.194833	Alex Wright	706-368-8144	daniel wright@adventheolth.com			706-291-021	1 Davim May	H00-0	oalition Fac	litator, 10/15/2025 15	20:35
Altamaha Healthcare Center	1311 West Cherry Street, Jesup	31.617790 -81.898210	Benjamin Ayuk	912-427-7792	bayok@altamahanh.com				Frank Dan	iell, DPH -	Super Admi	n, 08/27/2025 13:21:5	
Amber Grove at Savannah Seasons	249 Holland Dr. Savannah		Lisa Clucevich	912-667-6178	fisac@ambergrovesenlorliving.com				, , 09/26/	2025 15 1	5:42		
Anchor Hospital	5454 Yorktowne Dr, Atlanta, GA 30349	33.607344 -84.452477	Greg Helms	478-960-1815	Oreg helms@uhsinc.com			678-251-320	O Frank Dan	ieli, DPH -	Super Admi	n, 03/27/2025 13:21:5	
Anderson Mill Center For Nursing And . Healing LLC	2130 Anderson Mill Rd, Austell	33.846800 -64.615970	Cyrithia Reese	770-941-8819	creese@andersormflnursing.com				Frank Dan	iell, DPH -	Super Admi	n, 09/27/2025 19:21 5	
Ansley Park Health And Rehabilitation	450 Newnan Lakes Blvd, Newnan	33.377270 -84.764380	Miniam Deberry	770-400-8000	mdeberry@ethicshealth.org				Brenda Sh	ields, HCC	-C Coalition	Facilitator, 10/15/202	514:24:03
Appling Co Health Dept.	283 Walnut Street, Bayley	31.770170 -82.347840	Katie Douberly	912-682-1873	katie douberly@dph.ga.gov				Frank Dan	iell, DPH -	Super Admi	n, 03/27/2025 13:21:5	
Appling Healthcare	163 E Tollison St. Baxley, QA 31513	31.768916 -82.348436	Robert Brown	912-882-2218	brownr@applinghospital.org			912-367-98	1 Santo Nin	, HOOM	Coalition Co	ordinator, 05/08/2025	103125
Andrew Mountain And Publish Shakes													

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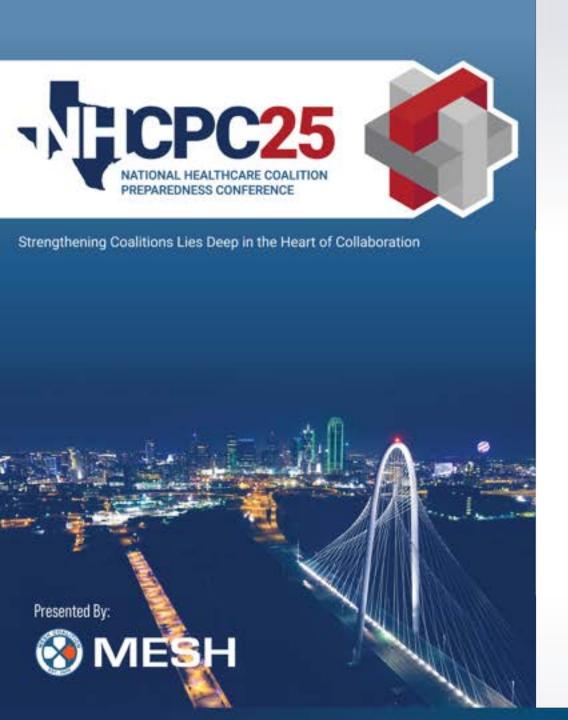
Healthcare Operational Status Tracking in WebEOC: A Collaborative Approach

Thank You!

Frank Daniell frank.daniell@dph.ga.gov

Mallory Garrett mgarrett@gha.org





Indiana's Approach to Public Health and Healthcare Risk and Readiness Assessments

Brittany Butterfield Planning Specialist

Indiana's Approach to Public Health and Healthcare Risk and Readiness Assessments

This presentation will explore Indiana's approach to conducting jurisdictional risk, hazard vulnerability, and public health and healthcare capability assessments, emphasizing how this strategy enhances emergency preparedness across both emergency management and public health sectors. We will discuss the integration of whole community health considerations, to reinforce the identification and support given to all individuals during emergencies.

Additionally, the session will cover the crosswalk between the local health department and healthcare coalition (HCC) capabilities, highlighting the collaborative efforts required to optimize resources, streamline response efforts, and strengthen overall community resilience.



Assessment Webpage QR Code





Risk and Readiness Assessment Development

Starting in March 2024, IDOH hosted multiple stakeholder webinars with local health departments (LHD) and healthcare coalition partners on the development of customized public health and healthcare risk and readiness assessment for the state of Indiana. The process:

- Conducted research on tools throughout the United States used to assess the public health risks and the readiness of jurisdictions
- Developed a focused workgroup comprised of the 10 LHD representatives and the 10-healthcare coalition (HCC) readiness and response coordinators (RRCs)
- A final draft of the Jurisdictional Risk Assessment (JRA), Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA), and Public Health and Healthcare Readiness Assessment (PHHRA) tools was distributed to three pilot LHDs -Howard County, Putnam County, and Marion County and pilot HCCs
- Based on feedback and improvements identified during the pilot, final JRA, HVA, and PHHRA tools were released in August 2024 to PHEP-funded LHDs



HVA and JRA Final Risk and Vulnerability Rating Overview

The final risk and vulnerability rating of the HVA and JRA were calculated by combining the data collected as it relates to two distinct factors.

Risk factor

For the purposes of these assessments, "risk factor" is the chance of a given threat or hazard affecting a community. Regardless of how communities express the risk factor associated with a specific incident, understanding the likelihood of their threats and hazards and the external forces that may also contribute to larger impacts can help communities understand capability requirements and prioritize preparedness and response efforts

Protective factor

For the purposes of the assessments, "protective factors" are environmental attributes that are associated with positive adjustment and development throughout the course of life-threatening conditions. Protective factor characteristics are associated with a lower likelihood of negative outcomes or that reduce a risk factor's impact. Protective factors may be seen as positive countering events



JRA and HVA Integration Factor

Whole community integration is a means by which residents, public health professionals, emergency management practitioners, organizational and community leaders, and government officials can collectively understand and assess the needs of their respective communities. In addition to calculating a final risk rating, the JRA and HVA calculated an integration factor to support a whole community preparedness approach to public health hazards.

Integration Factors Calculation

12 population * five potential planning considerations

= Total # of population specific considerations included in plans

/60 (total possible score)

= Integration Factor Rating

A total score of 60 was possible for the integration factor.



JRA and HVA Integration Factor

Respondents were given 12 populations to consider when rating integration. The assessment allowed respondents to indicate if they had integrated the following activities into planning and response efforts:

- Identified risks specific to population
- Integrated solutions to identified barriers
- Incorporated population representatives into planning
- Connected with resources applicable to population needs
- Operationalized considerations during response and recover

A total score of 5 was possible for each of the populations assessed.



Public Health and Healthcare Readiness Assessment Overview

PHHRA assessed the ability of the local health departments and healthcare coalitions to perform the response capabilities that are applicable to each as well as their ability to integrate whole community health considerations into their efforts. An overview of the capabilities assessed by each is described below:

Local health departments

CDC's 15 Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) capabilities

Healthcare coalitions

ASPR's four existing as well as eight additional pre-decisional capabilities identified by the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP)



Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA)



Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA) Method

HVA data was collected from the 10 HCCs in Indiana. A total of 71 public health hazards were assessed to determine their applicability. There were four distinct categories of hazards:

- 1. Natural hazards 18 potential hazards
- 2. Technological hazards 24 potential hazards
- 3. Human hazards 19 potential hazards
- 4. Hazardous material 10 potential hazards

After identifying which hazards were applicable, Indiana HCCs identified the risk factors, protective factors, and the integration factors that would contribute to the vulnerability of a community to the various hazards



Final Vulnerability Rate Calculation

A final vulnerability score for each hazard was calculated by combining the risk and protective factors that could contribute to the risk and resilience of a community in the event of a hazard.

The name of the data field used to calculate each component of the final risk rate is shown in the image to the right.

The number in the parentheses signifies the total score possible for that data field.

Risk Factors Calculation

Perceived Probability of Hazard (3) = Probability Score (3)

+

Human Impact (3) + Property Impact (3) + Health Impact (3) + Preparedness Impact (3) = Impact Score (12)

Probability Score (3) + Impact Score (12)
/15 (risk factor score points possible)
= Risk Factor Rate

Protective Factors Calculation

Coalition Capability (3) + External Capability (3) /6 (protective factor points possible) = Protective Factor Score

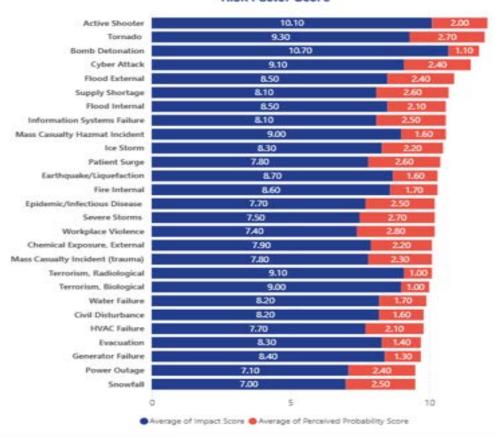
Total Vulnerability Score Calculation

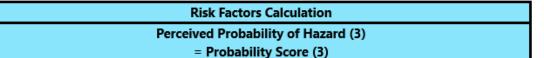
Risk Factor Rating + Protective Factor Rating
/2 (Total factors)
= Final Vulnerability Rating



Risk Factor Calculation

Risk Factor Score





+

Human Impact (3) + Property Impact (3) + Health Impact (3) + Preparedness Impact (3) = Impact Score (12)

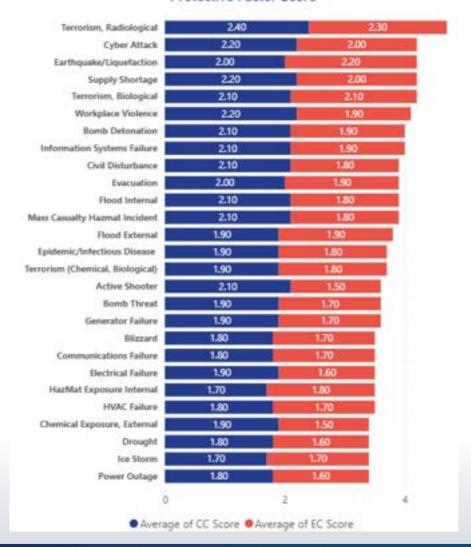
Probability Score (3) + Impact Score (12)

/15 (risk factor score points possible)

= Risk Factor Rate

Protective Factor Calculation

Protective Factor Score



Protective Factors Calculation

Coalition Capability (3) + External Capability (3)

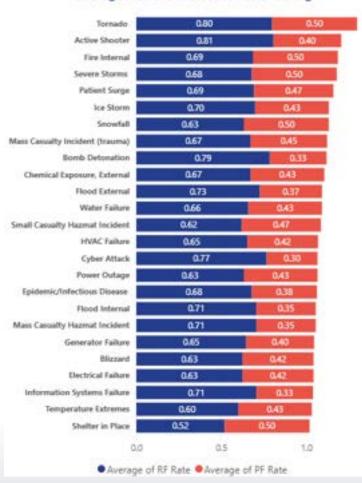
/6 (protective factor points possible)

= Protective Factor Score



Hazard Vulnerability Assessment Results





Final Vulnerability Rating



HVA Integration Factor

Respondents were given 12 populations to consider when rating integration. The assessment allowed respondents to indicate if they had integrated the following activities into planning and response efforts:

- Identified risks specific to population
- Integrated solutions to identified barriers
- Incorporated population representatives into planning
- Connected with resources applicable to population needs
- Operationalized considerations during response and recover

Integration Factors Calculation

12 population * five potential planning considerations

= Total # of population specific considerations included in plans

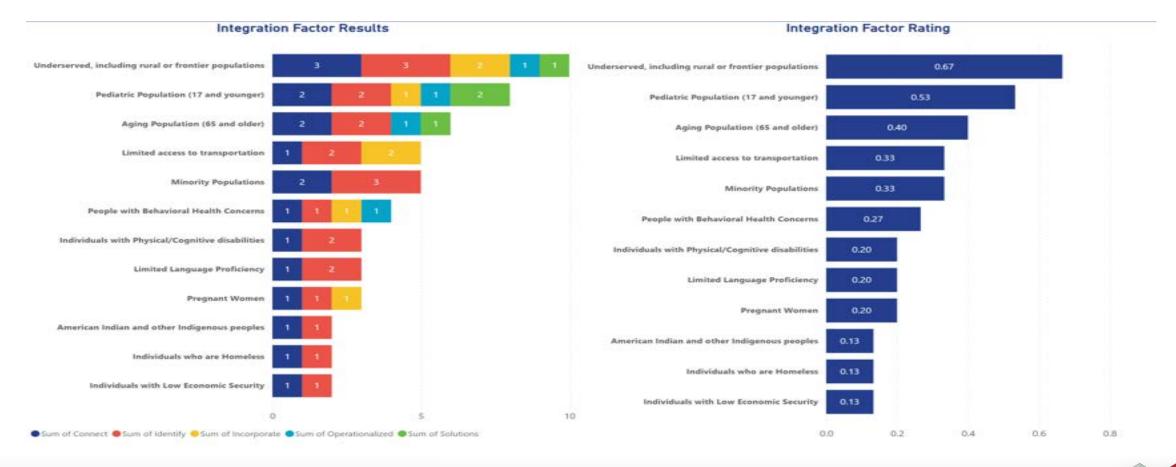
/60 (total possible score)

= Integration Factor Rating

A total score of 60 was possible for the integration factor.



HVA Integration Factor Results



Jurisdictional Risk Assessment (JRA)



Respondent Summary

A total of 82 respondents in the state of Indiana completed the JRA. The Public Health Emergency Preparedness Budget Period-1 (July 1, 2024-June 30, 2025) LHD sub-recipients were required to submit a response, therefore not every health department in the state of Indiana is represented in the results. Representatives from the counties listed and highlighted on the map below submitted a response. Respondents with an asterisk next to their name are jurisdictions that encompass the Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) program, a federally funded program that enhances preparedness in the nation's largest population centers.

