Trauma systems are organized across the country to manage, on a daily basis, acutely injured patients in an efficient, time-sensitive manner. A trauma system spans the continuum of care from the point of injury, through rehabilitation. As a result, these systems are responsible for not only day-to-day emergency and trauma care, but for public health emergencies that cause regions to experience a surge in capacity. Since trauma centers and systems serve as critical infrastructure for disaster response, having a nationwide trauma system would afford patients with the best trauma care regardless of the emergency and the location.

The Pandemic and All Hazards Preparedness Act (PAHPA) was first created to improve the nation’s response to public health and medical emergencies. It also established the office of the Assistant Secretary of Preparedness and Response (ASPR), which oversees the nation’s preparedness for disaster response. ASPR responsibilities include the implementation of the recommendations from the June 2016 National Academy of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine (NASEM) report entitled, “A National Trauma Care System: Integrating Military and Civilian Trauma Systems to Achieve Zero Preventable Deaths After Injury.”

The U.S. House of Representatives has been quick to reauthorize PAHPA and passed H.R. 269, the Pandemic and All Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019 (PAHPAI) on January 8, 2019. Included in this package is the American College of Surgeons (ACS)-supported Mission Zero Act and authorization for Trauma Care Programs:

- **The Mission Zero Act:** Builds upon the legislative framework passed in the fiscal year (FY) 2017 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), by further incorporating military trauma care providers into the civilian setting. These military-civilian trauma care partnerships will increase military health care readiness and provide high-quality trauma care both domestically and abroad.

- **Authorization of Trauma Care Programs to Ensure Preparedness:** Reauthorizes the trauma and emergency care grant programs contained in the Public Health Service Act. These programs will help to establish a national trauma system capable of providing the best trauma care to anyone injured in the United States within one hour of injury. Creation of a unified framework for trauma care will ensure that regardless of where a patient is injured, they will have the best chance of survival.

**Congressional Action**

The ACS encourages Congress to resolve differences and enact PAHPAI, including the Mission Zero Act.¹

¹ Current to April 2, 2019. Please contact ahp@facs.org for an updated version.