Mississippi State Department of Health Office of Emergency Planning and Response



Emergency Support Function 8 Healthcare Coalition (MEHC)

Partner and Resource Guide

March 2022

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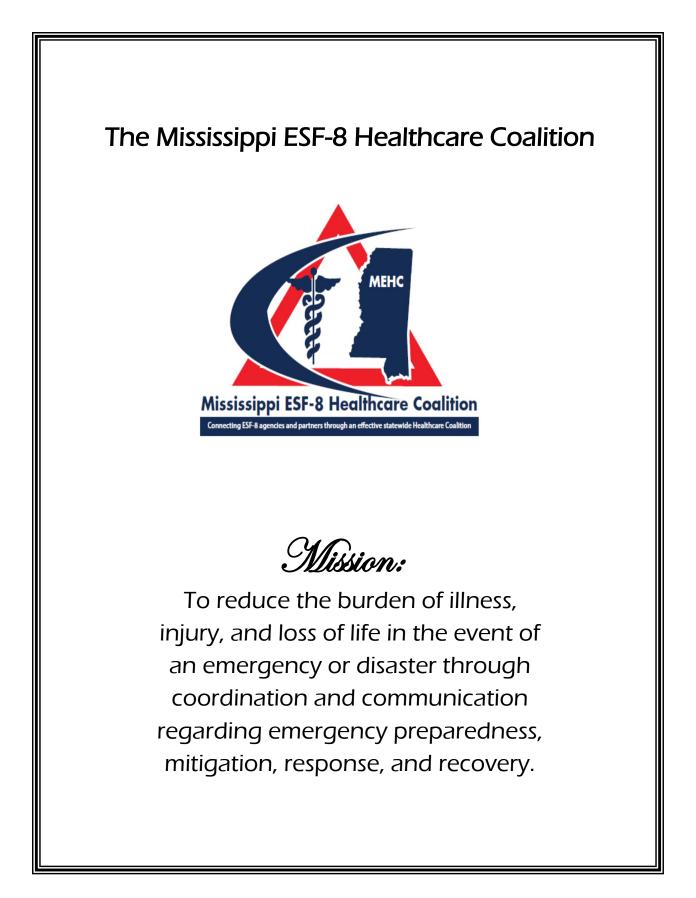
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Mississippi Healthcare Coalition







Coalition Summary

Mississippi ESF-8 Healthcare Coalition (MEHC)

The primary purpose of the Mississippi ESF-8 Healthcare Coalition (MEHC) is to facilitate two-way communications and information sharing between state-level partners in order to identify any unmet needs and to propagate a current, accurate, common operating picture during emergency responses. The MEHC membership is comprised of state agencies, state associations, the military and others. The MEHC is activated whenever the MSDH Public Health Command Center is activated during an emergency response or when preempting a potential threat (i.e., Ebola) that impacts public health and medical services. During such events, the MEHC conducts a 15 +/- minute conference

The MEHC serves to connect public health and medical services (ESF-8) agencies and partners through an effective statewide Healthcare Coalition. Members of the MEHC are top tier decision-makers for all-hazard management within their organization.

Role of the MEHC:

- Promote understanding of every healthcare coalition (HCC) member's specific roles and responsibilities in the health care delivery system's emergency response.
- Enhance preparedness by sharing information regarding plans, resources, education, and processes
- Support response by facilitating communication regarding evolving events (situational awareness) and enable feedback from local and regional partners
- Participate in education and setting priorities for resource gaps and mitigation strategies
- Complete emergency operations and continuity of operations plans and exercises and coordinate with the MEHC for technical assistance

Coalition Summary cont'd



Benefits of MEHC Membership:

- Building Relationships
- Improved Communications, Information Sharing & Establishing a Common Operating Picture
- Technical Assistance for Planning and Response and in Meeting Regulatory Requirements
- Resources to Support Activities and Benefits of Membership
- Resources from HPP Funding
- Vehicle for Seeking Support Outside of HPP Funding
- Cost Sharing and Purchase Power (Supporting uniform equipment and education statewide.)

Concept of Operations



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Mississippi ESF 8 Healthcare Coalition (MEHC) Leadership Council

The MEHC Leadership Council guides the MEHC partners to aid in communications, information sharing, and resource allocation before, during, and after an event or disaster. This council consists of two director-level personnel from each of the following four primary sectors:

Emergency Management:

- Mississippi Civil Defense Emergency Management Association (MCDEMA)
- Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Emergency Medical Services (EMS):

- Mississippians for EMS
- Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH), Bureau of EMS

Hospitals and Healthcare:

- Mississippi Hospital Association
- MSDH Health Facility Planning

Public Health:

- Mississippi Public Health Association (MPHA)
- MSDH Office of Emergency Planning and Response

The MEHC Leadership Council has developed a strategic plan that will:

- Promote healthcare delivery systems resilience in the aftermath of emergencies.
- Enhance preparedness by sharing information regarding plans, resources, education, and processes.
- Strengthen communication between Mississippi Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 Healthcare Coalition (MEHC) members and associations.
- Support associations and their partners on the local and statewide level.

Concept of Operations cont'd

Emergency Management

The Governor of Mississippi has established state law that all emergency responses be coordinated through the local emergency manager and supported by the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA). To increase responsiveness and efficiency, The Mississippi State Department of Health Office of Emergency Planning and Response has created the MEHC. The MEHC, with its state and local level membership, provides support and coordination efforts to ESF 8 on the local and state levels as well as to MEMA, local emergency managers, and the entire healthcare system of Mississippi.

MEHC

The MEHC serves as a Multi-Agency Coordination Coalition whose partners participate in information-sharing to create a single, comprehensive operating picture for those involved in preparedness, response, and/or recovery activities (see Attachment B) as related to ESF 8. The MEHC has two levels of members; the Agencies, Associations and Organizations (AAO) and the local members that they represent. The AAO communicate regularly with the local members to filter information through the MEHC to ensure the greatest possible reach before, during and after an emergency.

The MEHC also provides a method for its partners and stakeholders to make known any "unmet needs" which allows the State to anticipate requests from the local emergency manager, enabling State ESF 8 to identify where these resources can be secured, and deliver the resources to individuals who initiated the request in a timely manner. In many cases, this process reduces the total time required to locate and deliver resource(s) to the response area after the county emergency manager has officially made the request. These processes help to create more resilient community.

Partner Support Network (PSN)

The MEHC PSN is a network of businesses and organizations that typically have resources on hand that are useful during an emergency response and/or recovery. These organizations have a relationship with MEHC members and are willing to be contacted whenever additional resources are needed. During an emergency, ESF 8 partners (e.g. hospitals, nursing homes, etc.) may exhaust local resources which can limit the services they can provide their community. The MEHC may be tasked with helping to find ways to replenish these resources through the PSN.

Concept of Operations cont'd



OPERATIONS

Activation

Activation of the Mississippi Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 Healthcare Coalition (MEHC) takes place when the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) Public Health Command/ Coordination Center (PHCC) is activated. The Incident Commander may request that the MEHC provide a MEHC Public Health Command/Coordination Center (PHCC) Liaison (MPL) if the need arises, which will be designated as the MEHC Director unless otherwise designated. Also, any member of the Leadership Council may request activation of the MEHC with the consensus of a 2/3 majority of the Leadership Council absent of activation of the PHCC.

If activated in support of the PHCC, the OEPR Mississippi Emergency Healthcare Coalition (MEHC) Director will assume the role of MPL and notify activation of the Mississippi Hospital Association-F (MHA) to conduct sub -grantee services, which include notifying the MEHC Leadership Council of the activation and provide the Leadership Council with necessary information (i.e., level of PHCC activation, etc.).

Upon activation, Mississippi Hospital Association-F (MHA) will begin conducting sub-grantee services, which include sending an electronic invitation to the MEHC Agencies, Associations, and Organizations

Concept of Operations cont'd

(AAO) members and the MSDH OEPR leadership for a MEHC conference (see Figure 1). Each MEHC Agency, Association, and Organization partner should have a primary liaison assigned to the MEHC with a minimum of two alternates.

The following will be addressed in the email invitation:

- Name of the event or response.
- Date and time of the conference call (typically 2:00 p.m. CST).
- The conference call line and/or virtual platform information and participant identification



number (see Attachment H).

- Any Essential Elements of Information (EEI) or specific information that might be requested from local, regional, or state members on the call.
- Information on the subject matter expert (SME) and/or other presenters, if applicable.