District 1

- 1. "City of Gary Health Department
- 2. *Jasper County Health Department
- 3. *Lake County Health Department
- LaPorte County Health Department
- 5. *Newton County Health Department
- 6. *Porter County Health Department

District 2

- 1. Elkhart County Health Department
- 2. Marshall County Health Department
- 3. Pulaski County Health Department
- 4. St Joseph County Health Department

District 3

- 1. Adams County Health Department
- 2. Dekalb County Health Department
- 3. Huntington County Health Department
- 4. LaGrange County Health Department
- Miami County Health Department
- 6. Noble County Health Department
- 7. Steuben County Health Department
- 8. Wells County Health Department
- 9. Whitley County Health Department.

- 1. Benton County Health Department
- 2. carroll County Health Department.
- 3. Cass County Health Department
- 4. Fountain-Warren County Health Department
- Montgomery County Health Department
- 6. Tippecanoe County Health Department
- 7. Warren County Health Department
- 8. White County Health Department

District 5

- 1.*Boone County Health Department
- 2.*City of Fishers Health Department
- 3. *Hamilton County Health Department
- 4. *Hancock County Health Department
- 5. *Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County
- 6. *Hendricks County Health Department
- 7.*Johnson County Health Department
- 8.*Morgan County Health Department
- 9. *Shelby County Health Department

District 6

- 1.Blackford County Health Department
- 2.Delaware County Health Department
- 3. Fayette County Health Department
- 4.Grant County Health Department
- 5.Henry County Health Department
- 6.Howard County Health Department
- 7 Jay County Health Department
- 8.*Madison County Health Department
- 9.Randolph County Health Department
- 10.Rush County Health Department
- 11. Tipton County Health Department
- 12. "Union County Health Department

District 7

- 1.Clay County Health Department
- 2.Greene County Health Department
- 3.Owen County Health Department
- 4.Parke County Health Department
- 5.*Putnam County Health Department
- 6.Sullivan County Health Department
- 7. Vermillion County Health Department

District 8

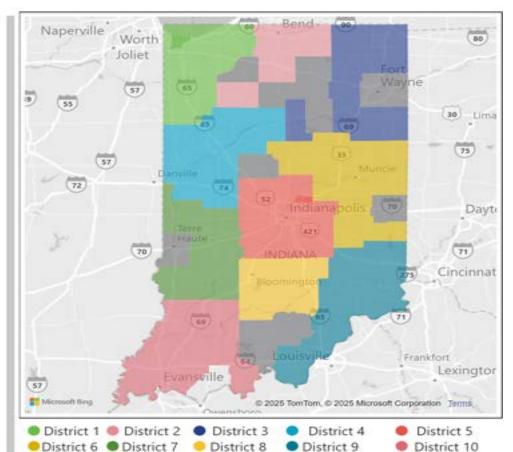
- 1. Bartholomew County Health Department
- 2.*Brown County Health Department
- 3. Jackson County Health Department
- 4.Lawrence County Health Department
- 5.Monroe County Health Department

District 9

- 1.Clark County Health Department
- 2.*Dearborn County Health Department
- 3.Decatur County Health Department
- 4. *Floyd County Health Department
- 5.Franklin County Health Department
- 6.*Harrison County Health Department
- 7. Jefferson County Health Department
- 8 Jennings County Health Department
- 9.*Ohio County Health Department
- 10 Ripley County Health Department
- 11.*Scott County Health Department
- 12.Switzerland County Health Department

District 10

- 1.Daviess County Health Department
- 2. Dubois County Health Department
- 3.Gibson County Health Department
- 4.Knox County Health Department
- 5.Martin County Health Department
- 6.Perry County Health Department
- 7.Pike County Health Department
- 8.Posey County Health Department
- 9. Vanderburgh County Health Department
- 10. Warrick County Health Department



No respondents



Final Risk Rate Calculation

A final risk score for each hazard was calculated by combining the risk and protective factors that could contribute to the risk and resilience of a community in the event of a hazard.

The name of the data field used to calculate each component of the final risk rate is shown in the image to the right.

The number in the parentheses signifies the total score possible for that data field.

```
Risk factors calculation

Perceived probability of hazard (5) + effect of external forces (5)

= hazard impact score (10)

+

Public health impact (5) + EMS impact (5) + behavioral health impact (5) + acute care impact (5)

= service impact score (20)

+

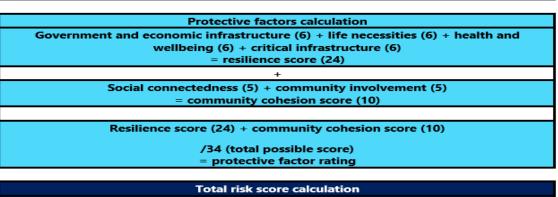
Barriers to access (5) + deprivation (5)

= baseline vulnerabilities score (10)

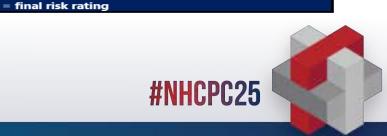
Hazard impact score (10) + service impact score (20) + existing vulnerabilities score (10)

/40 (total possible score)

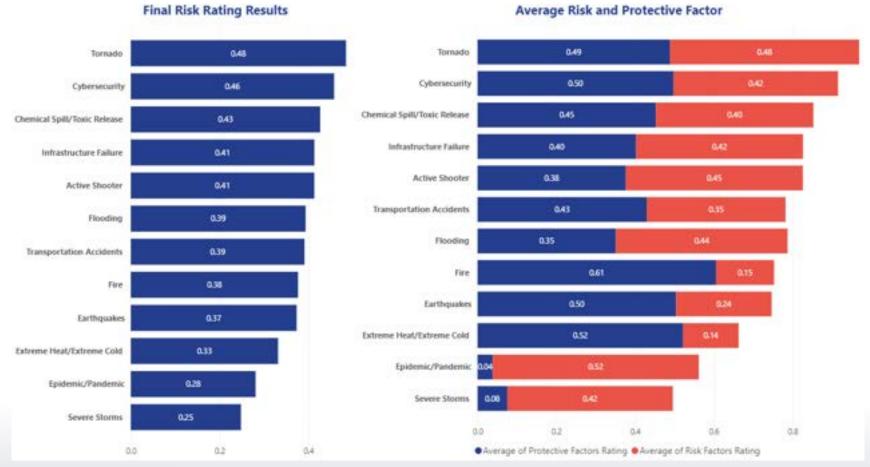
= risk factor rating
```



Risk factor rating + protective factor rating /2 (total factors)



Jurisdictional Risk Assessment Results Example



JRA Integration Factor

Respondents were given 12 populations to consider when rating integration. The assessment allowed respondents to indicate if they had integrated the following activities into planning and response efforts:

- Identified risks specific to population
- Integrated solutions to identified barriers
- Incorporated population representatives into planning
- Connected with resources applicable to population needs
- Operationalized considerations during response and recover

Integration Factors Calculation

12 population * five potential planning considerations

= Total # of population specific considerations included in plans

/60 (total possible score)

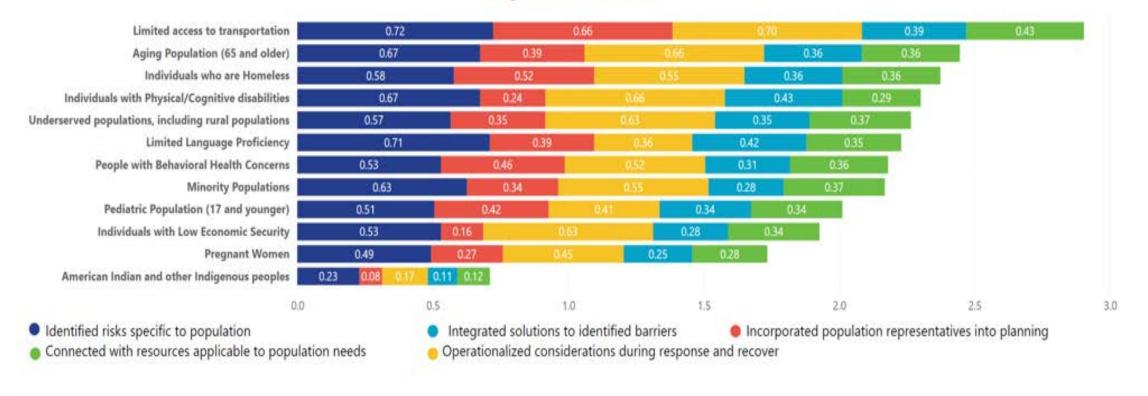
= Integration Factor Rating

A total score of 60 was possible for the integration factor.



JRA Integration Factor Results

Integration Factor Results



Public Health and Healthcare Risk and Readiness Assessment (PHHRA)



Public Health and Healthcare Readiness Capability Assessment Overview

PHHRA assessed the ability of the local health department's and healthcare coalition's to perform the responses capabilities that are applicable to each. An overview of the capabilities assessed by each is described below:

Local health departments

CDC's 15 Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) capabilities

Healthcare coalitions

ASPR's four existing as well as eight additional pre-decisional capabilities identified by the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP)



Local Health Department's Assessed Capabilities

Respondents assessed the LHD's ability to perform the CDC's Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) capabilities. A total of 15 capabilities were assessed with respondents having the ability to select from the following ability levels:

- No ability
- Limited ability
- Moderate ability
- Full ability

PHEP Capabilities
Capability 1: Community Preparedness
Capability 2: Community Recovery
Capability 3: Emergency Operations Coordination
Capability 4: Emergency Public Information and Warning
Capability 5: Fatality Management
Capability 6: Information Sharing
Capability 7: Mass Care
Capability 8: Medical Countermeasure Dispensing and Administration
Capability 9: Medical Material Management and Distribution
Capability 10: Medical Surge
Capability 11: Nonpharmaceutical Interventions
Capability 12: Public Health Laboratory Testing
Capability 13: Public Health Surveillance and Epidemiological Investigation
Capability 14: Responder Safety and Health
Capability 15: Volunteer Management

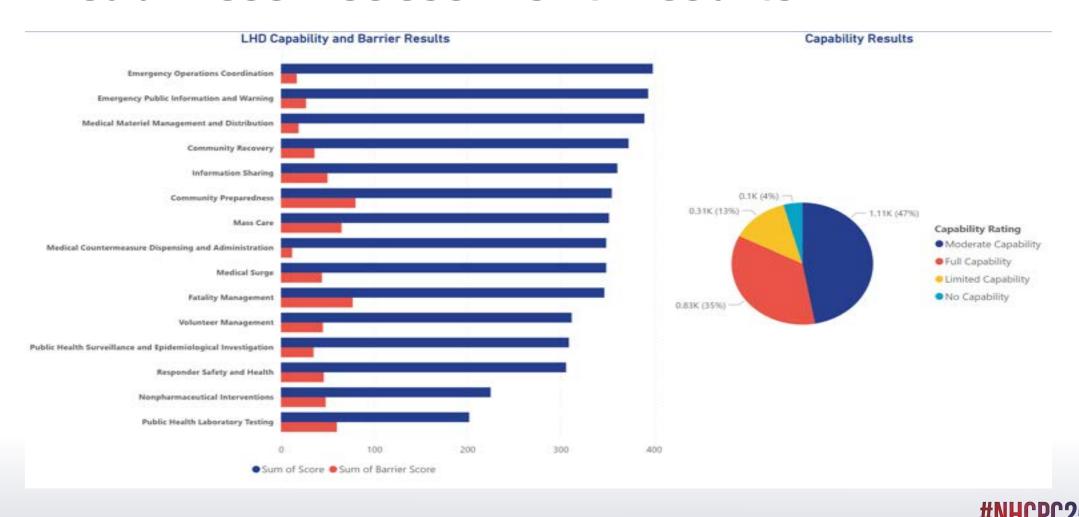
Public Health and Healthcare Readiness Capability Barrier Overview

Respondents were asked to indicate what barriers they experience when they selected that they had "No or Limited Capability" to perform a function. The following options were available to select as a barrier:

- Lack of funding
- Lack of specialized knowledge
- Limited staff capacity
- Lack of stakeholder engagement
- Other (text box available to direct input)

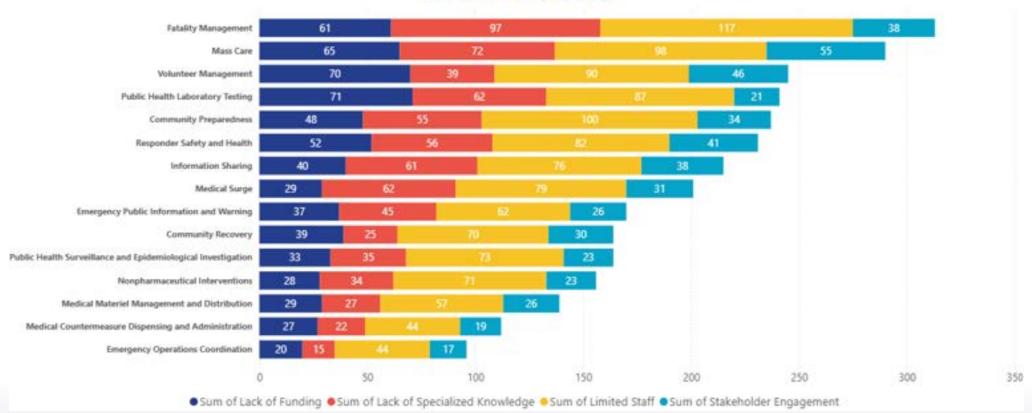


LHD Public Health and Healthcare Risk and Readiness Assessment Results



LHD Public Health and Healthcare Risk and Readiness Identified Barriers Results

Identified Barriers by Capability



Healthcare Coalition's Assessed Capabilities

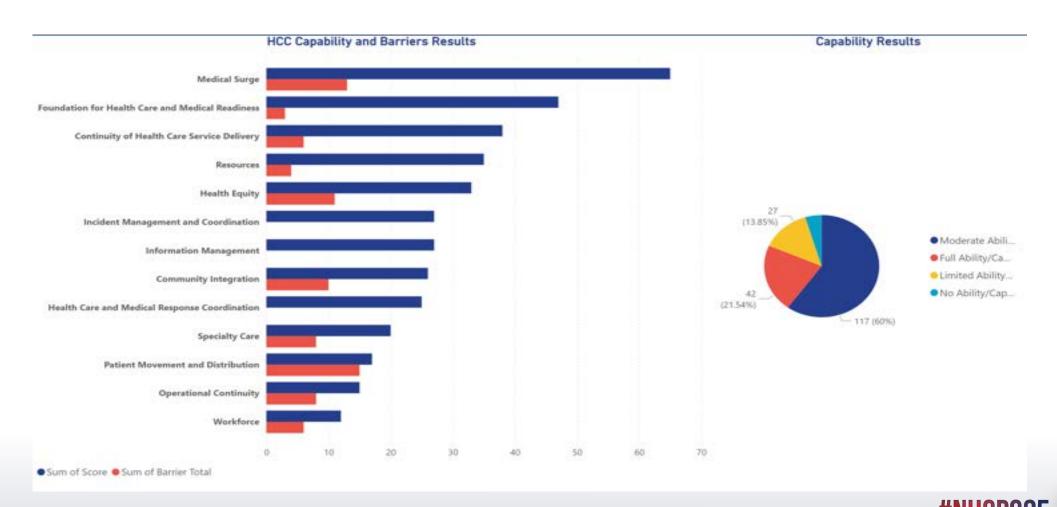
A total of 12 capabilities were assessed with respondents having the ability to select from the following ability levels:

