ASPR TRACIE Technical Assistance Request

Request Receipt Date (by ASPR TRACIE): 5 November 2026
Response Date: 19 November 2026
Type of TA Request: Standard

Request:

The requestor asked for resources on healthcare readiness metrics that go beyond regulatory compliance, public health measures, and checklists to better reflect expected performance during real-world incidents.

Response:

ASPR TRACIE conducted an online search for relevant resources, which are included in Section I. Additionally, the team requested feedback from select ASPR TRACIE Subject Matter Expert (SME) Cadre members. Their input is summarized below:

- Existing approaches include tracking regulatory expectations, documenting implementation plans and completed actions, and using digital platforms to assign responsibility and organize supporting information.
- Efforts to develop facility-level readiness scores draw on qualitative and quantitative data, including findings from rounding and training. Translating these data into meaningful scores that support comparisons across hospitals remains challenging and requires ongoing refinement.
- Regulatory compliance alone may not provide enough information to identify readiness gaps or clearly communicate those gaps to leadership.
- Pursuing Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) accreditation was described as a way to strengthen documentation, assess readiness against a national standard, and build leadership support for program improvements.

I. Select Resources

Campbell, J. (2019). Hospital Emergency Management: A Programing and Profession Assessment. (Abstract only). Journal of Emergency Management. 17(5):349-357.

> This study examines emergency management and disaster preparedness programs within hospitals and healthcare systems, including program administration and relevant regulatory and accreditation standards. It identifies gaps in research, program

evaluation metrics, and perceptions of the hospital emergency management profession and provides recommendations for strengthening emergency management capabilities, program administration, and healthcare system resilience. **NOTE**: Only the abstract of this resource is publicly available, which limited our ability to review the information in greater detail.

Fleming, P., O'Donoghue, C., Amirall-Sanchez, A., et al. (2022). Metrics and Indicators Used to Assess Health System Resilience in Response to Shocks to Health Systems in High Income Countries – A Systematic Review. Health Policy. 126(12):1195-1205.

The authors (based in Ireland) conducted a literature review to examine metrics and indicators used to assess how health systems in high-income countries prepare for, respond to, and recover from "shocks" (e.g., pandemics, natural disasters, wars, terrorism, and financial crises). They grouped metrics into three functions (resources, service delivery, and governance) and highlighted considerations for strengthening the measurement and evaluation of health system resilience. **NOTE**: This resource may be helpful in identifying categories for organizing and assessing relevant metrics.

Lee, K., Felt-Lisk, S., Veri, C., et al. (2024). Measuring Preparedness for Public Health and Health Care Emergencies. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.

The authors of this study used results from an environmental scan and a technical expert panel to examine the current state of public health and healthcare preparedness measurement in the United States. The report highlights gaps and limitations in existing preparedness metrics and explores strategies for improving how preparedness is measured across federal, state, tribal, local, and territorial jurisdictions. **NOTE**: This resource focuses on public health and SLTT jurisdictions and does not directly address the request; however, it may complement the existing research conducted by the requestor.

Nekoie-Moghadam, M., Kurland, L., Moosazadeh, M., et al. (2016). Tools and Checklists Used for the Evaluation of Hospital Disaster Preparedness: A Systematic Review. (Abstract only.) Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness. 10(5):781-788.

In this systematic review of resources used to evaluate hospital disaster preparedness, the authors found that existing tools do not comprehensively address all key dimensions of preparedness. Their findings may help inform the development of a more standardized and comprehensive hospital preparedness evaluation tool. **NOTE**: This resource is somewhat dated and only the abstract is publicly available. However, the full text may contain additional information relevant to the request.

Nelson, C., Clark-Ginsberg, A., Parks, V., et al. (2024). Incident Management Measurement Toolkit. RAND.

> This toolkit provides a streamlined approach for assessing the effectiveness of public health incident management during real-world incidents and exercises. It uses a brief team member survey and peer observation tool to identify opportunities for improvement, track performance over time, and supplement more comprehensive after-action assessments, particularly for communities with limited evaluation resources. **NOTE**: Although this resource does not directly address the request, it may offer useful information, such as the various domains identified.

The Hospital and Healthsystem Association of Pennsylvania. (2025). Hospital Emergency Management in Pennsylvania: An Objective Review.

> This review examines the current landscape and status of hospital emergency management programs in Pennsylvania and provides recommendations for strengthening these programs and supporting the professionals who manage them. **NOTE**: The section on metrics for acute care facilities and healthcare systems begins on page 15 and may be particularly relevant to the request.