MEHC Communication

Figure 1: MEHC Email Invitation (Example)

SUBJECT: MEHC Ops Conference Call – Possible Severe Weather

Phone #: 1-877-123-4567 PIN#: 891011

Zoom link: insert relevant link

Start: Wednesday 01/06/2022 02:00 p.m. CST

We will conduct a brief MEHC Ops Conference Call tomorrow at 02:00 p.m. CST. This call will update partners on issues related to potential severe weather entering our state, answer pertinent questions, and receive reports of any unmet needs within our ESF 8 community.

Facilitating the Mississippi ESF 8 Healthcare Coalition Conference Call or Virtual Forum

The Mississippi Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 Healthcare Coalition (MEHC) Public Health Command/ Coordination Center (PHCC) Liaison (MPL) is responsible for coordination in conjunction and execution of subgrant activity with MHA upon activation:

- Send a reminder email, one hour before the call, to the subject matter experts (SMEs)s and/or other presenters confirming their participation in the MEHC conference call. Request SMEs to immediately email any documents to the MEHC partners that may be needed for the presentation.
- If in-person activation is deemed necessary, versus virtual platform, the MPL designee will arrive at the call location thirty minutes before the call and gain access to the conference room and test the conference call line and equipment. Participants may call in and check to confirm the MUTE and UNMUTE features are operational. Bring necessary office equipment, such as a personal laptop, and the checklist (if in-person activation versus virtual platform -see Attachment C).
- Dial into the conference call line as the MODERATOR at least 10 minutes before the call is scheduled to begin.
- Prepare an audio recording device, e.g., a recording of Zoom Platform, to record the entire call so the minute's report can be completed accurately.
- Immediate actions and assessments to be performed in case of disruptions to a physical location or if deemed appropriate, a virtual platform will be utilized.

MHA-F, upon activation by the MPL, is responsible for emailing the MEHC Conference Call Agenda (see Figure 2) and the MEHC Conference Call Minutes using the approved format (see Attachment E) to all MEHC partners, ESF 8 Leadership, ESF 8 Planning Section and the HCC Director no later than 1:00 PM CST on the day of the call. (This will vary based on the state emergency management timeframe requirement to have situational report items to the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency Planning Section.)

Note: The MEHC Partner Support Network does not receive invitations, participate in the MEHC calls, or receive copies of the meeting minutes.

MEHC Communication cont'd

Figure 2: MEHC Conference Call Agenda (Example)

MSDH Office of Emergency Planning and Response – MEH	с	
Mississippi River Flooding 2021 Event		
Wednesday, December 6, 2021, 2:00p.m. CST		
CONFERENCE CALL AGENDA		
Welcome, Request Participation Confirmation Email	MHA-F (sub-grantee)	
Situation/Event Update	ESF 8 Leadership or MPL Representative	
Questions, Answers, Discussion	MPL	
Request for Known Emergency Unmet Needs	MPL	
Determine the status of EEIs	at discretion of MSDH OEPR Director	

During disaster response, communication is very often an early casualty and because of uncontrolled circumstances, there will be facilities that are unable to communicate with the Mississippi Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 Healthcare Coalition (MEHC) through normal communication channels. In those cases, the MEHC Public Health Command/Coordination (PHCC) Liaison (MPL) will compile a list of facilities that are incommunicado to be provided to Medcom who will attempt to individually contact these facilities and reestablish communications. A list of facilities that are unreachable through Medcom's array of communications methods will be returned to the MPL who will work with the ESF 8 Operations Section to take appropriate steps to communicate with the facility, i.e., deployment of Forward Assessment Strike Teams (FAST) or Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) Teams, and communication equipment, as needed.

Because communications are one of the hardest functions to maintain and one of the most critical; it is necessary to have redundant methods of communication in place for use during a disaster response. In the MEHC communication tree, there are two steps of communication, one between the PHCC and the Agencies, Associations, and Organizations (AAO) and the other between the AAO and local facilities/members. If the connection between the AAO and a local facility is broken, the facility should use redundant communications as specified in their Emergency Operations Plan to directly communicate with the PHCC regarding unmet needs and information sharing. If the connection between the Public Health Command/Coordination Center and the Agencies, Associations, and Organizations (AAO) is broken, MEHC AAO liaisons may be issued a Mississippi Wireless Information Network (MSWIN) radio from the MSDH MSWIN radio cache.

MEHC Roles and Responsibilities

The Mississippi State Department of Health, Healthcare Coalition (HCC) Director

Compliance

The Office of Emergency Planning and Response (OEPR) HCC Director stays informed of all changes and updates on HCC compliance with all governing bodies that set standards for and govern HCCs, which includes the United States Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid.

Establish and Operationalize the Mississippi Emergency Support Function 8 Healthcare Coalition (MEHC)

Key HCC priorities include coordinating with members for:

- Strategic Regional Planning with the State Medical Response System (SMRS).
- Operational planning and response through state-level work with the District Public Health and MEHC Emergency Preparedness team members.
- Information sharing through MEHC calls or virtual forums and meeting minutes.
- Resource request management by identifying unmet needs during emergency response.

Operating, Maintaining, and Improving the MEHC:

The OEPR HCC Director, using the guidance of the MEHC Leadership Council, will coordinate activities and objectives outlined in the concept of operations section contained in this document including the MEHC and Partner Support Network.

The MEHC will conduct an annual meeting with MEHC Agencies, Associations, and Organizations (AAO) members to discuss prioritization processes and what their proposed activities, reporting methods, and completion processes should be.

The MEHC will provide quarterly informational memos to communicate with members about upcoming training, events, and needs that have been identified from member input.

The Regional MEHC Planners will submit a quarterly report that lists the three key issues listed by sector that need to be addressed. This report will be submitted to the OEPR HCC Director to be included in the quarterly informational memos.

Building the Mississippi Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 Healthcare Coalition (MEHC), Partner Support Network (PSN), Statewide Partnerships, and Increasing Membership

The success of the MEHC is dependent on building and maintaining productive working relationships with existing and prospective MEHC partners. Each year, MEHC partners receive invitations to attend MEHC update meetings to:



- Build and strengthen partnerships.
- Discuss best practices and areas for improvement.
- Information on the activities and accomplishments of the previous twelve months.
- Receive information and updates on improvements made to the MEHC.
- Review and update partner roles and responsibilities outlined in the State
- Review and update partner roles and responsibilities outlined in the State Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan and the MEHC Annex to the Public Health Command/ Coordination Center Concept of Operations Plan.

Another priority is the building and sustaining of the PSN, comprised of businesses, community and faith-based organizations, and others, to support the MEHC partners that serve Mississippi ESF 8 partners.

In coordination with the Office of Emergency Planning and Response Healthcare Coalition Director, the Mississippi State Department of Health District Public Health Emergency Preparedness teams supports the local and district planning efforts. District MEHC Planners, Emergency Preparedness Nurses, and Emergency Response Coordinators work daily to support local healthcare facilities to meet their preparedness goals by participating in the development of Hazard Vulnerability Assessments and Emergency Operations Plans, as well as providing subject matter expertise. They also build and maintain relationships with all sectors of the healthcare coalition including the 82 county and tribal emergency

managers, the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), the MEMA Area Coordinators, as well as emergency medical services and public health.

The goal of building these partnerships can be accomplished by:

- Participating in networking opportunities with MEHC partners, ESF 8 partners and vendors, and others during conferences, meetings, and training.
- Conducting appointments with MEHC partners and ESF 8 partners and vendors to learn more about their needs and present the MEHC and the PSN as a potential solution to some of the challenges.
- Promoting attendance of the annual ESF 8/MEHC meeting to discuss their needs and possible solutions, provide networking opportunities, and new information and processes to improve information sharing.
- Presenting to groups interested in supporting the formation of a more resilient Mississippi through preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

Mississippi Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 Healthcare Coalition (MEHC) Leadership Council

Provide for the governance of the MEHC.

- Develop and maintain strategic plans.
- Develop and maintain the mission statement.
- Develop and maintain the MEHC Annex (with COOP).
- Conduct the MEHC meetings.
- Approve the yearly prioritization and recommendations for training.
- Approve resource procurement prioritization recommendations.



- Review virtual hotwash and after-action reports at the end of responses.
- Coordinate yearly Medical Response & Surge Exercise (MRSE).
- Maintain a list of essential records and forms, including electronic copies by each council member.