- No ability
- Limited ability
- Moderate ability
- Full ability

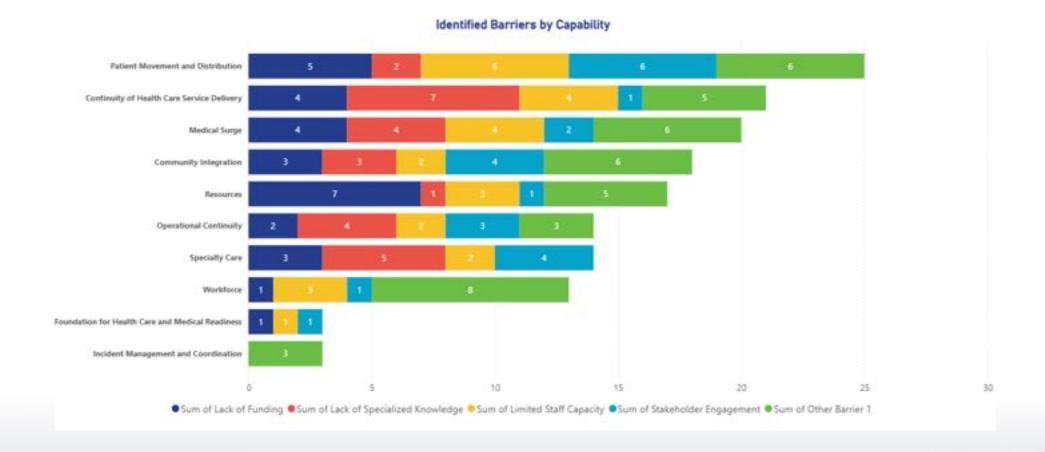
HCC Capabilities					
Foundation for Health Care and Medical Readiness					
Health Care and Medical Coordination					
Continuity of Health Care Service Delivery					
Medical Surge					
Incident Management and Coordination					
Information Management					
Patient Movement and Distribution					
Workforce					
Resources					
Operational Continuity					
Specialty Care					
Community Integration					



HCC Public Health and Healthcare Risk and Readiness Assessment Results



HCC Public Health and Healthcare Risk and Readiness Identified Barriers Results



Capability Crosswalk

For public health emergency response efforts to be the most effective collaboration between the HCC's and LHD's must occur. Though the capabilities that were rated by each were different there exists an overlap between the functions that allows for a comparison of the responses submitted by the HCC's and LHD's. The table to the right shows how the assessed capabilities of each can overlap with one another for the purpose of comparing the two.

HCC Capability	LHD Capability
Foundation for Health Care and Medical	Capability 1: Community Preparedness
Readiness	
Health Care and Medical Coordination	Capability 3: Emergency Operations
	Coordination
Continuity of Health Care Service Delivery	Capability 12: Public Health Laboratory
	Testing
Medical Surge	Capability 5: Fatality Management
Incident Management and Coordination	Capability 13: Public Health Surveillance and
	Epidemiological Investigation
Information Management	Capability 4: Emergency Public Information
	and Warning
	Capability 6: Information Sharing
Patient Movement and Distribution	Capability 10: Medical Surge
Workforce	Capability 14: Responder Safety and Health
	Capability 15: Volunteer Management
Resources	Capability 8: Medical Countermeasure
	Dispensing and Administration
	Canability Or Madical Matarial Management
	Capability 9: Medical Material Management
	and Distribution
Operational Continuity	Capability 7: Mass Care
Specialty Care	Capability 11: Nonpharmaceutical
	Interventions
Community Integration	Capability 2: Community Recovery

PHHRA Crosswalk Example

Health Care and Medical Response Coordination	Emergency Operations Coordination	Interoperability of Functions
HCC Functions	LHD Functions	
Develop and Coordinate Health Care Organization and Health Care Coalition Response Plan	Determination of the need for activation of public health emergency operations	The HCC's development of a response plan would incorporate the need for activation determined by the LHDs in the district. The LHD's ability to maintain the incident response
	Development and maintenance of an Incident response strategy	strategy is strengthened through integration with the HCC's response plan as this expands the strategies beyond that of the LHD.
Utilize information sharing procedures and platforms	Coordination and collaboration with response partners and community	Coordination and collaboration between LHD's and HCC's to develop and implement information sharing procedures and platforms supports creation of a shared understanding and responsibility for these systems.
Coordinate response strategy, resources and communication	Public health response management Public health emergency operations activation Training and exercise	A coordinated response strategy requires the HCCs and LHDs to collaborate on public health response management, emergency operations activation plans, and training and exercises at the district and county level.

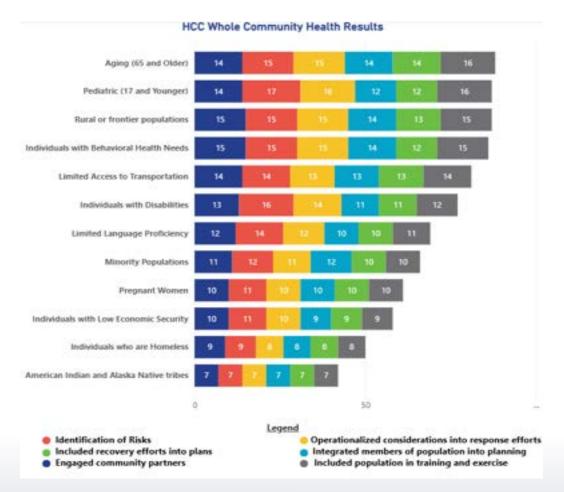
PHHRA Whole Community Health Assessment

Respondents were given 12 populations to consider when rating integration. The assessment allowed respondents to indicate if they had integrated the following activities into planning and response efforts:

- Identification of risks
- Operationalized considerations in response efforts
- Included recovery efforts into response plans
- Integrated members of the population into planning
- Engaged community partners
- Included population in training and exercise

The respondents had the option to choose from the following progress levels: Not Started [0], In Progress [1], and Fully Integrated into Operations [2]. A total score of 12 was possible for each assessed population.

PHHRA Whole Community Health LHD and HCC Assessment Results





Public Health Readiness Strengthening Initiative

To address differences in local capacity to build and maintain their response capabilities, readiness levels were developed, representing core public health preparedness and response activities

Developed a tool intended to assist jurisdictions in understanding their baseline capabilities by connecting the PHHRA to a readiness level and associated activities needed to achieve each level and track progress towards strengthening initiatives

Readiness Levels				
Level 1 Level 2		Level 3	CRI	
			Requirements	
a base level	an enhanced	an advanced	the specific	
of readiness	level of	level of	requirements	
and consist	readiness	readiness in	asked of CRI	
of work such	and require	which the LHD	LHD as	
as	engagement	exercises and	described in	
maintaining	with	evaluates	the PHEP	
response	community	response	Notice of	
plans and	partners in	plans with	Funding	
identifying	preparednes	community	Opportunity	
community	s and	partners and	(NOFO) for	
partners	response	encourages a	2024-2029	
	planning	whole		
	efforts	community		
		approach to		
		preparedness		
		activities		



Public Health Readiness and Response Tool Demo

Public Health Readiness and Response Strengthening Tool



Questions?



Contact Information

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Geospatial Insights:

Hazard Vulnerability & Community-Based Asset Mapping Resources













Strengthening Emergency Preparedness Through Inclusive Planning Ouick Reference Guide

PROVIDE EDUCATION ON THE NEEDS OF AT-RISK INDIVIDUALS

At-risk individuals include children, pregnant individuals, older adults, individuals with disabilities, those with access and functional needs, chronic physical/behavioral health conditions, immunocompromised individuals, and those at risk due to geographic location or limited healthcare access.

Why Educations Matters

- Ensures everyone is planning for the same populations
- Aligns resource allocation
- Supports measurable progress
- Meets federal requirements

HHS/ASPR Access & Functional Needs (AFN) Training

- Free, self-paced (~2 hours)
- Certificate available
- Based on the CMIST Framework (Communication, Medical needs, Independence, Support networks, and Transportation)

Additional Resources

- ASPR Guidance. https://aspr.hhs.gov/at-risk/Pages/default.aspx
- ASPR Web Training: https://aspr.hhs.gov/at-risk/Pages/Access-Functional-Needs-WBT.aspx

EVALUATE SCARCE RESOURCE ALLOCATION PLANS

- Review your state Crisis Standards of Care (CSC) plan
- Determine if the state plan includes guidance for PPE and other disposable / consumable medical supplies
- Determine if the current plans are feasible for small facilities
- Identify how small facilities community organizations to review plans
- Integrate plans into exercises
- ASPR TRACIE resources on scarce resource allocation: https://asprtracie.hhs.gov/scarce-resources

USE THE UCARE FRAMEWORK



Identify At-Risk Populations & Their Healthcare Needs

- 1. Use Data-Driven Risk Assessments—Develop an understanding of healthcare needs in your community before an emergency
 - Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)
 - Area Deprivation Index (ADI)
 - Empower Data Platform
 - Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA)
 - See Table 1 on Data and Assessments Tools

- **2.** Conduct Community-Based Assessments—Get to know at-risk community members, organizations, and current activities
 - Engage public health, community organizations, FQHCs, emergency management, and healthcare providers
 - Gather resident input on healthcare barriers, transportation, and emergency response
 - See below Community Based Planning Worksheet
- **3.** Assess Healthcare & Emergency Response Access—Check existing plans to ensure they account for the needs of at-risk communities
 - Identify medical deserts
 - Evaluate transportation, evacuation, and mobility barriers
 - Assess accessibility of communication and emergency alerts
 - Evaluate state and regional plans based on what you know from step 1 and 2
 - See Table 1 on Data and Assessments Tools
- **4.** Establish an Ongoing Monitoring Plan—*Things change, make sure you have a cycle to update*
 - Provide ongoing education
 - Regularly update assessments
 - Engage stakeholders continuously
 - Test plans with exercises that include at-risk communities

Table 1: Data and Assessment Tools

Tool / Assessment	What It Is	Website	What It Measures / Includes	How to Use / Key Tips
Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)	CDC/ATSDR tool using census data to identify communities needing support before, during, and after disasters	svi.cdc.gov	Socioeconomic factors Household composition & disability Minority status & language Housing & transportation	_
Area Deprivation Index (ADI)	Neighborhood-level socioeconomic disadvantage index	neighborhoodatlas.medicine.wisc.edu	EducationEmploymentHousing qualityPovertyMore granular than SVI	1. Search by address/ZIP/block group 2. View ADI rank (1– 100) 3. Compare neighborhoods 4. Identify medical deserts & access barriers
Empower Data Platform	HHS data platform integrating federal health and social datasets	empowerprogram.hhs.gov	Facility locations & capacitySDOH dataMedicare/Medicaid utilization	_
Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA)	Systematic method to identify hazards and impacts	asprtracie.hhs.gov/HVA	 Hazard identification Impact analysis Preparedness gaps	 Add at-risk population questions Consider access barriers in scoring Include community partners Update annually

Captivating Compliance: Unique Ways to Bring Back the Data and Your Constituents to Hazard Analysis

David Sullivan

EMS Duty Chief | EMS Specialist, Deputy Medical-Health Operational Area Coordinator Santa Clara County Emergency Medical Services Agency

Taylor Wyatt

Program Manager, Office of Emergency Management
Stanford Health Care

Climate Change Resources for Hazard Vulnerability Assessments (HVAs)

Americares: Climate Resilience for Frontline Clinics Toolkit

https://www.americares.org/what-we-do/community-health/climate-resilient-health-clinics/#toolkit

Downloadable resources to support Health Care Providers, Patients and Administrators planning for Heat, Wildfires, Hurricanes, and Floods.

(NOAA) U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit

https://toolkit.climate.gov/#steps

Planning guide with framework to help document preparedness for climate hazards.

• Cascading' climate risks in the Middle East and North Africa

https://www.preventionweb.net/news/cascading-climate-risks-middle-east-and-north-africa

Scroll down mid article for great visualization on how climate risks cascade across borders.

Multi-Hazard

(EPA) CREAT Climate Change Scenarios Projection Map
 https://www.epa.gov/crwu/climate-resilience-evaluation-and-awareness-tool
 Scenario-based climate change projections illustrating impacts such as extreme heat, more intense storms, and water challenges.

(FEMA) National Risk Index

https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map

Interactive mapping tool: select all or some natural hazards and data on expected annual loss, social vulnerability, or community resilience by county or census tract.

• (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information: Storm Events Database https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=6%2CCALIFORNIA Database including hazard-specific incident information from 1/1950 to 4/2024 (customizable date range), by County and Event Type(s).

(EPA) Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool

https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/

Interactive Mapping Tool with Flood, Wildfire, Sea-Level Rise, and Extreme Heat Risk + Socioeconomic Indicators (e.g., income, education, demographics) + Health Disparities: Low Life Expectancy, Heart Disease, Asthma, Cancer, Persons with Disabilities.

• Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) Hazard Viewer

https://mtc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4a6f3f1259df42eab29b35dfcd 086fc8

Interactive map including layers with GIS data on historic wildfire perimeters, FEMA flood hazard zones, and rainfall-induced landslide hazard; as well as several earthquake shaking scenarios and liquefaction susceptibility.

Drought

• (NOAA) National Integrated Drought Information System

https://www.drought.gov/

Multi-agency partnership that coordinates drought monitoring, forecasting, planning, and information from national to local levels. Map includes current conditions and seasonal (3-month) outlook.

