		(Original Signature of Member)
115TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION	H.R.	

To direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Medicine to evaluate the preparedness of hospitals, long-term care facilities, dialysis centers, and other medical facilities for public health emergencies.

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs.	DINGELL introduced	the	following	bill;	which	was	referred	to	the
	Committee on $\_$								

## A BILL

To direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Medicine to evaluate the preparedness of hospitals, long-term care facilities, dialysis centers, and other medical facilities for public health emergencies.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Worst-Case Scenario
- 5 Hospital Preparedness Act".

1	SEC. 2. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE EVALUATION
2	AND REPORT ON THE PREPAREDNESS OF
3	HOSPITALS, LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES,
4	DIALYSIS CENTERS, AND OTHER MEDICAL
5	FACILITIES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH EMER-
6	GENCIES.
7	(a) Evaluation.—
8	(1) In general.—Not later than 60 days after
9	the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
10	Health and Human Services shall enter into an ar-
11	rangement with the National Academy of Medicine
12	or, if the National Academy declines to enter into
13	such an arrangement, another appropriate entity
14	under which the National Academy (or other appro-
15	priate entity) agrees to evaluate the preparedness of
16	hospitals, long-term care facilities, dialysis centers,
17	and other medical facilities nationwide for public
18	health emergencies, including natural disasters.
19	(2) Specific matters evaluated.—The ar-
20	rangement under paragraph (1) shall require the
21	National Academy of Medicine (or other appropriate
22	entity)—
23	(A) to catalogue, review, and evaluate the
24	efficacy of current rules and regulations for
25	hospitals long-term care facilities, dialysis cen-

1	ters, and medical facilities regarding emergency
2	preparedness planning;
3	(B) to identify and prioritize options to im-
4	plement policies for hospitals, long-term care
5	facilities, dialysis centers, and other medical fa-
6	cilities nationwide that address future threats;
7	(C) to review all Federal grant programs
8	that affect the preparedness of hospitals, long-
9	term care facilities, dialysis centers, or other
10	medical facilities for public health emergencies
11	and provide recommendations for improving
12	such preparedness by—
13	(i) improving such existing Federal
14	grant programs; or
15	(ii) creating new Federal grant pro-
16	grams;
17	(D) to review, identify, and recommend
18	best practices for improving emergency pre-
19	paredness at hospitals, long-term care facilities,
20	dialysis centers, and other medical facilities;
21	(E) to identify and recommend best
22	sources and guidelines for alterative or emer-
23	gency power systems, including renewable
24	sources, battery storage, and generators; and

1	(F) to identify and recommend best prac-
2	tices and guidelines for emergency preparedness
3	planning at hospitals, long-term care facilities,
4	dialysis centers, and other medical facilities re-
5	lated to access clean water.
6	(b) Report.—
7	(1) IN GENERAL.—The arrangement under sub-
8	section (a)(1) shall require the National Academy of
9	Medicine (or other appropriate entity) to submit to
10	the Secretary of Health and Human Services and
11	the Congress, not later than 18 months after the
12	date of enactment of this Act, a report on the re-
13	sults of the evaluation conducted pursuant to this
14	section.
15	(2) Contents.—The report under paragraph
16	(1) shall—
17	(A) describe the findings and conclusions
18	of the evaluation conducted pursuant to this
19	section; and
20	(B) include a strategy for improving the
21	preparedness of hospitals, long-term care facili-
22	ties, dialysis centers, and other medical facili-
23	ties nationwide for public health emergencies,
24	including natural disasters.