The Mississippi State Department of Health, Office of Emergency Planning and Response Healthcare Coalition Director

- Produce quarterly information memorandums.
- Conduct mobilization and demobilization planning and implementation.
- Acts as MEHC liaison to the PHCC.
- Present the MEHC's 204 for inclusion in the Mississippi State Department of Health Incident Action Plan (IAP).



- Conducts virtual hotwash and after-action reports at end of responses.
- Support yearly MRSE.
- Support MEHC Meetings.
- Participate in Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) sub-grant deliverable development.
- Training and resource prioritization.

MEHC PHCC Liaison

- Participate in the function of the Public Health Command/Coordination Center during response.
- Coordinate communications with and manage "unmet need" requests from facilities.
- Produce the Mississippi Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 Healthcare Coalition's (MEHC)
 204 for inclusion in the Mississippi State Department of Health Incident Action Plan.

MEHC Agencies, Associations and Organizations Partners

When the MEHC is activated, partners are invited to participate in periodic virtual or conference calls. Each member organization can:

- Have one or more participants on the conference call.
- Listen for information to improve situational awareness.
- Ask questions, participate in discussions, and/or request additional information for improving their efforts and those of their stakeholders.



- Report any unmet needs or surplus resources, to the MEHC. Conversations may be conducted with the Healthcare Coalition Director after the call, when necessary to discuss confidential matters.
- Distribute the MEHC call minutes (see Attachment F) and any additional information to local members and relevant stakeholders in their sector. Information could include, but is not limited to, weather predictions from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, flood predictions and charts from the U.S. Corps of Engineers, and facility evacuations from the Mississippi State Department of Health Department of Licensure and Certification and/or the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency.
- Participate in the annual MEHC Meeting.
- Build new partnerships with agencies, associations, businesses, community, and faithbased organizations that will be engaged in future emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

MEHC Spreadsheet Information

Entries in the MEHC member spreadsheet are updated by the Mississippi Hospital Association -F in conjunction through a subgrant and under the direction and guidance of the Healthcare Coalition Director after every email invitation to the MEHC partnership based on nondeliverable emails and information from member organizations regarding changes that need to be made to the spreadsheet.

Below is a list of the column headings for the Mississippi Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 Healthcare Coalition (MEHC) partner's contact information maintained in the MEHC spreadsheet:

- Group/Agency/Organization.
- Primary Points of Contact.
- Primary Points of Contact (PPOC) email.
- PPOC business and mobile phone numbers.
- The Last date updated.
- Comments.

Recommendations for Allocation of Scarce Resources

It is during the information sharing process, that the MEHC partners discuss and make recommendations for the allocation of scarce resources to maximize their impact on the response and recovery efforts for the community. These recommendations, as well as other information, assist Mississippi in the decision-making process of the best allocation of these resources and other decisions related to all aspects of response and recovery activities. In addition, the recommendations establish a collaborative coordination structure that helps identify gaps and develop new plans to mitigate these gaps in future events.

MEHC Partner Support Network (PSN)

Once a medical facility's resources such as food, water, medical, volunteers, communications, shelter, and utilities, have been exhausted, their leadership will typically reach out to the emergency manager and others in their community to meet these needs. In most incidents, these local partners can provide additional resources until supplies are replenished.

In a regional, statewide, or multi-state emergency response, like Hurricane Katrina, most agencies, businesses, and organizations, as well as the general population, can become desperate for immediate life-sustaining resources.

In a catastrophic event, state and local resources can be depleted quickly and, it may be an extended period before local communities receive assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. It is in these times of immediate need, where lives are at stake, that Mississippi businesses, community, faith-based organizations, and others may be able to meet the outstanding resource needs of ESF 8 State and local partners and the community. As a result, the MEHC PSN is continually being expanded.

The MEHC PSN provides businesses, community and faith-based organizations, and others with an opportunity, in an organized way, to help support their local communities that have been impacted by a catastrophic disaster that exhausts local resources. The Partner Support Network (PSN) will support emergency preparedness, response, and recovery by providing available resources, at their discretion. The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) Office of Emergency Planning and Response (OEPR) supports the PSN by providing opportunities for information sharing, building existing and new partnerships, and participating in the planning, exercising, and training of AAOs to help create a more resilient Mississippi community.

Fulfilling Unmet Needs

During an emergency response, local healthcare facilities should at a minimum follow procedure outlined in their Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), County Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), and the Mississippi CEMP for guidance on activities and procedures. Many of these unmet need requests will be channeled through the Mississippi Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 Healthcare Coalition's (MEHC) procedures. Simultaneously, facilities with requests for emergency unmet needs of support and/or resources should contact the Public Health Command/ Coordination Center directly at 601.576.8085. The MEHC Public Health Coordination/Command Center Liaison (MPL), in coordination with the ESF 8 command staff, will begin working to fulfill requests and expedite the official request process at the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency to include disruptions to mission-critical systems such as electricity, water, and medical gases.

MEHC Annex (w COOP) Review and Maintenance

At a minimum, the MEHC Leadership Council will coordinate an annual review of this Annex with all support agencies. Additional reviews may be conducted if experience or regulatory changes indicate an immediate need. Recommended changes will be submitted through the MSDH OEPR Healthcare Coalition Director for inclusion in the next update of the Annex.



We offer state healthcare workers training and resources to help MEHC facilities improve...

- Medical surge capacity.
- Community resilience.
- Disaster readiness and response during public health emergencies.

Mississippi Hospital Association 116 Woodgreen Crossing Madison, MS 39110

Tel: 601.982.3251



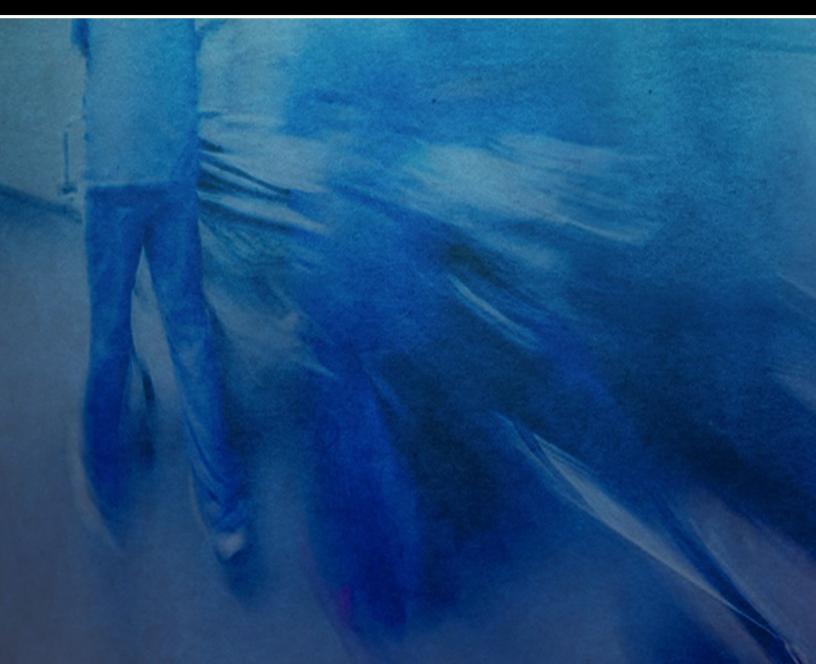
www.hpp4ms.com

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A:	Acronyms
Attachment B:	List of Mississippi Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 Healthcare Coalition (MEHC) Member Organizations
Attachment C:	MEHC Partner Support Network (PSN) Target Sectors
Attachment D:	MEHC Conference Call Checklist
Attachment E:	MEHC Communications Flow Chart
Attachment F:	MEHC Conference Call Minutes Example
Attachment G:	Public Health Region Map
Attachment H:	Important Contacts and Phone Numbers
Attachment I:	Mississippi Emergency Managers Contact Information



Resources



Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

as defined by National Response Framework Guidelines

Transportation	
Communication	
Public works and engineering	
Firefighting	
Emergency management	
Mass care, housing, human services	
Resource support	
Public health and medical services	
Urban search and rescue	
Oil and hazmat response	
Agriculture and natural resources	
Energy	
Public safety and security	
Long-term recovery	
External affairs	
Military Support	

Public Health Capabilities

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s National Standards for State and Local Planning provide a description of domains needed for achieving public health preparedness. This description serves as a planning resource that public health preparedness staff uses to assess their jurisdictional preparedness. There are six total capabilities, and their descriptions are as follows:

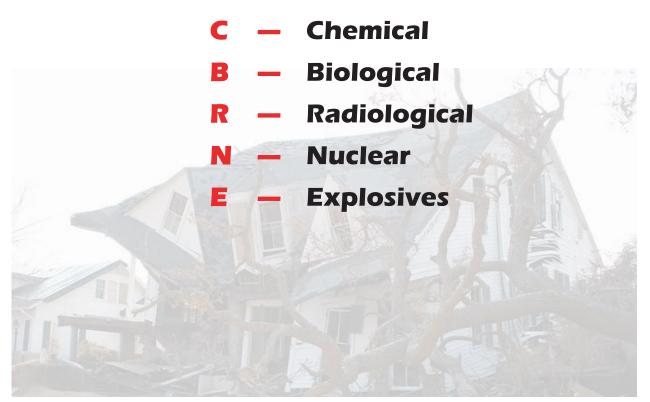
Domain/ Strategy	Health Care Preparedness and Response Capabilities	Public Health Preparedness Capabilities
Strengthen Community Resilience	Capability 1: Foundation for Health Careand Medical Readiness Objective 1: Establish a Health Care Coalition(HCC) Objective 2: Identify Risks and Needs Objective 3: Develop an HCC Preparedness Plan Objective 4: Train and Prepare the Health Careand Medical Workforce Objective 5: Ensure Preparedness is Sustainable	Capability 1: Community Prepared Capability 2: Community Recovery
Strengthen Incident Management	Capability 1: Foundation for Health Careand Medical Readiness Objective 4: Train and Prepare the Health Careand Medical Workforce Capability 2: Health Care and MedicalResponse Coordination Objective 1: Develop and Coordinate HealthCare Organization and HCC Response Plans Objective 3: Coordinate Response Strategy,Resources and Communication Capability 3: Continuity of Health CareServices Delivery Objective 2: Plan for Continuity of Operations Objective 7: Coordinate Health Care SystemRecovery	Capability 3: Emergency Operation Coordination
Strengthen Information Management	Capability 2: Health Care and MedicalResponse Coordination Objective 2: Utilize Information, SharingProcedures Objective 3: Coordinate Response Strategy,Resources, and Communications	Capability 4: Emergency PublicInformation and Warning Capability 6: Information Sharing
Strengthen Countermeasures & Mitigation	Capability 1: Foundation for Health Careand Medical Readiness Objective 2: Identify Risks and Needs Capability 3: Continuity of Health CareServices Delivery Objective 3: Maintain Access to Non-PersonnelResources during an Emergency Objective 5: Protect Responder Safety andHealth	Capability 8: Medical Countermeasure Dispensing Capability 9: Medical MaterialManagement and Distribution Capability 11: Non-PharmaceuticalInterventions Capability 14: Responder Safetyand Health
Strengthen Surge Management	Capability 3: Continuity of Health CareServices Delivery Objective 6: Plan for and Coordinate HealthEvacuation and Relocation Plans Capability 4: Medical Surge Objective 1: Plan for a Medical Surge Objective 2: Respond to a Medical Surge	Capability 5: Fatality ManagementCapability 7: Mass Care Capability 10: Medical Surge Capability 15: VolunteerManagement
Strengthen Biosurveillance		Capability 12: Public HealthLaboratory Testing Capability 13: Public Health Surveillance and EpidemiologicalInvestigation

Preparedness Actions

On the federal level, Congress has approved funding for public health preparedness through state health departments to plan and prepare for any type of disaster that might occur.

What is the Mississippi State Department of Health doing to be prepared?

This book is designed to give the reader an overview of all of the activities and programs that have been established to help Mississippi be prepared, including core public health areas such as epidemiology, public health lab, and environmental health, which play a vital role in emergency response planning. Mississippi ESF-8 planning works toward securing the capability and resources to respond to any hazard. A common acronym used in emergency preparedness planning is CBRNE. CBRNE stands for:



Preparedness Actions cont'd

Mississippi ESF-8 planning includes developing capabilities and resources according to the National Planning Scenarios located in the National Response Framework. These scenarios depict a diverse set of high-consequence threats with both natural disasters and potential terrorist attacks. The scenarios develop the basis for a coordinated federal planning, training and exercise program. The scenarios are listed below:

Scenario	All Hazards Event	Example
1	Nuclear Detonation	10-Kiloton Improvised Nuclear Device
2	Biological Attack	Aerosol Anthrax
3	Biological Disease Outbreak	Pandemic Influenza
4	Biological Attack	Plague
5	Chemical Attack	Blister Agent
6.	Chemical Attack	Toxic Industrial Agents
7	Chemical Attack	Nerve Agent
8	Chemical Attack	Chlorine Tank Explosion
9	Natural Disaster	Major Earthquake
10	Natural Disaster	Major Hurricane
11	Radiological Attack	Radiological Dispersal Devices
12	Explosives Attack	Bombing Using Improvised Explosive Devices
13	Biological Attack	Foreign Animal Diseases (Foot and Mouth Disease)
14	Cyber Attack	

State-Level Healthcare Coalition

The State-Level Healthcare Coalition is an interdisciplinary group of leaders from diverse state agencies, state associations, and others who come together to plan and collaborate on joint efforts that will enable sustainability during and after an all-hazards event. These state-level partners are members of the Mississippi ESF-8 Healthcare Coalition (MEHC) leadership council. Their roles are to aid in



decision-making on MEHC activities that help facilitate two-way communications and information sharing between state-level partners to identify any unmet needs and to propagate a current, accurate, common operating picture during emergency responses. The State-Level Healthcare Coalition membership is comprised of leaders from state agencies, state associations, and others.

Benefits of Membership in the State-Level Healthcare Coalition:

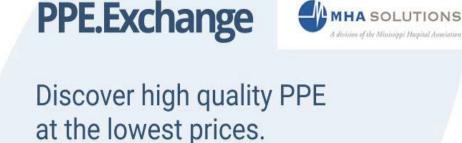
- Building Relationships
- Improved Communications, Information Sharing & Establishing a Common Operating Picture
- Technical Assistance for Planning and Response and in Meeting Regulatory Requirements
- Resources to Support Activities and Benefits of Membership
- Resources from HPP Funding
- Vehicle for Seeking Funding Outside of HPP Funding
- Cost Sharing and Purchase Power (Supporting uniform equipment and education statewide.)

District Planning Coalitions

The primary purpose of the District Planning Coalitions (DPC) are to provide local ESF-8 partners, businesses, faithbased and community organizations, the military and others with an opportunity to build new relationships, and conduct planning, training and exercise activities in preparation for future emergency responses. These DPCs are led by local partners and supportedby the MSDH Office of Emergency Planning and **Response District Public Health Emergency Preparedness teams.**



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Checkout in under 5 clicks.

Contact us with any questions! info@ppe.exchange +1 (425)-202-5142

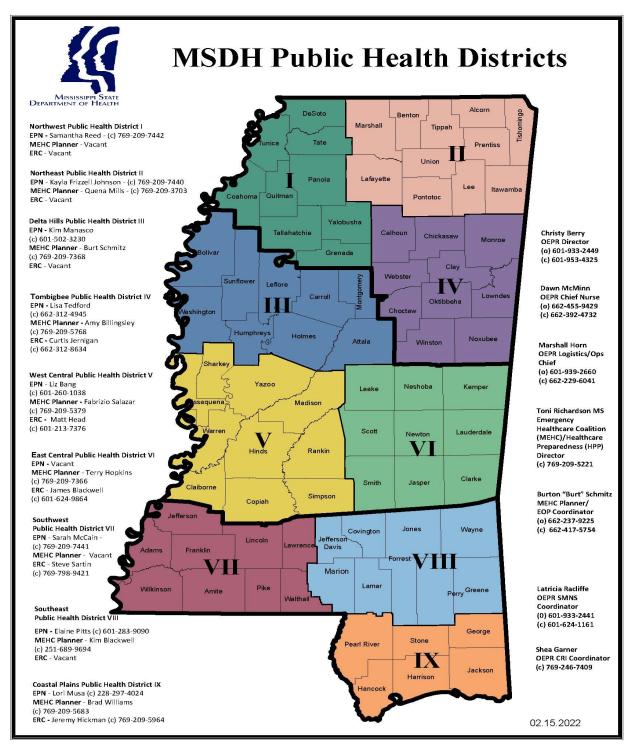
https://www.ppe.exchange/

District Planning Coalitions cont'd

Map of Mississippi District Planning Coalition

District Planning Coalitions cont'd

Mississippi District Planning Coalition Contact Information





Strategic National Stockpile

The mission of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) is to deliver critical medical assets to the site of a public health emergency severe enough to cause local supplies to run out. This is necessary since an act of terrorism or a large scale natural disaster targeting the U.S. population will require rapid access



to large quantities of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies. Therefore a national stockpile has been created as a resource for all.