• (University of Nebraska - Lincoln) U.S. Drought Monitor

https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Drought outlook maps including short-term outlooks for drought, soil moisture, and fire, as well as Western Water Supply Outlook.

Sea Level Rise

• (NOAA) Sea Level Rise Viewer

https://coast.noaa.gov/slr/

Interactive map showing sea level rise and potential for coastal flooding impact areas, and relative depth.

• (NOAA) Coastal Inundation Dashboard

https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/inundationdb/

By NOAA tide station, monthly high tide flood outlook as well as annual high tide flood outlook

Adapting to Rising Tides: Bay Shoreline Flood Explorer

Developed by Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) with technical development by San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI).

https://explorer.adaptingtorisingtides.org/home

Interactive map of Bay Area (only) illustrating coastal flooding due to sea level rise with or without the compounding impacts of storm surge scenarios.

Heat

• (California Natural Resources Agency) California Heat Assessment Tool

https://www.cal-heat.org/explore

Tool developed for local and state health practitioners to better understand dimensions of heat vulnerability driven by climate changes and where action can be taken to mitigate the public health impacts of extreme heat in the future.

Water Resources

• (EPA) National Stormwater Calculator

https://swcweb.epa.gov/stormwatercalculator/

Interactive mapping tool including layers on soil type, soil drainage, topography, precipitation / temperature, climate change, and land cover.

California Data Exchange Center: California Department of Water Resources

https://cdec.water.ca.gov/index.html

Tabular data and charts including river conditions, precipitation measurements, and burn areas.

(EPA) Creating Resilient Water Utilities: Streamflow Projections Map

https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=48dcf8ca136a49a298a60e3142 2d58f0

Projections of possible changes to flow conditions in U.S. streams and rivers under a range of future environmental conditions.

California EcoAtlas

Developed by the California Wetlands Monitoring Workgroup https://www.ecoatlas.org/

Interactive mapping tool with layers depicting aquatic resources and habitat types.

• (USGS) National Wetlands Inventory Mapper

https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/
Interactive mapping tool displaying information about wetlands and riparian.

(California Department of Water Resources) Best Available Maps (BAM)

https://gis.bam.water.ca.gov/bam/

Site developed in accordance with SB5 to develop the Best Available Maps (BAM) displaying 100-and 200-year floodplains for areas located within the Sacramento-San Joaquin (SAC-SJ) Valley water.

COMMUNITY-BASED PLANNING WORKSHEET

COMMUNITY PARTNER INVENTORY:

Check the box for established partners and add the name of the point of contact. Circle the box to indicate

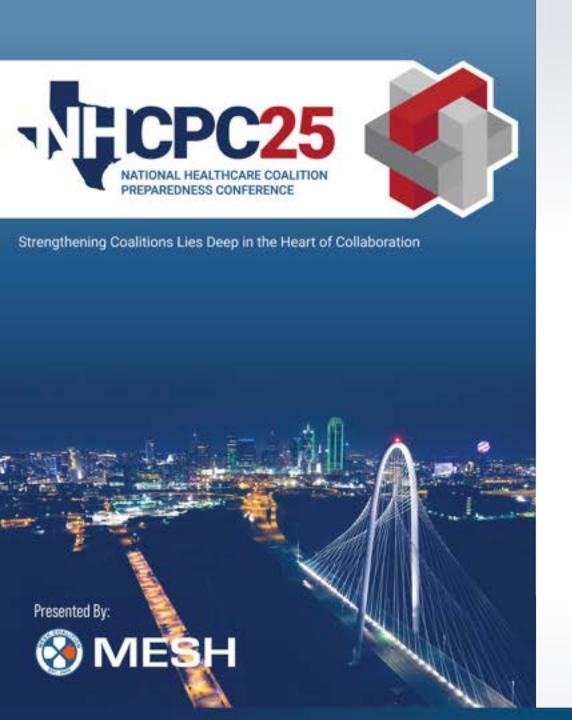
Healthcare & Social Services	Faith & Community-Based Partners
□ FQHCs	☐ Faith-based organizations
□ Rural Health Clinics	□ Cultural organizations
□ Community Health Centers	□ Community centers
☐ Home health agencies	☐ Tribal health programs
□ Long-term care facilities	☐ Immigrant and refugee services
☐ Behavioral health providers	
□ Dialysis centers	
☐ Hospice & palliative care	
Aging & Disability Services	Other Critical Partners
□ Area Agencies on Aging	□ Public housing authorities
□ Centers for Independent Living	□ Homeless services
□ Disability advocacy organizations	□ Domestic violence shelters
☐ Assistive technology providers	□ Food banks
□ Meals on Wheels	□ Public transportation agencies
□ Adult day programs	□ Libraries
	☐ Agricultural extension/Cooperative extension
	programs
Child & Family Services	
□ Schools (including special education)	
□ Daycares & Head Start	
□ Pediatric medical homes	
□ Child welfare agencies	
□ Pediatric home care	
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT STRATEO	GIES:
Go to Them: Participate in community events	

Listen First: Ask communities what *they* need Offer Value: Provide resources, not just requests

Build Trust: Show up consistently

Include in Planning: Invite community representatives to planning committees Accommodate Access Needs: Interpreters, accessibility, transportation, childcare Accessible Communication: Plain language, multiple languages, various literacy levels Two-Way Communication: Ensure communities can reach you during emergencies

SAMPLE ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES:



How To Reduce the Strain on Local Hospitals with a Long— Term Care Mutual Aid Plan

James Garrow
Senior Fire & Emergency Management
Consultant Jensen Hughes,
MassMAP Project Manager

Patrick Kiley, MPA, CEM
Director of Emergency Management
Conference of Boston Teaching Hospitals

How to Reduce the Strain on Local Hospitals with Long-Term Care Mutual Aid Plans

We will review how a Long-Term Care Mutual Aid Plan can support its members and reduce the strain on your local hospitals. We will review the Massachusetts Long Term Care Mutual Aid Plan (MassMAP), a collaborative initiative designed to enhance disaster preparedness and response among long-term care facilities in Massachusetts, with the support of our partners.



What is the Conference of Boston Teaching Hospitals (COBTH)

COBTH Mission Statement:

The Conference of Boston Teaching Hospitals is a non-profit organization dedicated to supporting the full mission of Boston's teaching hospitals:

- Providing world-renowned clinical care,
- Training the next generation of physicians, nurses, and other health care professionals,
- Discovering and advancing new treatments and cures, and
- Responding to the public health needs of our community.

Emergency Management Mission Statement:

The mission of COBTH Emergency Management is to strengthen the resilience, coordination, and preparedness of Boston's teaching hospitals through collaborative planning, training, and response. We work to ensure a unified and effective healthcare response to emergencies and disasters by fostering partnerships among hospitals, public health agencies, and public safety partners. Through leadership, information sharing, and regional coordination, COBTH Emergency Management enhances the collective capability of the healthcare system to protect patients, staff, and the community before, during, and after emergencies.

COBTH Emergency Management Committee

Emergency Management Committee Mission Statement:

The Conference of Boston Teaching Hospitals (COBTH) Emergency Management Committee strengthens hospital preparedness by assessing capabilities and vulnerabilities, fostering collaboration, and addressing identified gaps through deliverable-based projects. The Emergency Management Committee promotes consistent communication and coordinated emergency planning among COBTH hospitals and partner organizations to enhance resilience and ensure effective response to emergencies.



COBTH Emergency Management Committee & Partners



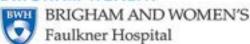












































OFFICE OF PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

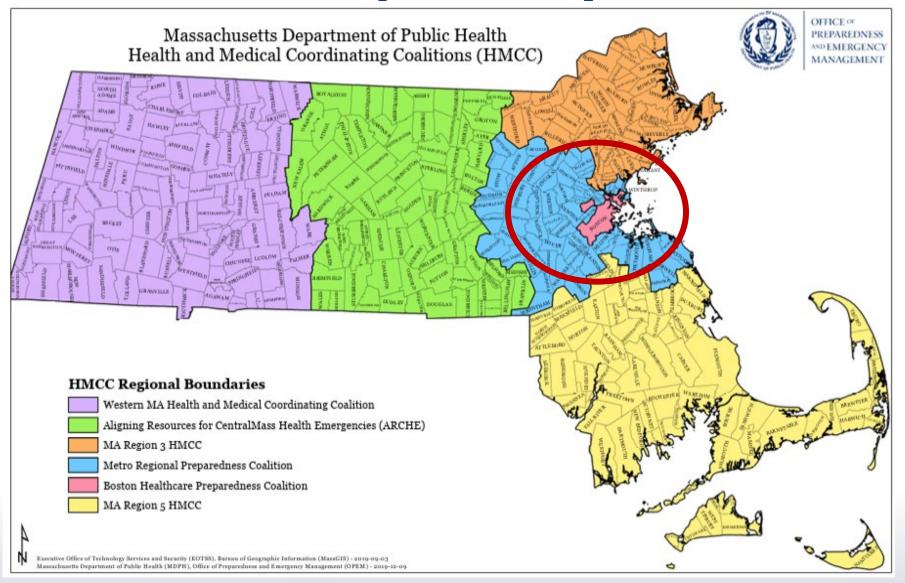


COBTH – Hospital Preparedness and Emergency Management

- Regional Coordination & Planning Lead healthcare preparedness across Region 4C through unified planning with hospitals, public health, and emergency services.
- Training & Exercises Develop and deliver training and exercises to strengthen hospital readiness and meet regulatory requirements.
- Emergency Response Coordinate hospital communication, resource sharing, situational awareness, capacity management, patient tracking, and overall regional response during incidents and planned events.
- Grant & Resource Management Administer HPP funding and maintain regional assets to enhance system resilience and interoperability.
- Leadership & Advocacy Represent hospitals in regional forums and promote policies that sustain healthcare preparedness and response.
- COBTH supports MassMAP with the identification of bed availability for the higher-level acuity (Ventilator Dependent Residents) during an evacuation.



COBTH Area of Responsibility





COBTH Emergency Response

Situational Awareness & Intelligence – Emergency Notification, WhatsApp, Email, etc.

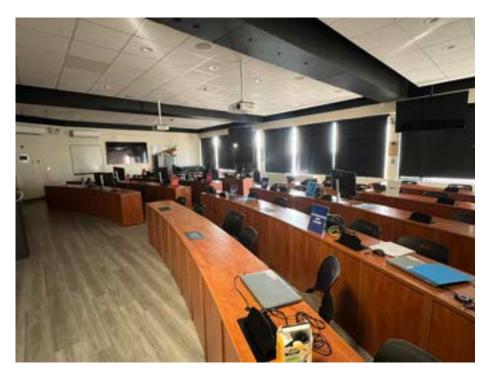
- Can push out information for your hospital to all other Hospital Emergency Departments, Emergency Management, Boston Emergency Medical Services, Boston Public Health Commission, and DPH if needed
- Situational awareness statements around planned events, weather, ongoing issues, and emergency situations are created by COBTH

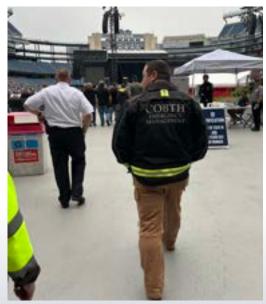
Boston Medical Intelligence Center Healthcare System Branch Director:

- Patient Tracking
- Large Incident Coordination
- Interface with Boston Safety and other City Services

Coordination with Public Health:

 Liaison with the Massachusetts Department of Public Health and Boston Public Health Commission

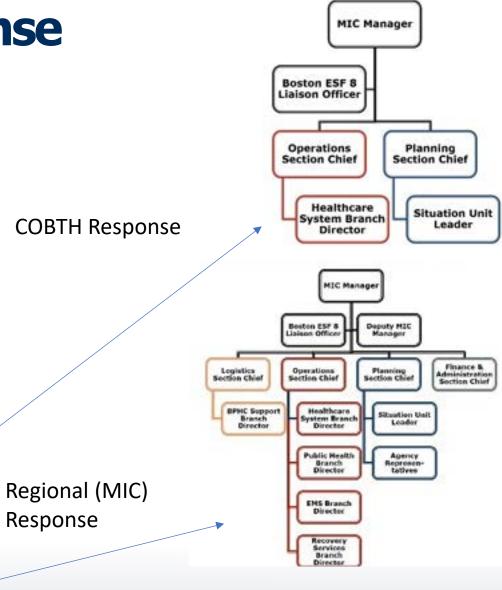






COBTH Emergency Response

Impact	Rationale	Examples	Communications Pathway	Responsibility
Level 1 - Steady State Monitoring	An event or issue is occurring at a single facility but does not impact the broader healthcare coalition or regional operations.	Emergency managers are made aware of an event occurring (fire, police presence, traffic build up) that would impact hospital operations.	At the discretion of the facility, emergency managers may communicate the information via WhatsApp.	Facility Emergency
Worldowng	No regional alert or coordination is necessary, but awareness and/or internal protocols may be activated.	A digital system (Zoom, etc.) issue at a facility that could be disruptive to facility operations.	Optional: Communication to COBTH Duty Officer with additional information.	Manager
Level 2 - Enhanced Monitoring & Coordination	Potential for disruption is present but limited. Situational awareness is heightened, and partners may be advised to stay alert.	A power outage affecting one hospital's systems, managed locally. National Weather Service issues a watch for severe thunderstorms in the region.	WhatsApp to coalition group to flag the situation. COBTH Duty Officer may email to all coalition emergency managers for situations with more detail (weather advisories,	COBTH Duty Officer
	Notification may be informational only.	A local event (e.g., marathon or parade) may impact access routes to hospitals.	local event situational briefs, etc.). If an event escalates, transition to ENS will be communicated to the coalition.	
Level 3 - Partial Activation	An incident is developing or occurring that could impact regional healthcare operations. Partial activation of emergency communications is needed, and some coordination may be required.	A cyberattack on a hospital IT system in the coalition prompts alerts to assess system vulnerabilities across facilities. Bomb threat or active shooter lockdown at one hospital requires situational awareness across the coalition.	ENS notification to coalition members with incident summary and recommended actions. Email formal notification with detailed incident summary, attachments (e.g., SITREP, IAP).	COBTH Duty Officer
Level 4 - Full Activation	A significant incident is impacting or expected to impact multiple facilities or the healthcare system at large. Full activation of the emergency notification system is required, with real-time coordination, resource sharing, and situational reporting.	A mass casualty incident (e.g., bus crash with multiple injuries) in the region triggers hospital surge protocols. A hazmat incident (e.g., chemical plant explosion) results in large-scale exposure and a surge of contaminated patients across several hospitals.	ENS notification to all coalition contacts—marked as "Urgent "with ongoing updates (e.g., facility status, resource needs). Email SITREPs, planning documents, resource tracking forms, situation updates.	COBTH Duty Officer





COBTH & MassMap Responses

Year	Event	Location	Actions Taken	Results
2022	Evacuation (Internal Flooding)	Hingham	COBTH & BPHC provided information to hospitals and healthcare organizations. MassMap placed patients.	Patients moved to other long term care facilities, no hospital transports.
2022	Snow Storm Response		BPHC & COBTH Worked to gather impact details due to snow event in conjunction with MassMap reporting	No facilities evacuated. No patients transported to hospitals.
2022	Internal Flooding	Braintree Manor	COBTH & BPHC provided information to hospitals and healthcare organizations. MassMap placed patients.	Patients moved to other long term care facilities, no hospital transports.
2023	Internal Flooding	Oceanside	COBTH & BPHC monitored the situation, no messaging sent due to out of region incident. MassMap placed patients once system was activated.	Multiple EMS Transports to Hospitals – Able to decant to nursing facilities once system was activated.
2023	Winter Storm		BPHC & COBTH Worked to gather impact details due to snow event in conjunction with MassMap reporting	No facilities evacuated. No patients transported to hospitals.
2023	External Flooding	Manor on the Hill and Leominster Manor	COBTH & BPHC monitored the situation, no messaging sent due to out of region incident. MassMap placed patients.	Patients moved to other long term care facilities, no hospital transports.
2025	HVAC Failure	Bourn Manor	COBTH & BPHC monitored the situation, no messaging sent due to out of region incident. MassMap placed patients once system was activated.	Multiple EMS Transports to Hospitals – Able to decant to nursing facilities once system was activated.
2025	Power Outage & Generator Failure	New Bridge on the Charles	COBTH worked with MassMap to get in touch with commercial power supplier and prioritize restoration services.	No patients evacuated. No hospital transports.

