HAZARD VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS TOOLS

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A Hazards Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) provides a systematic approach to recognizing hazards and prioritizing planning, mitigation, response, and recovery activities.

**RISK = PROBABILITY x SEVERITY**

Severity = Magnitude – Mitigation
Centers for Medicaid & Medicare (CMS)

- Facilities are expected to develop an emergency preparedness plan that is based on the facility-based and community-based risk assessment using an “all-hazards” approach. Facilities must document both risk assessments.
  – *Emergency Preparedness Final Rule Interpretive Guidelines and Survey Procedures, E0006*

The Joint Commission (TJC)

- “The hospital conducts a hazard vulnerability analysis (HVA) to identify potential emergencies that could affect demand for the hospital’s services or its ability to provide those services, the likelihood of those events occurring, and the consequences of those events. The findings of this analysis are documented.”
  – *Hospital Requirements, EM Chapter, Elements of Performance for Standard EM.01.01.01*
ASPR Evaluation of Healthcare Facility HVA Tools

- **Comparison Chart** lists similarities and differences among several HVA tools
  - Intended audience/sector
  - Summary of primary use/purpose
  - Tool development
  - Format and calculations approach
  - Benefits and limitations

- **Tools applicable to hospitals and healthcare facilities**
  - Kaiser Permanente Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) Tool
  - Community Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (CHVA)
  - Big Bend Healthcare Coalition (Florida) Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) Risk Assessment Tool
  - General Health Care Community Risk Assessment
Independent Hospitals & Small Hospital Networks

- **Kaiser Permanente HVA Tool**
- Incident Management Solution’s (IMS) HVA tool (*proprietary*)
  - Adapted from Kaiser Permanente HVA tool with additional questions pertaining to internal threats and vulnerabilities
  - To inform threat selection: NYCEM Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), 2018 NYCHCC Jurisdictional Risk Assessment (JRA) results

Large Hospital Networks

- **Consider** ASPR Healthcare and Public Health (HPH) Risk Identification and Site Criticality (RISC) Toolkit
  - Three modules (THAH, RIST-V, and RIST-C)
  - Pros: aggregation feature, links to valid external data sources
  - Cons: time-consuming and requires cross-department involvement
  - Kaiser Permanente HVA Tool or IMS HVA Tool at the facility level

2019 DOHMH HVA Workgroup Recommendations

Participants: NYC DOHMH, Montefiore Medical Center, Calvary Hospital
Kaiser Permanente HVA Tool

- Revised version released in 2017
- Benefits
  - Generate charts/graphs to analyze hazards relative to each other
  - Pre-loaded tool includes 61 scenario-based hazards
  - Incorporates data from real-world emergency alerts and activations to inform probability and risk calculations
- Limitations
  - Does not incorporate baseline data
  - Does not address at-risk populations
ASPR HPH RISC Tool

- Developed by ASPR CIP
- Three self-assessment modules
  1. Identify threats and hazards
  2. Assess vulnerabilities
  3. Determine criticality and consequences
- Benefits
  - Incorporates external threats and internal hazards
  - Compares multiple facilities across systems, coalitions, and regions
  - Identifies dependencies, interdependencies, and supply chains
  - Informs preparedness activities and resource allocation
  - Enables risk trend analysis
1. What HVA tool does your facility/system use?
2. How did your facility/system select your HVA tool? Who was involved in this selection process?
3. Have you switched tools over the last 3 years? If so, why? How have you dealt with comparability between tools?
4. Who within your facility/system conducts the HVA? Which outside partners are involved?
5. How are the results of your annual HVA utilized at your facility/system? Are they shared with community partners and local response agencies?