During a national emergency, state, local and private stocks of medical materiel willbe depleted quickly. The SNS is designed to supplement and resupply state and local public health agencies in the event of a national emergency anywhere and anytime within the U.S. or its territories.

The SNS program has established minimum standards for facilities serving as receipt, store and stage (RSS) sites and requires states to coordinate with local jurisdictions and Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) area planners to develop distribution strategies for medical countermeasures.

Hurricane Katrina remains the third deadliest hurricanein the U.S., marking a defining moment in emergency response history with

unprecedented numbers

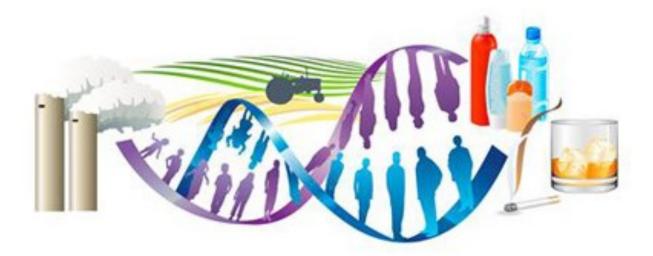
of federal resources being deployed to disaster areas. It was during this event that Mississippi requested the SNS 12-hour Push Package (PPG), and to date is the only state to ever receive and distribute those assets during a disaster. Other than the nationwide Push Package to all states and territories during the 2009 H1N1 influenza outbreak, this real-world test of response capabilities was invaluable in the maturation of the state emergency management processes and SNS operations.

Mississippi continues to maintain and build on its current level of readiness to receive, manage and distribute SNS materiel.



Epidemiology

The Office of Epidemiology conducts surveillance and investigates occurrences of reportable diseases and outbreaks in Mississippi. Through routine surveillance, and the implementation of active surveillance as needed, the Office of Epidemiology identifies diseases and conditions of public health concern, investigates to determine the causes and modes of transmission, and puts in place public health control measures to limit the impact and transmission of the disease or outbreak. In the event that prophylaxis is necessary through vaccine or antibiotic, appropriate preventive countermeasures are obtained and distributed.



The Office of Epidemiology works closely with the local epidemiology and emergency preparedness staff to direct surveillance and investigation activities. Epidemiology also works closely with healthcare providers in the state to provide expert consultation of disease incidence, provide laboratory support through the Public Health Laboratory, and communicate with providers in the event of a statewide or local incident of public health concern. Epidemiology also works closely to collaborate with other offices with the MSDH and with federal partners.

In 2009, the Office of Epidemiology implemented Epi-Tracks, an electronic disease investigation and reporting system. Users of this system can share disease case and investigation information in real time and can edit and review disease cases electronically. This system can receive electronic laboratory reports and online reports. Stakeholders are able to report diseases and conditions electronically and receive electronic laboratory reports.

Public Health Laboratory

The Dr. F.E. "Ed" Thompson, Jr. State Public Health Laboratory currently has a 64-member staff that performs approximately 125 tests on more than 400,000 specimens a year of blood and body fluids collected from patients, as well as on drinking water and food. The lab provides results that help assess the health of newborns and mothers, and confirm outbreaks of sexuallytransmitted diseases, influenza, tuberculosis, vaccine-preventable diseases, West Nile virus, foodborne illness and rabies.



The facility is also a first responder for terrorism events, being a Level 2 chemical terrorist response laboratory, and the state's only Laboratory Response Network (LRN) reference laboratory for biological threats. The lab also tests all of the state's drinking water, raw milk, and dairy products for bacterial and chemical agents.

Chemical, radiological and biological agents causing or having the potential to cause widespread illness or death are rapidly detected and accurately identified by the public health laboratory through collaboration with other federal, state and local laboratories. The public health laboratory, working in close partnership with public health epidemiology, environmental health, law enforcement, agriculture and veterinary officials, hospitals, and other appropriate agencies, produces timely and accurate data to support ongoing public health investigations and the implementation of preventive or curative countermeasures.

Free COVID-19 Rapid Testing

Free testing open to the public No symptoms required No appointment needed

Check our schedule of free testing locations statewide

FULL INFORMATION

Special Medical Needs Shelter

The National Response Framework (NRF) and the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) task ESF-8 to assist ESF-6 with sheltering individuals with special medical needs. A special medical needs shelter is also known as a "Functional Needs Shelter for the MedicallyFragile." The MSDH Office of Emergency Planning and Response (OEPR) is responsible for operating state and regional shelters for the medically fragile. MSDH has trained teams, which are MSDH employees, ready to respond in any event.



A Special Medical Needs Shelter (SMNS) is a shelter of last resort during emergency conditions for persons requiring limited medical and nursing oversight who cannot be accommodated in a general population shelter.

A SMNS is designed to care for people with medical needs including:

- People with minor health or medical conditions that require professional observation, assessment and maintenance who cannot be served by the congregate shelter staff or that exceed the capability of the congregate shelter;
- People with chronic conditions who require assistance with activities of daily livingor more skilled nursing care but do not require hospitalization;

Special Needs Shelter cont'd

- People who need medications or vital sign readings who are unable to receive suchservices without professional assistance;
- People with physical or cognitive disabilities including those that require the assistance of service animals; and
- People with other disabilities who cannot be shelteredat a general population shelter.
- The MSDH has a Memorandum of Agreement with several colleges to provide facilities for SMNS shelters. MSDH collaborates with several state agencies including the University of Mississippi Medical Center, the Mississippi Department of Mental Health, and the Mississippi Board of Animal Health
- to provide support services for the shelters, including telehealth, mental healthservices, and pet sheltering.



Mississippi Mortuary Response Team

The **Mississippi Mortuary Response Team (MMRT)** was established to address the reality that, in the event of a catastrophic event or public health crisis, local mortuary resources and servicesmay be damaged or unavailable.

The teams are comprised of mortuary science practitioners and technicians, mental healthproviders, logisticians, administration assistants and other specialists.

The MMRT is equipped and trained to provide support and assistance to local authorities with recovery and storage of deceased individuals. Each team has a fully equipped trailerthat has the capability of processing 100 individuals.

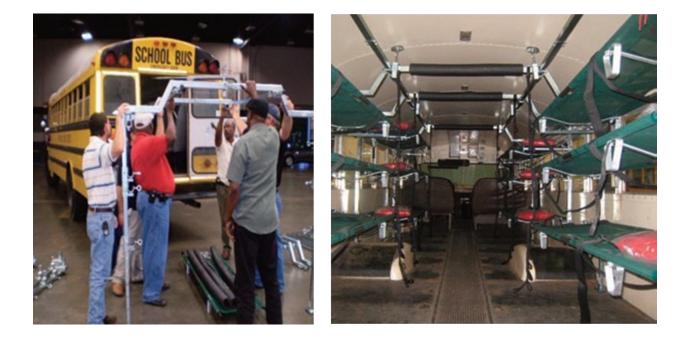


In 2015, the MMRT became the first mortuary medical reserve corps in the country.



Health Alert Network

The **Health Alert Network (HAN)** ensures that each community has rapid and timely access to emergent health information. The HAN functions as the Public Health Information Network'sHealth Alert component. This includes collaborating with federal, state and city/ county partners to develop protocols and stakeholder relationships that will ensure a robust interoperable platform for the rapid exchange of public health information.



The CDC and state-level HAN is a nationwide project that links public health agencies at the local, state and federal levels to other organizations critical for preparedness and response via continuous, high-speed connection to the Internet, broadcast communications, satellite and web-based information distribution, and organizational infrastructure for defense against bioterrorism and health threats. MSDH is able to issue public health notices to hospitals, clinics, doctors, media and emergency services using fax, email, voice and other electronic communication methods 24/7/365.

To register for HAN, visit <u>https://hanms.org</u> and click Register Now.