- Limited Need for Hospital Transport
- Clear and Accessible Situational Awareness
- Coordinated Multi-Regional Response
- Limited impact to patient care and the healthcare system



What is the Massachusetts Long-Term Care Mutal Aid Plan (MassMAP)

Like mutual aid between police or fire departments, the Plan allows Long-Term Care (Nursing Homes, Assisted Living, and Rest Homes) to assist each other in times of emergency.

- Reduces impact on community emergency services.
- Reduces impact on hospitals (no need to evacuate to the hospitals when that level of care is not necessary).
- Reduces impact on residents and their families.



Why Are We Successful?

- MassMAP Member Facilities: 594
 - 339 Nursing Homes
 - 223 Assisted Living Communities
 - 32 Residential Care Facilities



The Stakeholders:

- Department of Public Health
- Executive Office of Aging & Independence (AGE)
 - Regulatory body for Assisted Living
- Hospitals
- Long Term Care Associations:
 - Mass Senior Care
 - Mass Assisted Living
 - Leading Age
- EMS Fire/Private Providers
- State/City/Town Emergency Management
- Healthcare Coalitions



How Does MassMAP Offer Support

- Identifies the needs of Supplies & Equipment to mitigate an evacuation
- Assist with the transportation of supplies/staff/equipment, and residents who are relocated
- Provide staffing support
- Place and track evacuated residents



Plan Objectives and Scope

- Identifies the needs of Supplies & Equipment to mitigate an evacuation
- Voluntary Agreement assist in time of disaster
- Annex to the comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for municipalities



Scenario-Based Focused

- The plan is based on three methodologies:
 - Scenario 1:
 - Shelter in place
 - Evacuation
 - Scenario 2:
 - Single Facility / Local or Area-Wide Incident (ice storm, hurricane)
 - Scenario 3:
 - Multiple Facilities / Statewide or Regional Incident



Member Responsibility

- Complete Emergency Reporting
- Attend annual Emergency Management Conference
- Participate in annual Full-Scale Exercise
- Use Plan Forms for Resident Tracking
- Complete Categories of Care updates annually





Resident Accepting Facility Requirements

- Complete Emergency Reporting
- Complete the Influx of Residents Log as evacuated residents arrive
- Confirm receipt of residents with Disaster Struck Facility (DSF)
 - CLOSE THE LOOP
- Residents to be returned to the DSF (Don't pull out the fine china)
- Communications with the Families and Physicians of the resident from the DSF



Communications

- Mass DPH Health & Human Alert Network System (HHAN):
 - Email
 - Text
 - Phone
- Mutual Aid Plan Notification:
 - Monthly Resource Officer notification updates
- Full Communication Failure:
 - Bring Situation Status Report to the local hospital, fire station, police department, or local EOC (local Emergency Manager provides this counsel)



Vendor Support For Supplies, Equipment

- 1st Request facility Vendors
- 2nd MassMAP Vendors (1,200 Vendors in the system)
- 3rd Working with local Emergency Manager
- 4th Other facility in the region or outside of the region



Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by all LTC-MAP Member Facilities / Communities
- General Principles of Understanding
- Process for addressing the sharing of supplies, equipment, pharmaceuticals, transportation, and staff
- Provides resident transfer agreements with all LTC-MAP members (SNF & AL)
- Payer Process: No discharge / no admit, 30-day sheltering process



Plan Forms

- Resident Emergency Evacuation Form
- Resident Medical Record/Staff and Equipment Tracking Form
- Influx of Resident Log



Resident Emergency Evacuation Form

Sandine Saville		8	Triage Tag Number			
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Resident Medical Record/ Staff & Equipment Tracking Form

RESIDENT/MEDICAL RECORD/STAFF/EQUIPMENT TRACKING SHEET

THIS PORTION TO BE COMPLETED BY EVACUATING/SENDING FACILITY

Arsident	Contact Information (Note Date & Time Contacted)	Sent with Resident (Check oil that apply)	IMS or itus Company Nome & Vehicle ID	Time Vehicle Departed	Stop Over	Time/Date Arrived RECEIVING FACILIT
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Person Completing Form:		Time Comp	The second secon			
Did you communicate receipt of						



Long Term Care (LTC) Coordinating Center

- Three LTC Coordinating Centers across the Commonwealth
- LTC Coordinating Center Responders:
 - "Air Traffic Control"
- Support a Plan member in need of assistance by coordinating supplies, equipment, staffing and supporting a facility evacuation by finding appropriate open beds, available transportation resources and tracking all patient movement.
- Maintain 100% accountability for all facilities (all facilities contacted) if they are experiencing operational issues.



Long Term Care (LTC) Coordinating Centers

Onsite Team Response:

- Multiple Facility Evacuations
- Large weather events that could have a widespread impact
- Request by our partners (DPH, MEMA, COBTH)
- On-site response is supported by a remote team

Remote Team Response:

- Single Facility Response
- Operational Response for a weather event:
 - Hurricane
 - Tornado
 - Blizzard
 - Large Scale Power Outages



Long Term Care (LTC) Coordinating Center Objectives

 Are fluent in the use of the MassMAP website, specifically in the use of the Emergency Reporting Dashboard and development of Operational Summary Reports for community partners.

Training:

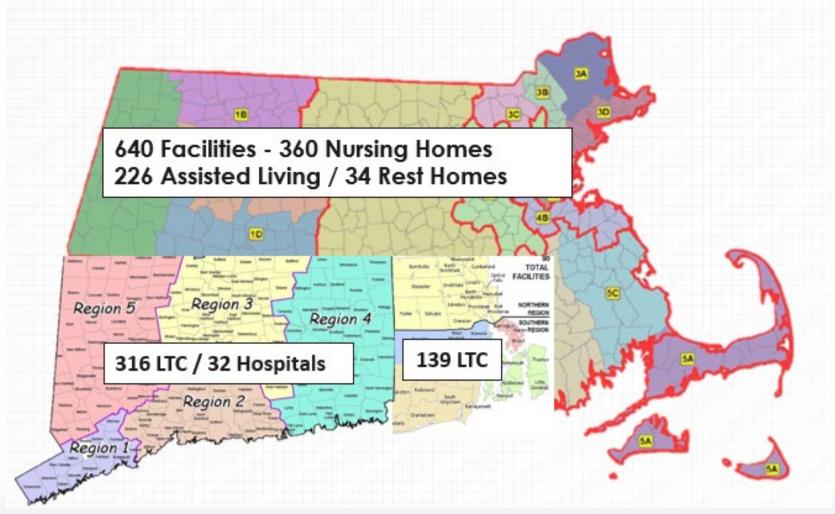
The Response Team will train three times per year.

Exercise/Test:

• Exercise during the annual full-scale exercise. Attendance is required for 2 of the 3 training sessions and mandatory for the annual full-scale exercise.



Long Term Care (LTC) Coordinating Center Cross-State Response



Long Term Care (LTC) Coordinating Center Cross-State Response

- There are LTC Mutual Aid Plans in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Upstate New York.
- All Plans use a system called ProtectAdvisr Healthcare Coalition to:
 - Enter Planning Data:
 - Facility Demographics
 - Contacts
 - Generator Information
 - Hazard Vulnerability Assessment
 - Receiving Facilities:
 - Stop Over Points
 - Evacuation Sites
 - Vehicle Needs for Evacuation
 - Categories of Care



Long Term Care (LTC) Coordinating Center Cross-State Response

- The other key focus of this system is the ability to rapidly identify:
 - Open beds for:
 - Nursing Homes that identify:
 - Male / Female
 - Specialty Open Beds
 - Secure Dementia Beds
 - Vent Dependent
 - Assisted Living:
 - Open Apartments:
 - Furnished
 - Unfurnished
 - Specialty Open Apartments:
 - Memory Care



August 2024 3:00 PM

- Nursing Home in Massachusetts
- Severe Thunderstorm with Flash Flooding. The roof was being repaired and was
 partially open. Significant damage to multiple resident rooms, the nursing
 station, and the Electrical Room was comprised.
- Evacuation of 78 Residents



MassMAP Response

Notifications via the HHAN

- All MassMAP Members in Region 4 with a request to conduct Emergency Reporting
- The following partners were notified:
 - DPH
 - COBTH
 - Health Medical Coordinating Coalitions (4ab & 4c)



MassMAP Response

LTC Coordinating Center Response

- Four Responders reported to the LTC Coordination Center in Boston
- Communication with the facility Administrator
- Identified their:
 - Operational Issues
 - The number of residents who needed to be evacuated
 - What transportation resources were needed
 - How were residents being tracked, and were the Plan forms in use
- Conducted a conference call with regional plan members to provide an update



MassMAP Response

Facilities Reporting Status Aggregate for this Evacuation

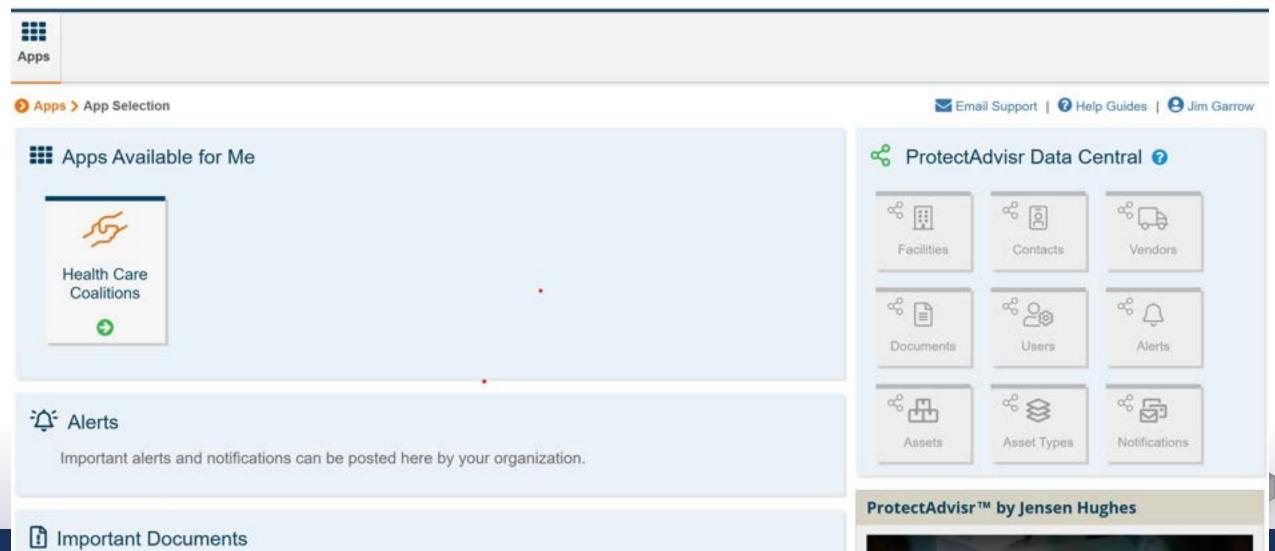
- Identified the following in 45 Minutes. HOW??????????????
 - Nursing Homes Beds:
 - 419 Male Beds
 - 573 Female Beds
 - 443 Either
 - Specialty Open Bed:
 - 88 Secure Dementia Beds
 - 0 Vent Dependent
 - Available Transportation:
 - 44 Wheelchair Vans
 - 22 Transport Vans
 - 3 Transport Bus



