

Goal: Narrow down focus areas further (e.g., into 2-3 actions for a broad range of systems, or lots of actions for 2-4 audiences). What is the biggest problem that if solved would have the largest impact?

Audiences

- Patients and Families
- Clinicians and Health Professionals
- Non-hospital Health Systems
- Hospital Systems
- Pre-Hospital Healthcare Systems (EMS)
- Health Plans
- Purchasers
- Department of Health, Public Health Agencies
- Schools?

Focus Areas	
Before extreme heat event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targeted education for patients and families at higher risk - Coordinated outreach to at risk individuals and families - Creating heat safety plans with targeted strategies to reduce risk for heat vulnerable groups. - Healthcare facility preparation for extreme heat - Consideration of deprescribing to reduce heat risk?
During extreme heat event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Following heat safety plan, reducing risk of harm including utilizing publicly available services - Community outreach during extreme heat events, culturally and linguistically inclusive communication - Identification and treatment of heat-related illnesses and exacerbations of chronic conditions vulnerable to heat - Special considerations for heat vulnerable populations, including overlapping considerations with wildfire smoke
After extreme heat event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outreach to heat vulnerable communities. - Adjustment of heat safety plans - Debrief extreme heat event
Foundational Elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding mechanisms for sustainable operations of public health level interventions (cooling centers, air conditioners, air filters, etc.) - Financial strategies to incent quality care and risk reduction for heat-related illnesses and exacerbation of chronic conditions - System infrastructure for community-based outreach, coordination between pre-hospital, hospital and non-hospital health systems - Operational systems and workflows to identify those at higher risk and facilitate population health management of patients that are heat vulnerable. - Systemic daily stressors on the healthcare system that make them less likely to handle a surge. - Universal public education and preparedness

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Data sharing across systems for planning, management and care delivery improvement- Considerations for wildfire smoke preparedness secondarily
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Potential speakers for future workgroups:

- EMS
- Energy sector
- Rural health representatives
- Outdoor workers, labor unions
- Long-term Care
- Emergency Management at State Level