Mississippi Trauma Care System Foundation

ississippi Trauma Care System Foundation, Inc., a non-profit corporation. MTCSF objectives are b lessen and minimize the trauma system's cost urden and develop and administer a uniform, nonagmented, inclusive statewide trauma care ystem. The MTCSF provides leadership and dministrative services to promote and improve rganizational efficiency, strengthen information nd data reporting, collection, analysis, and ompliance across the trauma care system. The undation sponsors trauma education and training t various levels of the trauma care system. Our :aff engages trauma care system participants to icilitate quality assurance and performance nprovement within trauma care facilities.

Dur work supports the Mississippi Trauma Care System through educational opportunities, trauma center readiness, improving patient outcomes, njury prevention & public awareness.

4TCSF collaborates with the MHA Healthcare Preparedness Program and is a participating partner in the Mississippi ESF-8 Healthcare Coalition. Participating in the Mississippi ESF-8 Healthcare Coalition meetings, the trauma oundation represents the interests of mass casualty events and resource utilization related to the Mississippi Trauma Care System.

Frauma Center Designation Levels

Level I facilities are tertiary care facilities located at the hub of the state's geographic regions. These acilities contribute substantially to statewide rauma system planning, provide trauma education, carry out trauma research and offer rauma prevention programs.

Level II facilities are acute care facilities with the commitment, resources, and specialties to provide sophisticated trauma care. Level III facilities are acute care facilities with the commitment, resources, and specialties to provide initial resuscitation of trauma patients and immediate operative interventions to control bleeding and assure maximal stabilization before referral to a higher level of care facility.

Level IV facilities are generally licensed, small, rural hospitals committed to resuscitating and transferring trauma patients as appropriate to higher-level facilities.

MTCSF supports four Level I, three Level II, sixteen Level III, and sixty-two Level IV hospitals as well as a burn center. MTCSF also is a resource for about one-hundred ambulance services.





The MTCSF provides Management Services for the Mississippi State Department of

Health, Bureau of Acute Care Systems.

John O. Gardner, Director of Trauma Systems, Mississippi Trauma Care System Foundation, Inc.

jgardner@mhanet.org

601.368.3325 (O) : 601.573.5841 (C)

MS Office of Homeland Security's Citizen CORPS Council

Citizen Corps is a nationwide grass roots movement to actively involve everyone in America in making our communities and our nation safer, stronger, and better prepared for emergencies of all kinds. We all have a role in hometown security and Citizen Corps provides local opportunities for everyone to prepare, train, and volunteer.

Citizen Corps is a means through which volunteers can become trained and educated so that they can help their neighbors during times of crisis as well as keep themselves safe. The Citizen Corps Program is comprised of five different but equally important programs: (1) Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), (2) Neighborhood Watch, (3) Volunteers in Police Service, (4) Fire Corps and (5) Medical Reserve Corps

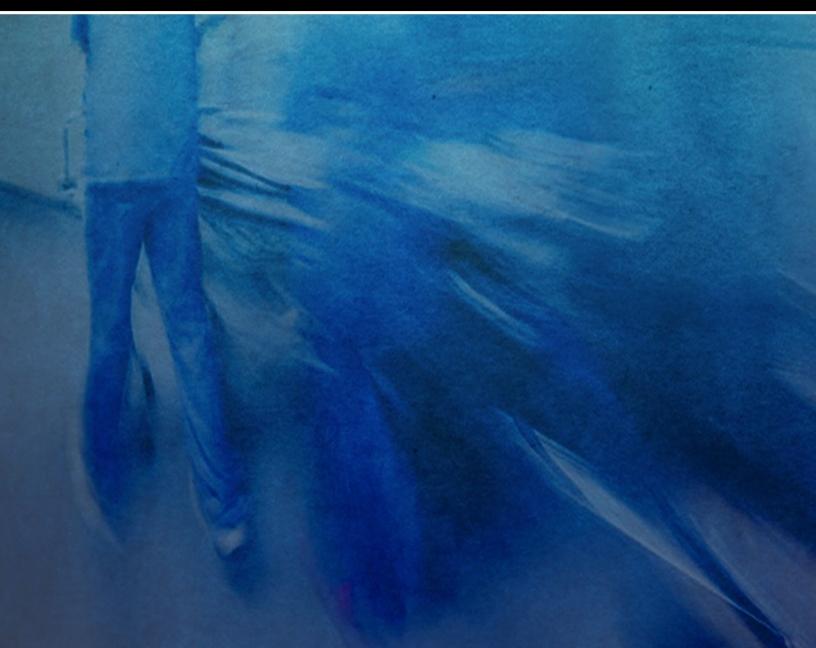
The mission of Citizen Corps is to harness the power of every individual through education, training, and volunteer service to make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to threats of terrorism, crime, public health issues, and disasters of all kinds." The Citizen Corps mission is accomplished through a national network of state, local, and tribal Citizen Corps Councils. These Councils build on community strengths to implement the Citizen Corps programs and will carry out a local strategy to have every American participate.

Local Citizen Corps Councils will:

- promote and strengthen the Citizen Corps programs at the community level, such as Volunteers in Police Service programs, CERT teams, Medical Reserve Corps units, and Neighborhood Watch groups;
- provide opportunities for special skills and interests;
- develop targeted outreach for the community, including special needs groups;
- provide opportunities of training in first aid and emergency preparedness;
- organize special projects and community events;
- encourage cooperation and collaboration among community leaders; and
- capture smart practices and report accomplishments; and
- create opportunities for all residents to participate.

Everyone can do something to help make our families and our communities safer through personal responsibility and volunteer service. Personal responsibility is developing a household preparedness plan and disaster supplies kits, observing home health and safety practices, implementing disaster mitigation measures, and participating in crime prevention and reporting. Volunteer service is the process of engaging individuals in volunteer activities that support first responders, disaster relief groups, and community safety organizations. Everyone can do something to support local law enforcement, fire, emergency medical services, community public health efforts, and the four stages of emergency management: prevention, mitigation, response and recovery efforts.





HPP Capabilities and Summaries

The Healthcare Preparedness Program (HPP) is a premier training and resource outlet for healthcare workers in Mississippi. The program was created to improve medical surge capacity, community resilience and disaster readiness and response during public health emergencies.

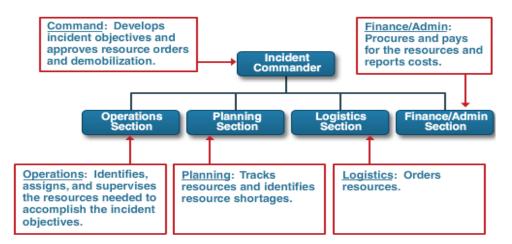
Since the programs' inception in 2002, over 500 trainings and certification opportunities have been extended to healthcare workers, statewide; equipment and supplies have been purchased for medical facilities; and collaborative partnerships have been made with local, state, federal and tribal organizations in both public and private sectors.

HPP is funded through an Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) grant CFDA#93.074 to the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) in collaboration with the Mississippi Hospital Association's Health, Education, and Research Foundation.



ICS—Incident Command System

The Incident Command System (ICS) is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in domestic incident management activities. It is used for a broad spectrum of emergencies, from small to complex incidents, both natural and manmade, including acts of catastrophic terrorism. ICS is used by all levels of government—Federal, State, local, and tribal, as well as by many private-sector and nongovernmental organizations. ICS is usually organized around five major functional areas: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance and administration. A sixth functional area, Intelligence, may be established if deemed necessary by the Incident Commander, depending on the requirements of the situation at hand.



Some of the more important "transitional steps" that are necessary to apply ICS in a field incident environment include the following:

- recognizing and anticipating the requirement that organizational elements will be activated and taking the necessary steps to delegate authority as appropriate;
- establishing incident facilities as needed, strategically located, to support field operations;
- establishing the use of common terminology for organizational functional elements, position titles, facilities, and resources; and
- rapidly evolving from providing oral direction to the development of a written Incident Action Plan.

MRMS (State Healthcare Volunteer Program)

State Medical Response System

The State Medical Response System (SMRS) of Mississippi is a collaborative effort of response and support assets designed to aid local efforts requiring emergency patient care. The system comprises participating Mississippi hospitals and EMS providers as well as various state-level response teams to provide disaster medicalcare. The SMRS is a tiered response system designed to allow asset allocation to reflect the scope and scale of an incident, providing the appropriate levelof support in the most efficient manner possible.