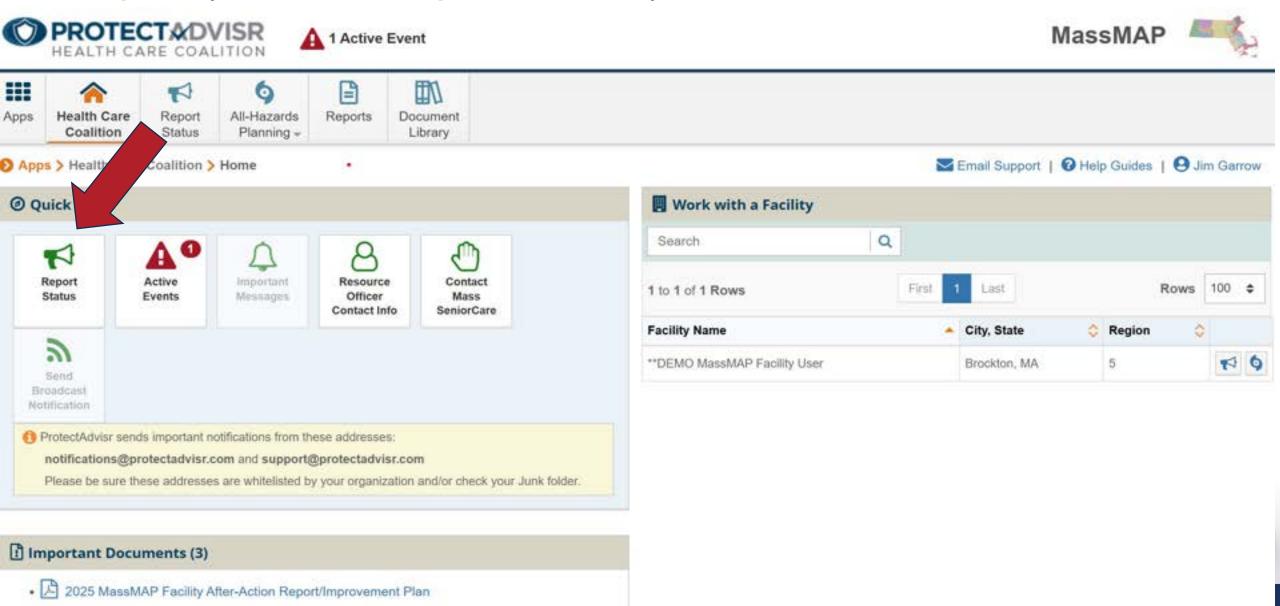
Response (Plan Members Report Their Status)



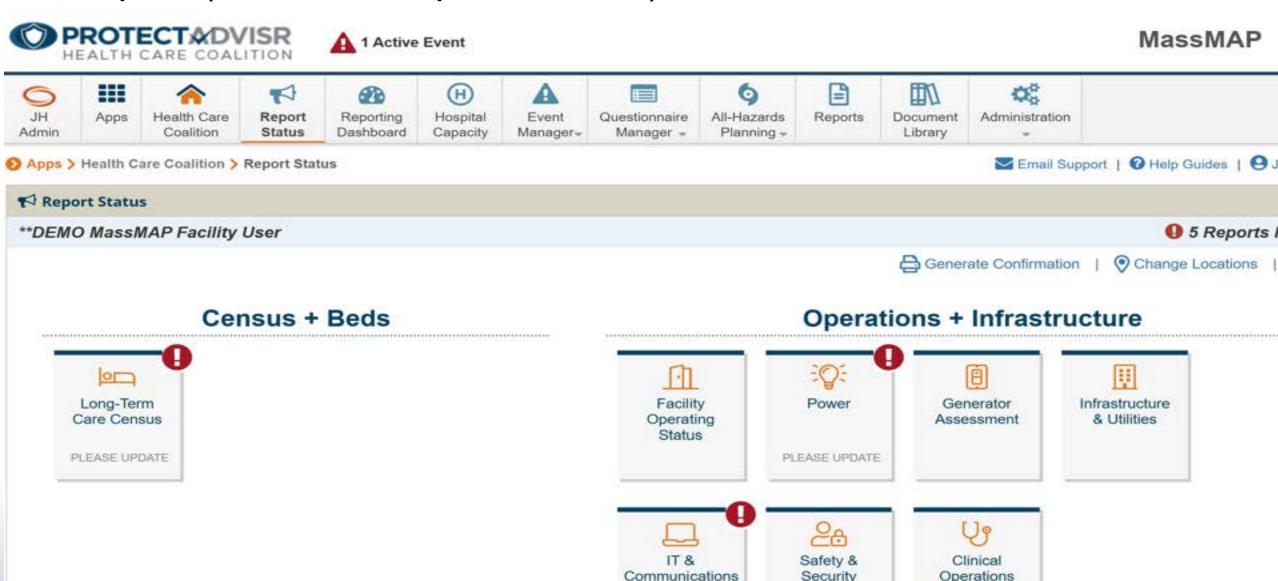




Response (Plan Members Report Their Status)



Response (Plan Members Report Their Status)



Response (Plan Members Report Their Status)

Staffing + Resources



Transportation

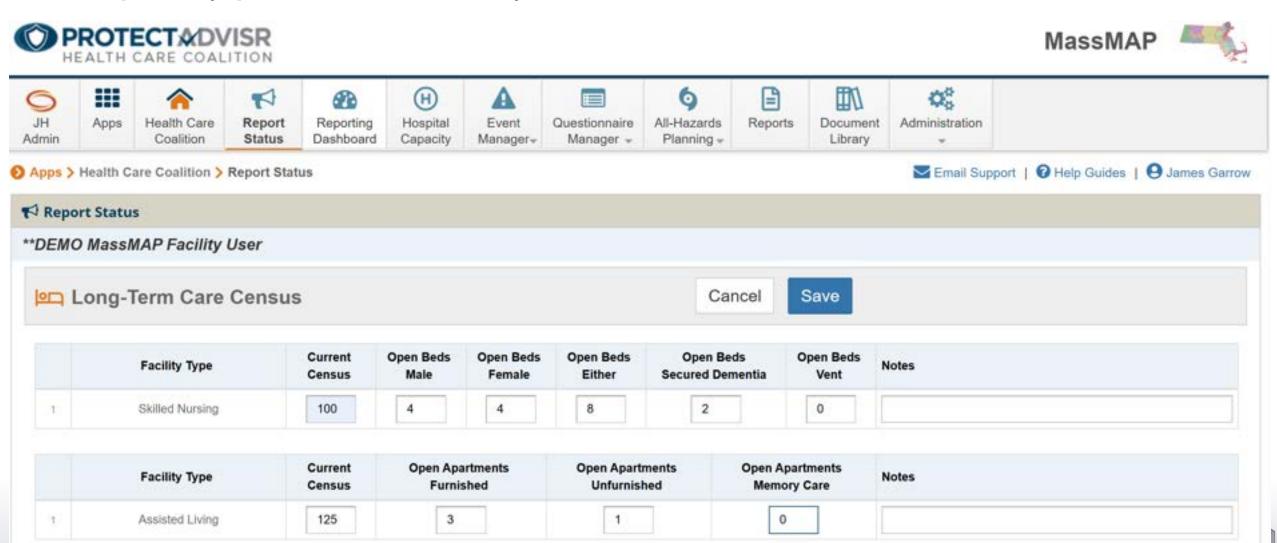


Questionnaires



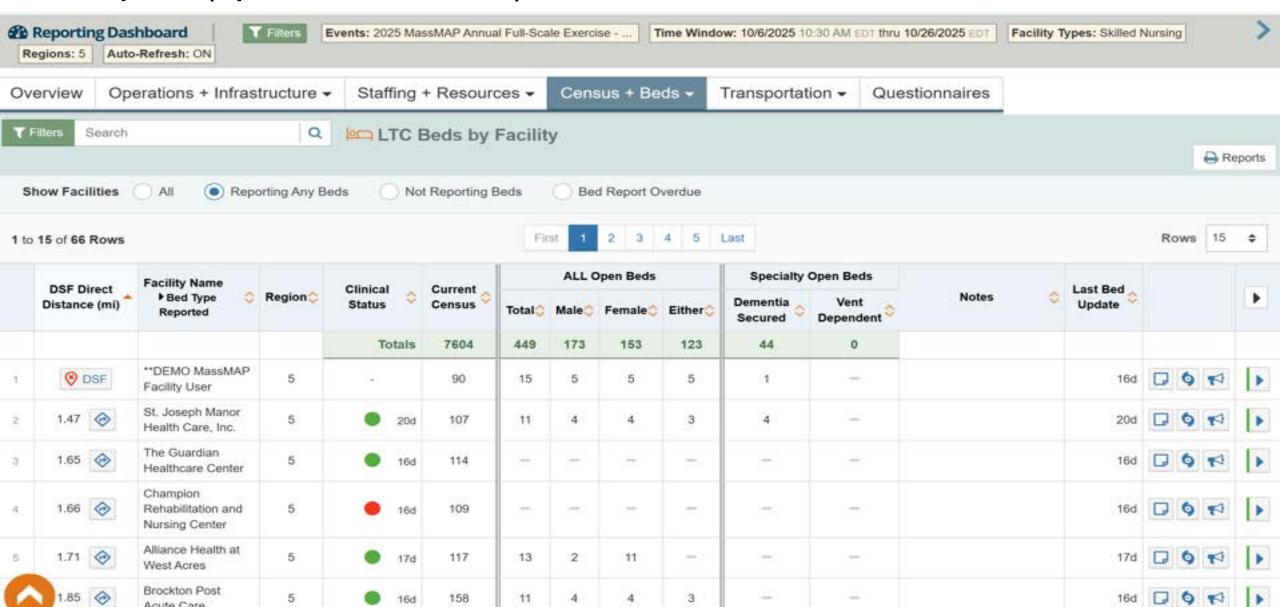


Response (Open Bed Identification)

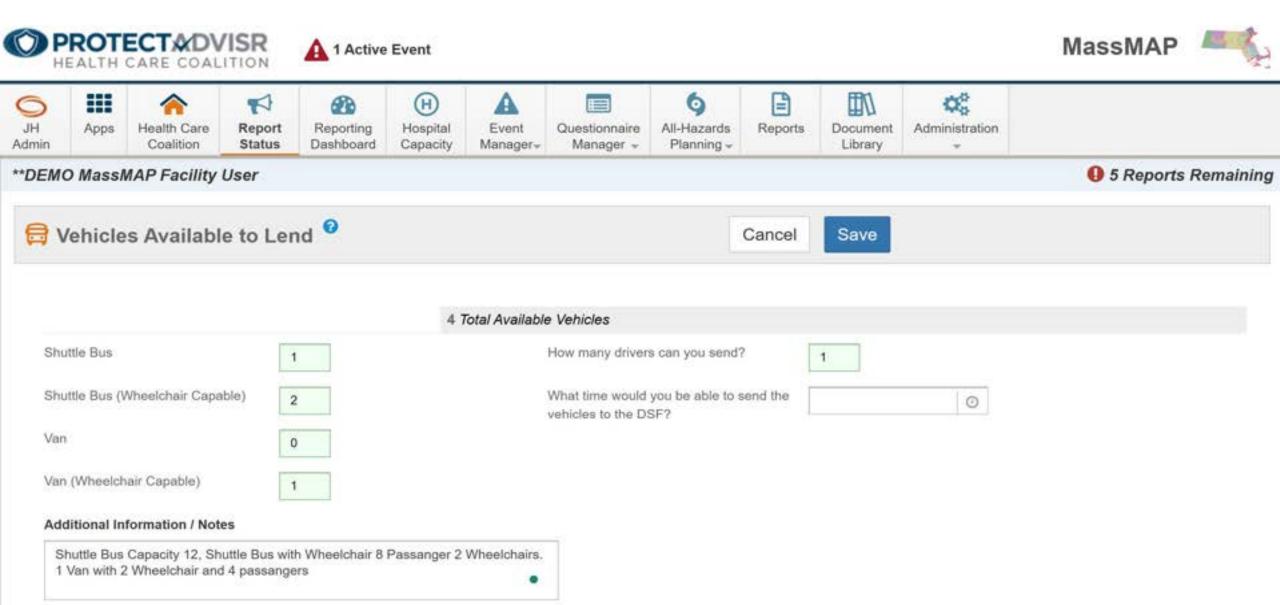


#INTIGE UZU

Response (Open Bed Identification)



Response (Vehicles Available To Lend Identification)



Response (Open Bed Identification)

DSF Direct Facility Distance (mi) Name	Eacility		Total	Total	WHEELCHAIR CAPABLE		NON-WHEELCHAIR CAPABLE		Driver		Last	
	Region Name 💲	Total Vehicles	Total Drivers	Shuttle Bus Wheelchair O Capable	Van Wheelchair 💠 Capable	Shuttle Bus	Van 💠	Departure Time	Notes 💠	Last Update		
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17.42	Madonna Manor	5	1	1	1				10/9/2025 3:15 PM EDT		9 17d	0 6
24.66	Catholic Memorial Home	5	1	2	1						0 17d	D 6 10
31.63	Brandon Woods Of New Bedford	5	5	1	1	1	2	7	10/23/2025 10:19 AM EDT		9 3d	□ 6 €
	Brandon								10/9/2025 5:00 PM			

Positive Actions of Case Study

- All residents evacuated to other Nursing Homes (like-for-like care)
- No Hospitals received any residents from this evacuation
- The LTC Coordinating Center supported the Evacuating Facility by:
 - Beds and Transportation Resources identified within 45 Minutes
 - Tracked all resident movement from the Disaster Struck Facility to the Receiving Facilities using the Plan forms
 - All residents arrived safely, with Medications and Medical Records



Lessons Learned from the Case Study

- Communication Issues:
 - The fire department Incident Commander struggled to find the number of the MassMAP Resource Officer.
 - We now have it on the website
 - Provided a one-pager on how to contact the MassMAP Resource Officer and provided it to all the Fire Chiefs and Emergency Managers in the Commonwealth
 - The conference call system was being blocked by many member "firewalls".
 - Switched to the TEAMS Platform.



Benefits of a Long-Term Care Mutual Aid Plan

- For the Members:
 - Promotes safety and continuity of care.
 - i.e., Categories of Care
 - Enables the sharing of supplies, staff, and evacuation support between Plan members
 - Supports CMS Emergency Preparedness compliance
 - Provides annually:
 - Emergency Management Conference with a Tabletop Exercise
 - Full Scale Exercise



Benefits of a Long-Term Care Mutual Aid Plan

- For our Partners:
 - Promotes safety and continuity of care
 - Shared supplies and equipment (PPE COVID)
 - Coordinated emergency response and communication
 - Strengthens partnerships with Hospitals and Public Health
 - Enable faster recovery



Questions?



Thank you!

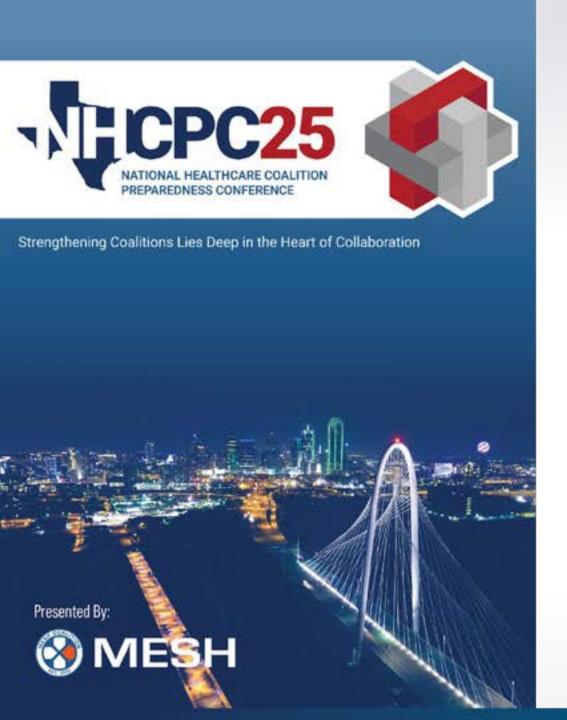


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Strengthening Public Health Preparedness: Integrating Urgent Care into Healthcare Coalitions

A Collaborative Model Between NERUCA, NYC DOHMH, & NYC HCC

Speakers

John Kulin, DO, FACEP, FCUCM Chair, Public Health Committee, NERUCA

Samantha Burke, CPXP Administrative Director, NERUCA

Tamer Hadi, MS

Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Healthcare & Community Readiness, NYC DOHMH

Agenda

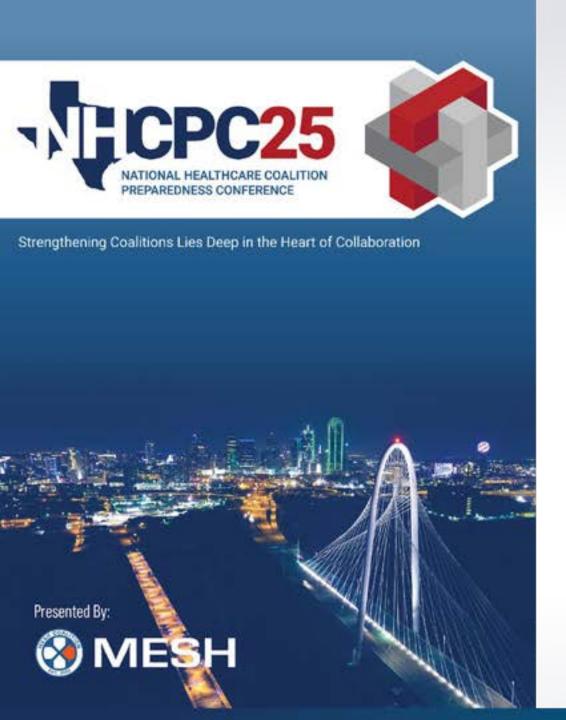
- 1. Welcome & Introduction
- 2. Urgent Care's Role in Emergency Preparedness Dr. Kulin
- 3. Case Studies & Innovations from Coalition Collaboration Samantha
- 4. Public Health Perspective: Why DOH Integrates Urgent Care Tamer
- 5. Panel Q&A
- 6. Closing & Takeaways



Why This Conversation Matters

- Public health emergencies require every part of the healthcare system.
- Urgent care centers are an underleveraged but critical component of community resilience.
- This session shares how NERUCA, NYC DOH, and NYC HCC created a first-of-its-kind collaboration model.
- We'll highlight
 - How urgent care fills preparedness and response gaps
 - Real-world initiatives in coalition-based emergency readiness
 - Public health perspective on integrating nontraditional partners
 - Replicable strategies for coalitions across the country





Bridging the Gaps: Urgent Care as a Critical Partner for Emergency Preparedness

Presented by: John Kulin, DO



Why Urgent Care Matters to Public Health & Preparedness

- 10,000+ urgent care centers nationally
- Community's "front door"
- Extended hours, walk-in access, low-acuity decompression for EDs
- Community-based footprint ideal for:
 - Rapid point-of-care testing
 - Outbreak detection
 - Workforce redeployment
 - Surge flexing
 - Communication distribution
- · Underutilized in coalition preparedness despite capacity



Lessons From Real Emergencies

- COVID-19 pandemic and infectious disease outbreaks
- Natural disasters
- Humanitarian migrant crisis
- Power / infrastructure disruptions



How Urgent Care Fit into NYC HCC

- Our "entry point" into coalition work:
 - NYC DOH partnership through grant-funded projects
 - Early disaster preparedness discussions
 - Formation of NERUCA's Public Health Committee
- Why urgent care leadership pursued this:
 - Large community footprint
 - Need for centralized voice for UC health system readiness
 - Desire for consistent guidance and stronger links to DOH + coalitions



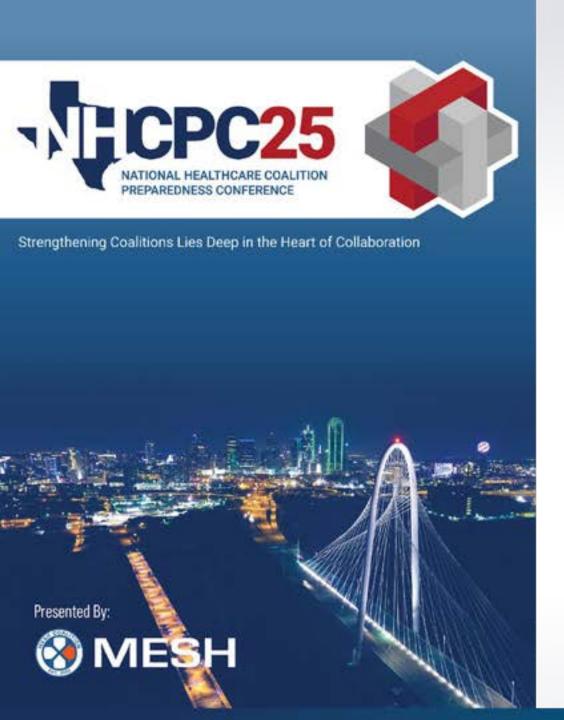




What Coalitions Gain from Integrating Urgent Care

- Early "situational awareness"
- Real-time on-the-ground data
- Access to populations underserved by traditional hospitals
- Operational adaptability during crises
- Faster public health dissemination across communities





Urgent Care in Action: Real-World Public Health Innovations Through Coalition Collaborations

Presented by: Samantha Burke



Why NERUCA Formed the Public Health Committee

- Significant gap in public health guidance for urgent care centers
- Need for standardization across 8 member states represented by NERUCA
- Increasing DOH inquiries into UC capacity, readiness, and reporting
- No existing national model for urgent care integrations into coalitions
- Opportunity to build a unified approach to public health + urgent care alignment



Disaster-Proofing Your Supply Chain

Case Studies of Collaborative Projects



Challenge / Gap

Pandemic + tariffs exposed supply chain vulnerabilities; UCs lacked continuity plans

- PPE shortages
- delayed shipments
- inconsistent vendors
- unstable pricing



Partners + Approach

- 1. NERUCA
- 2. NYC DOH
- 3. Supply Vendor

Delivered webinar on supply chain resilience, multi-vendor strategies burn rates, forecasting, on-site stockpiles.



Outcomes

Reached hundreds of UCs throughout the NE region

- Adoption of diversified sourcing + continuity plans
- Strengthened system resource coordination



Lesson

Resilient supply chains = resilient care delivery

Supply chain resilience is preparedness: workflows collapse without supplies



HPP: Capability 7: Health Care Supply Chain Preparedness



Workplace Violence: Planning & Prevention

Case Studies of Collaborative Projects



Challenge / Gap

Rising incidents of workplace violence

Staff reported feeling unprepared to de-escalate situations

Limited access to tailored violence prevention education



Partners + Approach

- 1. NERUCA
- 2. NYC DOHMH
- 3. SME (Police)

Delivered webinar on:

- Risk identification
- Staff roles / situational awareness
- De-escalation
- Reporting



Outcomes

Reached hundreds of UCs in NE region

Improved staff awareness & confidence

Provided a standardized prevention framework



Lesson

Education is a force multiplier: scalable training fills systemwide gaps rapidly



HPP: Capability 1: Healthcare System Preparedness – workforce readiness & safety culture

#NHCPC25

Emergency Preparedness Learning Session

Case Studies of Collaborative Projects



Challenge / Gap

UC staff needed applied, role-specific emergency preparedness practice – not just webinars



Partners + Approach

- 1. NERUCA
- 2. NYC DOH
- 3. EP SME
- 4. Local UC
- On-site interactive session with scenarios, exercises, and role clarity
- Retention quiz



Outcomes

- Increased staff confidence & knowledge
- Strong retention of emergency roles / protocols
- Model scalable for other UC sites



Lesson

Hands-on learning accelerates preparedness.



HPP Capability 1: Healthcare System Preparedness

#NHCPC25

Emergency Communications SMS Pilot

Case Studies of Collaborative Projects



Challenge / Gap

UCs lacked real-time communication pipelines for public health alerts during crises.



Partners + Approach

- 1. NERUCA
- 2. Regional DOHs
- Regional UCs
- Designing SMS system to push DOH alerts, updates, and guidance to UC
- Built infrastructure + contact network



Outcomes

- Established first UC SMS alerting system
- Strengthened DOH
 → UC
 communication
- Improved emergency readiness and situational awareness



Lesson

Real-time information sharing closes critical preparedness gaps

Timely information saves time – and time saves live.



HPP: Capability 6: Information Sharing



Pediatric Readiness Checklist

Case Studies of Collaborative Projects



Challenge / Gap

Many UCs lacked consistent pediatric equipment, training, and emergency protocols



Partners + Approach

- 1. NERUCA
- 2. NYC DOH
- 3. Regional HCCs
- 4. Pediatric SMEs
- Developed comprehensive checklist
- Engaged UC & Pediatric leaders for iterative design



Outcomes

- Standardized pediatric readiness baseline for UCs
- Identified systemwide gaps & improved preparedness
- Strengthened alignment across UC, EDs, and public health



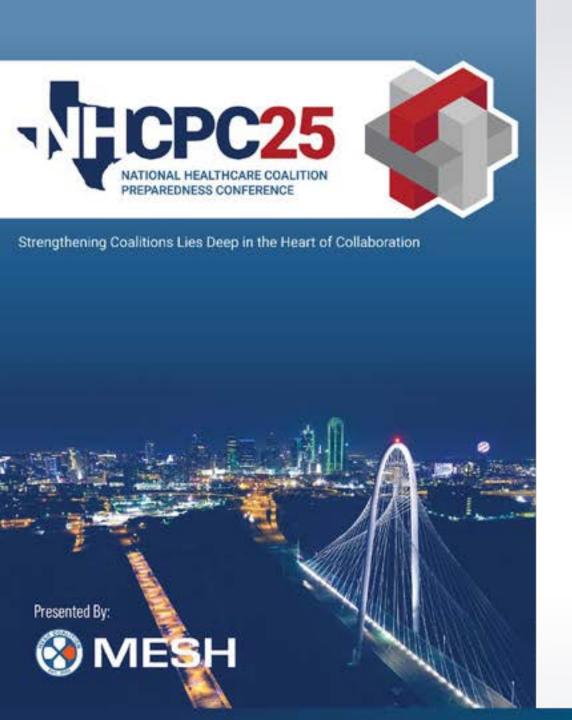
Lesson

When preparedness is defined, it becomes achievable



HPP Capability 1: Healthcare System Preparedness





Why Public Health Agencies Need Urgent Care: A Coalition Perspective

Presented by: Tamer Hadi



Healthcare Systems Readiness Team @ NYC DOHMH







Why NYC Health Dept Has Invested in Urgent Care

- Urgent care footprint across NYC is vast
 - Often the first clinical touchpoint for residents
 - Play critical role in continuity of care when primary care may be disrupted.
- Challenges identified during COVID-19 and Mpox responses
 - Supply chain
 - IT infrastructure standards for reporting
 - Inability to communicate with the entire sector
- Need to strengthen preparedness beyond hospitals
- Bottom line: Urgent care offers reach, speed, and accessibility unmatched by other settings

What Coalitions Gain by Integrating Urgent Care

1. Enhanced Situational Awareness

- Syndromic surveillance additional signals/points of data
- Spatial clustering signals working to get more onboard
- Trending before hospital surges

2. Expanded Surge Capacity

- ED offloading
- Reducing hospital strain
- Maintaining access during crises

3. Improved Communication Reach

Hard-to-reach communities

4. Preparedness Consistency

- System-wide standards
- Alignment across all care settings



How NYC Health and NERUCA Collaborate

- Emergency preparedness projects
 - pediatric preparedness checklist
 - surveys to enable bidirectional feedback (e.g., pilot survey to find out locations with Rabies IGG vaccine)
 - o communication pilots
- Shared public health alerts, training, and resources
- Coalition meetings and annual conference
- Aligning public health messaging for urgent care

SHARED GOAL

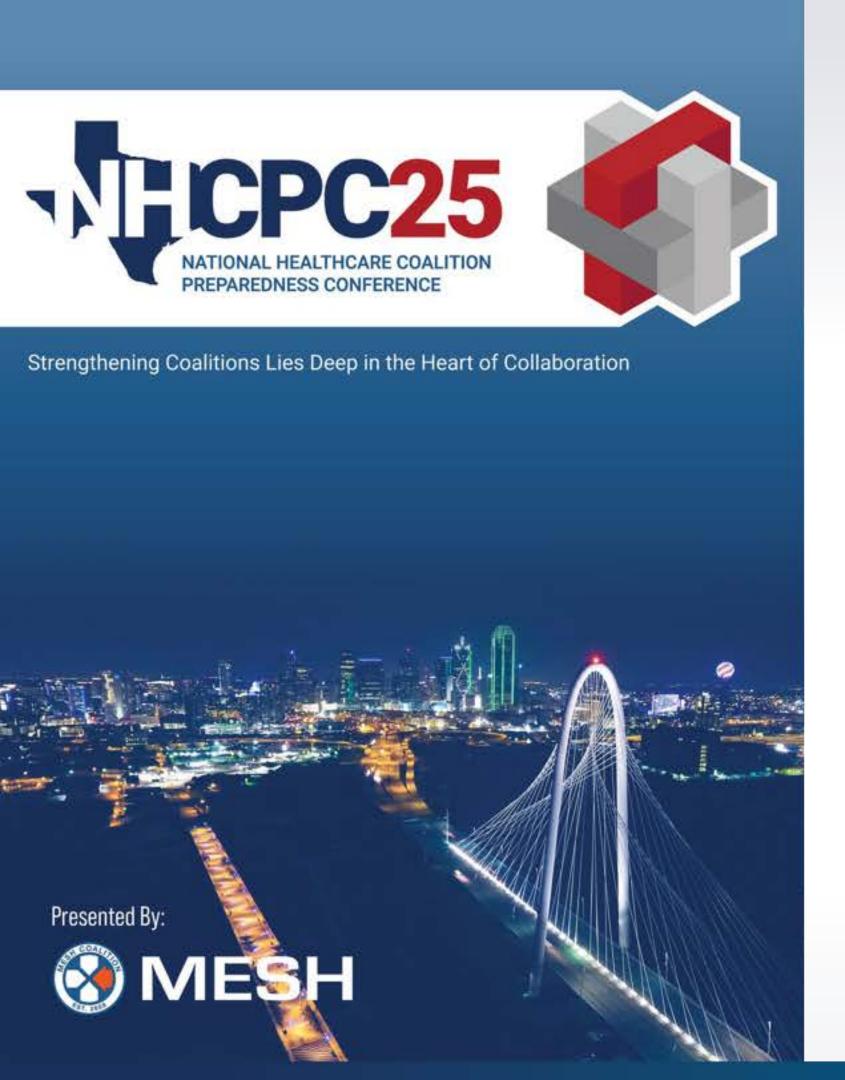
Strengthen community resilience through better coalition and ESF-8 integration



What Other Coalitions Can Replicate

- Start with small projects
- Engage urgent care leaders
- Identify a Health Dept + UC champion
- Include urgent care in emergency communication channels
- Treat urgent care as equal partners alongside hospitals
- Build frameworks that work for frontline clinicians, not just large systems





When Every Second Counts

Cross-Sector Fire Response for Community Safety and Continuity

Jordyn Marchi, MPH Kelly Echeverria, CEM, MCEM

Learning Objectives

- 1. Define key strategies for ensuring patient safety and continuity of care during large-scale emergencies.
- 2. Evaluate how data-sharing platforms support coordination and medical needs during emergency response efforts.
- 3. Describe how multi-agency collaboration enhanced the evacuation and care efforts during the Davis Fire.