Forward Assessment and Scene Triage (FAST) Teams

In order to provide rapid support and scene assessment, the Forward Assessment and Scene Triage Team (FAST) concept was developed. First deployed in the 2010 tornadoresponse, FAST teams assist local EMS and healthcare providers with field triage and support at the casualty collection point(s), as well as relay real-time information back to the MSDH for determination of additional support needed.

The teams include paramedics, nurses and other disaster response professionals.FAST teams have been deployed by helicopter and by boat as part of response efforts to support the lower Mississippi Delta in the 2011 Mississippi River event.

MRMS (State Healthcare Volunteer Program) cont'd

State Medical Assistance Team (SMAT)

The State Medical Response System (SMRS) has mobile field hospital capability designed to provide emergency medical care to patients. Mississippi currently has three SMAT-II units, each a 50-bed mobile hospital. One mobile field hospital unit has acute medical surge capacity, one is primarily tasked to assist with special medical needs sheltering, and one is used as a ready reserve.

The statewide State Medical Assistance Team (SMAT) is made up of physicians, registered nurses, paramedics, emergency medical technicians, licensed practicalnurses, pharmacists, firefighters, laboratory specialists, mental health specialists, HAZMAT technicians, law enforcement/protection officers, logistics specialists, respiratory therapists, communications and IT specialists, environmental health specialists, and support personnel. This model provides for uniform training and the ability to draw staff from multiple locations allowing unaffected areas to provide the lion's share of manpower in an event.

Mission profiles (or tasks) for SMATs could include medical surge care, patient post-decontamination medical support, mass medical care, alternate care facilities, mass drug distribution points, and various other duties.

Mobile Emergency Treatment and Training System (METTS)

METTS is a dynamic trailer system designed to serve a variety of mission profiles, including patient surge augmentation for the SMAT program, a mobile simulation training center, and an advanced medical mitigation platform for large -scale incidents or high-risk events.

The addition of the METTS system provides an enhanced ability to meet both disaster surge response needs and continuing educational demands of the overall SMRS. The METTS program illustrates the continuedpartnership and leveraging of strengths between MSDH and UMMC to improve emergency carein the state of Mississippi through education, training and response.

POD's (Point of Dispensing)

District II Open Point of Dispensing (POD)Drive-Thru Exercise

The District II Health Department staff participated in one of the Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) drills by setting up their mass prophylaxis drive-thru site. This is a required exercise to demonstrate readiness to deliver medication to the citizens of this area in caseof an anthrax attack or other bioterrorism act in the North Mississippi CRI area.

Closed Point of Dispensing (CPOD) Recruitment

The Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) is a national supply of medications and medical suppliesto be used for emergency situations such as a bioterrorism attack, disease outbreak, or natural disaster. Within 12 – 24 hours, the CDC can deploy a large shipment from the SNS, known as a "push pack", anywhere in the United States or its territories, to supplement and resupplystate and local health and medical resources.

State and local health agencies must have plans in place to receive shipments from the SNS and distribute their contents to the community quickly and efficiently. The use of Closed Point of Dispensing (POD) sites is just one of many dispensing methods planned to deliver medication to 100 percent of the population within 48 hours. Mississippi has plans in place to use Open (public) POD sites as well as Closed (private) POD sites to ensure that pills or vaccines can be dispensed rapidly.

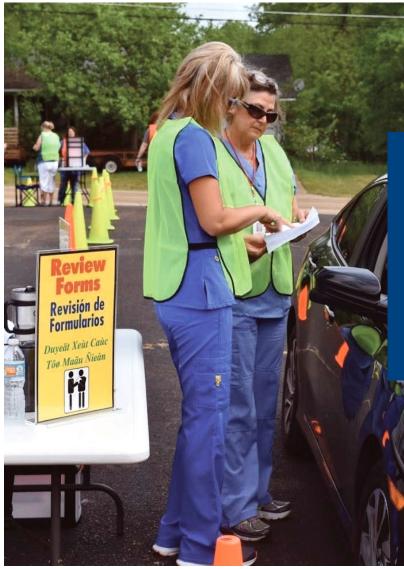
Closed POD sites will play an important role in any situation where it is necessary to provide emergency medications to the entire population. Traditional medical providers, such as hospitalsand medical clinics, will likely be overwhelmed during a large-scale public health emergency. Open POD sites will also be highly stressed in a situation where the entire population needs to be given medications in a short time. Closed POD sites will help relieve some of the pressure on Open POD sites by reaching portions of the population independently.

POD's (Point of Dispensing) cont'd

As a result, long lines and public anxiety can be reduced and resources will be used moreefficiently. Closed POD sites can also help the first responder community, businesses, faith-based organizations, government agencies, etc., ensure that they and their familymembers are protected – and therefore able to continue working or return to work more quickly.

Currently, Mississippi has enrolled more than 669 facilities into the Closed POD program. This is equivalent to approximately 1.2 million of its 2.9 million population. The goal is to enroll as many Mississippians into the Closed POD system as possible, thereby reducing lines in Open(public) POD sites.

A final advantage of Closed PODs is the ability to preplan for a disaster with multiple partners across the state. The ability to educate, plan, train and exercise will ultimately assist in reducingloss of life if Mississippi ever has to implement the Closed POD process.



Chempak

Intentional or inadvertent releases of chemicals could cause a large-scale public healthemergency. In order to prepare for such an incident, Mississippi participates in the federal Chempack program. The **Chempack program** is a part of the CDC's StrategicNational Stockpile program. Its mission is to forward-place a sustainable resource of nerve agent antidotes throughout the United States so that it can be rapidly availableto state and local



emergency responders and enhance their capability to respond quickly to a largescale nerve agent exposure. A deliberate or accidental nerve agent/ organophosphate release can occur anywhere and any major release will require large supplies of nerve agent/organophosphate antidotes.

In Mississippi, there are 13 cache site hospitals that have Chempack assets. These arestrategically located resources that are available for rapid response during times of need and have been placed to maximize coverage. Because hospitals carry limited supplies of nerve agent antidotes, the Chempack program provides this much-needed resource for our state. Also, state and local governments generally have limited or no chemical/nerve agent antidote stocks, and the Chempack programprovides this resource. To minimize morbidity and mortality, cache site points of contact or designees will have authority to use Chempack assets if conditionswarrant, as determined by medical professionals at the Chempack site. There are two versions of the Chempack available: a Hospital Chempack andan Emergency Medical Services Chempack.





Radiological Health Program

The Division of **Radiological Health** (DRH) is responsible for responding to all emergencies involving radioactive materials. The Division maintains 24-hour radiological emergency response capabilities in the event of an incident/accident involving the release or potentialrelease of radioactive materials. Besides responding to an actual emergency at Grand Gulf Nuclear Plant, staff responds to: transportation accidents involving radioactive materials; radiation alarms at scrap metal facilities; lost, stolen, or abandoned nuclear gauges; and the recovery of damaged nuclear devices at work locations. Additionally, DRH is responsible for responding to suspected radiological events where sources of radiation must be identified quickly in order to

make protective action decisions.

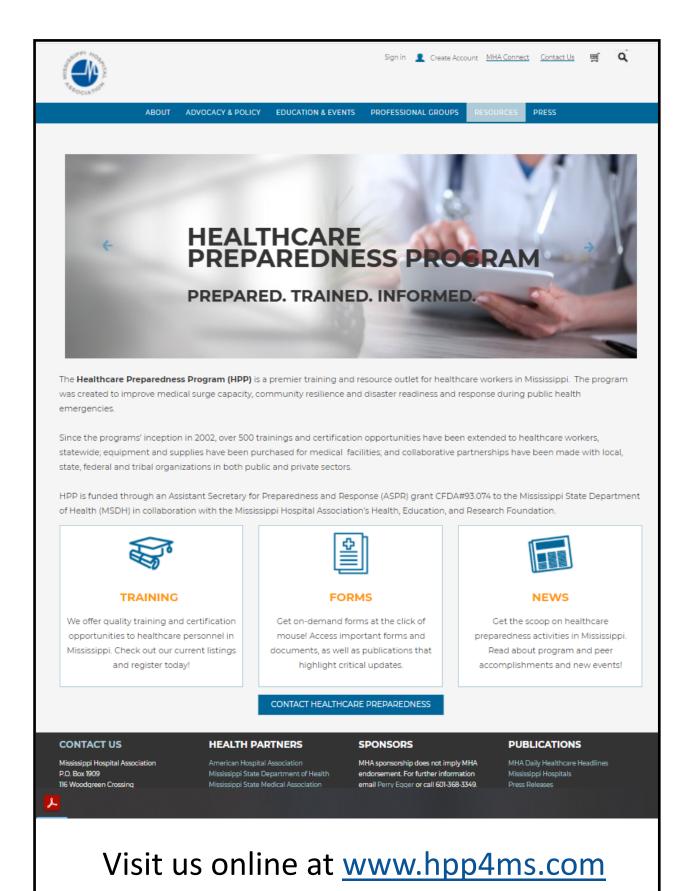
The DRH is responsible for protecting the public from unnecessary radiation exposurefrom sources such as industry, research, educational institutions, medical treatment, healing arts, and the environment.