An Introduction to Us







Inter-Hospital Coordinating Council



Began as a partnership in 1985 Officially became a coalition in 1994



Partners include EMS/Fire, healthcare facilities, school districts, emergency management, public health, and law enforcement



Purpose: Collaboration, allocation of resources, information sharing, community resilience



Washoe County Emergency Management



Began as other duties as assigned
Officially became a stand alone program in 2004



Whole Community Approach: EM includes partners from across the sectors of our community lifelines and beyond



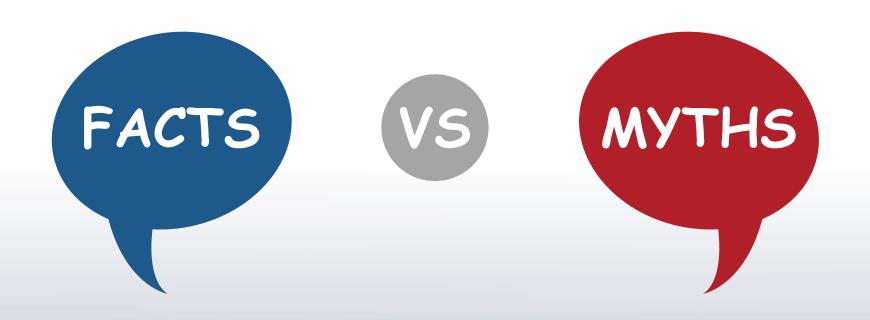
Purpose: Information sharing, resource support, coordination, and communication in planning, organization, exercises, training, and equipment





Myth Buster

True or False: Wildfires are rare in Washoe County, Nevada.





Myth Buster







- Northwestern Nevada, bordering California, and includes Reno, Sparks, and Lake Tahoe's North Shore
- Mountainous terrain, high desert valleys, and wildland-urban interface (WUI) zones
- Hot dry summers and strong seasonal winds
- Drought and rugged terrain increase wildfire risk
- Wildfires are a top threat to healthcare in Washoe County



Davis Fire

Largest fire in Washoe
County in more than a decade

Third largest
wildfire by
acreage in
Nevada during
2024







Davis Fire Snapshot

- Ignited September 7, 2024 around 2:30pm in the Davis Creek
 Regional Park Campground (roughly 15-20 miles south of Reno)
- Full containment achieved by September 25, 2024
- 5,824 acres burned
- Damage: 14 homes, 2 commercial buildings, 22 outbuildings destroyed
- Impact: Thousands evacuated; power outages, school and road closures
- Response: 600+ firefighters, 14 helicopters, 71 engines, 10 dozers; over 200,000 gallons of water dropped



Response & Coordination

Regional Emergency Operations Center

- Activation Level
- Model
- Staffing



Challenges

- Protocol & Plans
- Leadership
- Communication
- Elected Officials



Field Operations

- Type 3 Team > Type 1
 Team
- Information Exchanges
- Security



Weather

- Absolutely Terrifying
- PDS Particularly Dangerous Situation

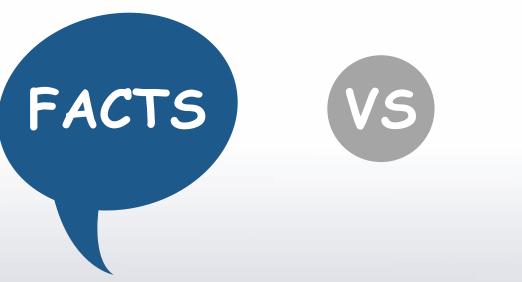




Myth Buster

True or False:

Roads will always be open and safe during an evacuation.







Myth Buster





Impact to Healthcare



- 115 bed hospital on generator power
- Dialysis facility without power



- ~400 patients were prepared for evacuation
- 21 patients
 evacuated (12
 pediatric, 9 adult)



5,000+
 residents
 dependent on
 electrical
 durable medical
 equipment
 (DME)



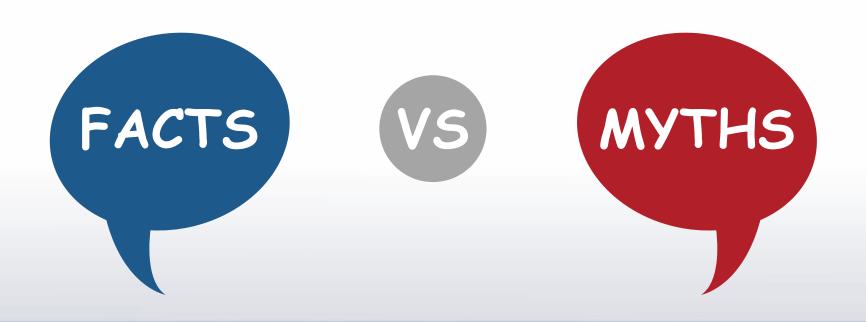
- Poor air quality
- Increased healthcare visits



Myth Buster

True or False:

Patient tracking during an evacuation is solely the responsibility of healthcare facilities.





Myth Buster









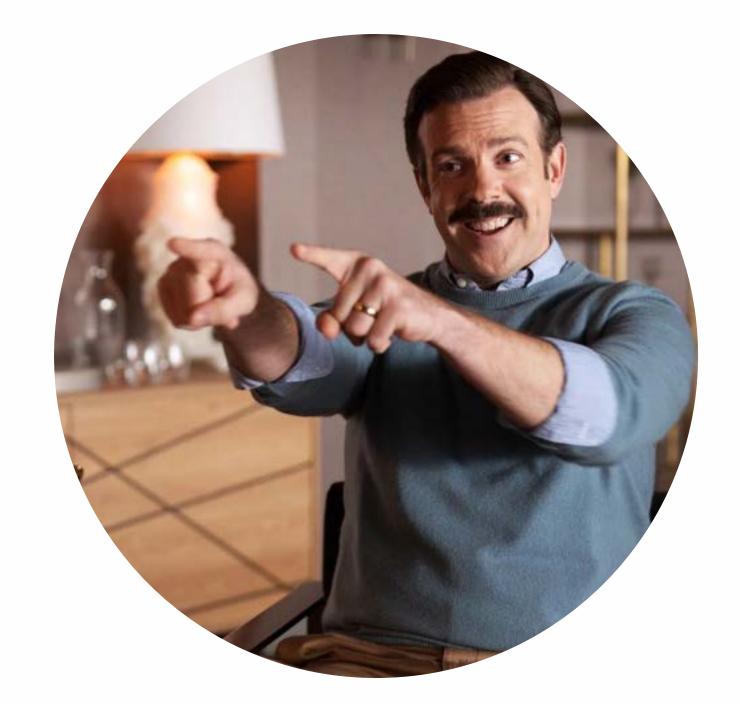
Coalition Response

- Believed in Partners : Supported MAEA activation
 & healthcare evacuations
- Believed in Data: Used WebEOC & HHS emPOWER for tracking & awareness
- Believed in People: Coordinated resources for individuals with durable medical equipment (DME)



Don't Just Plan. Partner.

- Build Trust & Plan Together
- Break Down Silos
- Empower Communities
- Respond as One

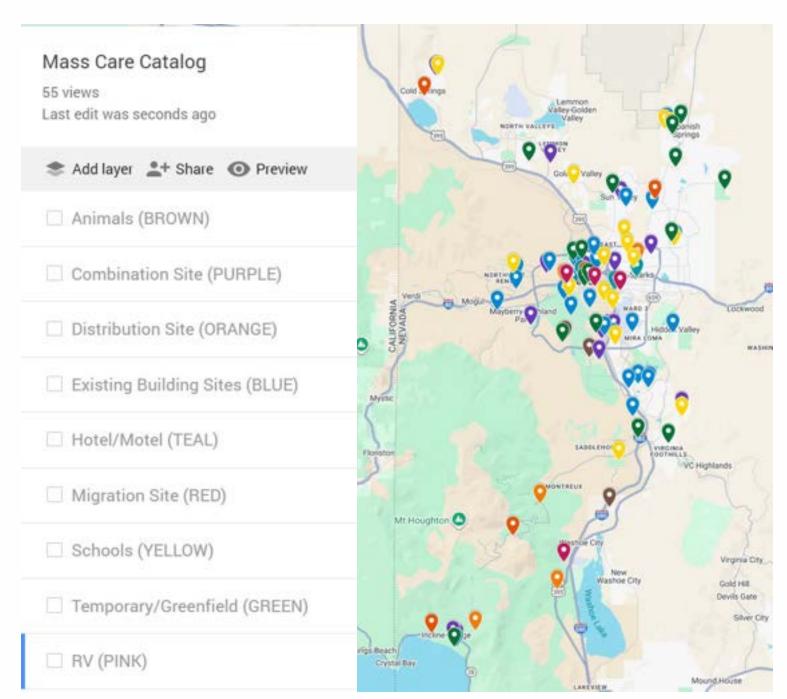


Enjoy Biscuits with the Boss



Community Resilience & Recovery

- Sheltering
- Change in alerting software
- Notification procedures
- Evacuation Study & Plan
 Update
- Mitigation Program
- Critical Infrastructure Program





Turning Crisis into Capability

Medical Response & Surge Exercise (MRSE)

o Davis Fire served as a readorld event to meet the requirements

Patient Movement Planning

Lessons learned directly informed updates to our Patient Movement Plan

Data-Driven Response

Developed mapping system for-ask groups

Training & Preparedness

 Davis Fire scenario incorporated into coalition evacuation trainings and exercises

"Never let a good crisis go to waste"



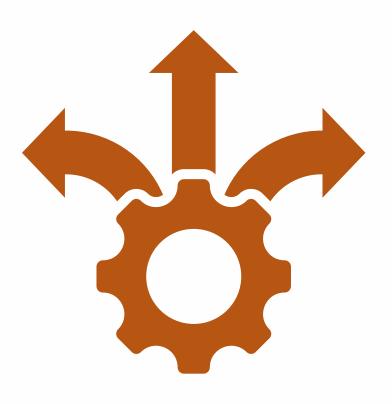
Key Takeaways



Proactive planning & realtime data are critical



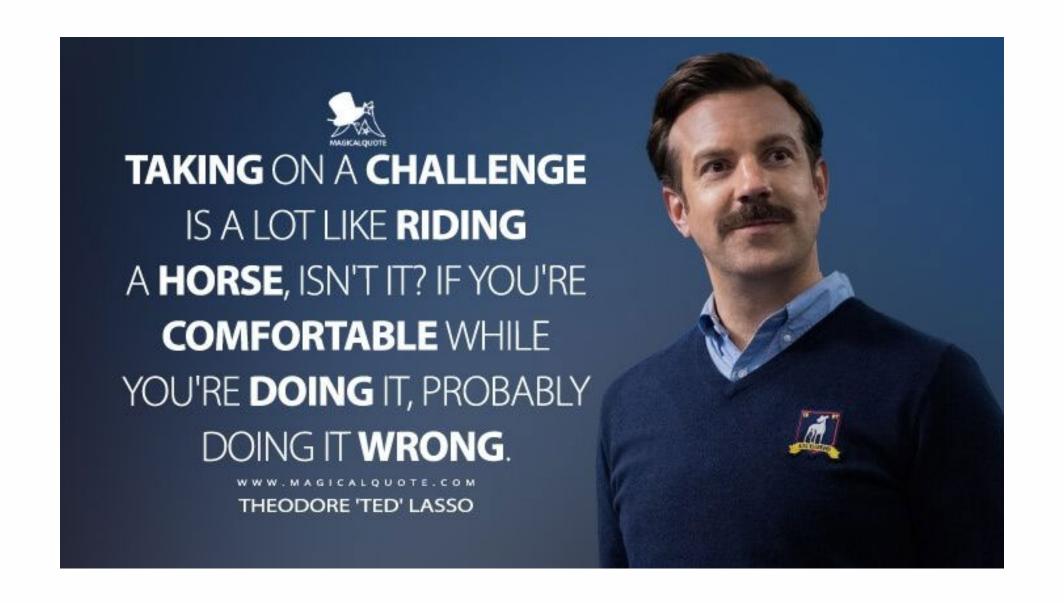
Multi-agency collaboration ensures continuity of care



Flexible, scalable models improve emergency response



Believe in Better Preparedness



Believe. Build. Act.

Strengthening Coalitions Lies Deep in the Heart of Collaboration



Thank You!

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Serving Reno, Sparks & Washoe County

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