On July 1, 1962, the State of Mississippi entered into an agreement with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to assume responsibility for the regulation, licensing and inspection of all radioactive materials in our state not under federal jurisdiction. There are approximately 300 radioactive material licenses active in Mississippi that are inspected by the Radioactive Materials Branch.

The Division is responsible for the registration, inspection and certification of X-ray machines. There are approximately 7,500 X-ray machines registered. The division is under contract with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to inspect all Mississippimammography facilities annually. Standards for these inspections are set in part by The Mammography Quality Standards Act of 1992 (MQSA).

This branch collects and analyzes environmental samples in the vicinity of the Grand Gulf Nuclear Station and at the Salmon Test Site in Lamar County. Environmental samples including air, water, milk, soil, and vegetation are analyzed for the presence of radioactivity.



Pandemic Influenza

A pandemic is a global disease outbreak. An **influenza pandemic** occurs when a new virus emerges for which there is little or no immunity in the human population. The virus begins tocause serious illness and then spreads easily person-to-person worldwide. A pandemic is determined by the spread of disease, not its ability to cause death. There are plans for non-pharmaceutical as well as pharmaceutical interventions to control the spread of disease.

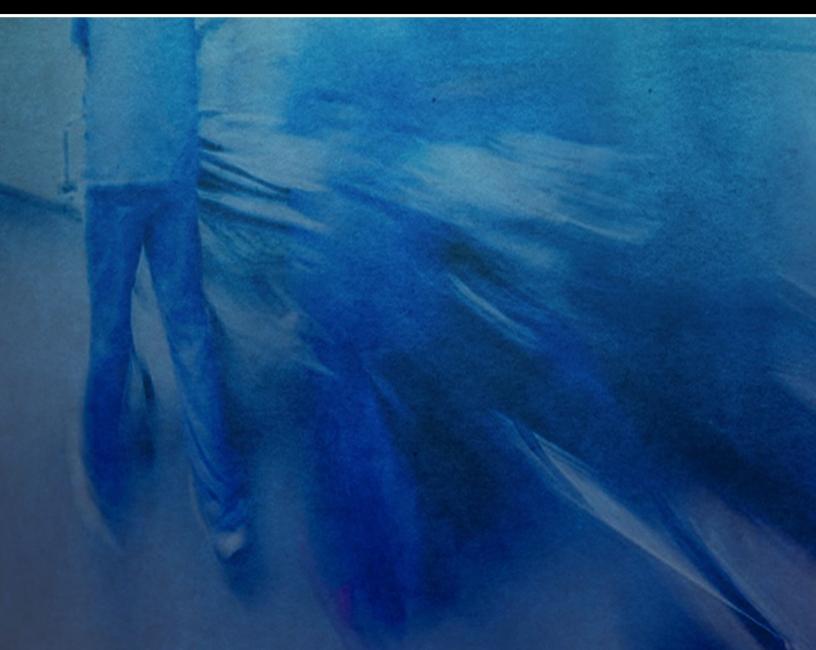
The MSDH response to the 2009 H1N1 Influenza Pandemic included prophylaxis (H1N1 vaccinations), medical materiel management and distribution, public informationand warning, laboratory testing, and epidemiological surveillance and investigation.

This response was led by MSDH and supported by a host of other partners across the state Pandemic Influenza planning and exercising are ongoing in Mississippi under the direction of the MSDH. The Mississippi Pandemic Influenza Steering Committee is a group of representatives from various agencies and organizations who meet twice a year to coordinate the state's pandemic influenza program. Various projects through different agencies and workgroups help to ensure the pandemic influenza program readiness.

Such projects include a kindergarten handwashing campaign, agency telework templatedevelopment, etc. In 2016, pandemic influenza tabletop exercises with county EMA directors and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians were held across the state.



Communications



Healthcare Incident Management System

With Knowledge Center[™], hospital emergency managers can coordinate and effectively manage incidents, develop future operational plans, prepare comprehensive periodic

reports, track information requests, and maintain accurate records. Instead of searching for information, healthcare providers can look to Knowledge Center[™] for a **consolidated view** of their critical information.

- Patient/Triage tracking
- Evacuation tracking
- Casualty tracking
- Reunification
- Bed Availability (HAvBED)
- Hazard Vulnerability (HVA)
- ⇒ Integrated Hospital Incident Command System (HICS)
- \Rightarrow Created for the specialized, continuous use healthcare requires
- ⇒ Unites real-time communication capabilities with critical situational awareness tools
- ⇒ Incident, Triage, Resource, Critical Infrastructure and Document management tools
- ⇒ Connects your responders keeping you aware, informed, and making a difference
- ⇒ Knowledge Center[™] has the HICS forms fully integrated into the system so that as the IAP/ICP is developed (Objectives, Organization Chart, Communication, Medical) it is compiled and housed as an integrated part of the incident.

Patient Tracking

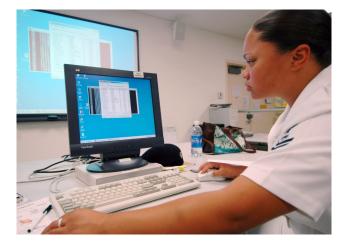
- \Rightarrow tracks patients from Mass Casualty Incidents based on priority
- \Rightarrow Color coded priority fields
- \Rightarrow Integrates field data from handhelds

Healthcare Incident Management System cont'd

Allows EMS Coordination

Evacuation Tracking

- ⇒ Tracks patients for evacuation based on Priority
- ⇒ Tallies patient totals by Priority throughout the process
- ⇒ Provides the ability to upload patients from a template



Reunification

- \Rightarrow Store detailed patient reunification data
- \Rightarrow Search Triage patients for the closest match
- \Rightarrow Merge records when a match has been determined

Alerting In addition, HIMS provided these additional Alert notifications:

- ⇒ Incident/Event Alerts notifies users of new incidents
- ⇒ Resource Request Alerts notifies resource owners that their resource has been requested
- ⇒ Missing Assignment Alerts notifies users that a mission is being requested of them
- ⇒ Action Request Alerts notifies users that a response is requested Triage Alerts notifies uers that a triage patient is being sent to their facility

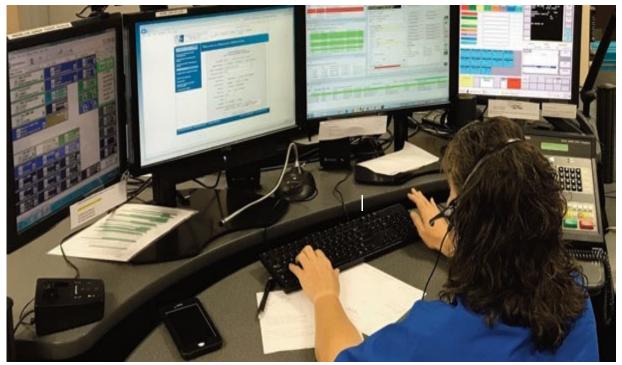
Action Requests Action Requests provide the ability to poll the deployment for resource status, overall status, or ask basic questions of the user base. All data is tabulated for reporting purposes. It is also used to assess bed availability and fulfill Federal HAvBED requirements.

Mission Tasking

- ⇒ HIMS provides a Mission Tasking function that incorporates Requests, Assignments, Taskings and displays Status throughout the lifecycle. Users may create, prioritize, and set objectives for each mission.
- ⇒ HIMS tracks who created the mission and their organization, as well as the percent complete and whether or not the mission is on schedule. Each mission is linked to an event, and as resources are released and missions are closed, resource information is retained in the incident for reporting and cost recovery purposes.

Mississippi MED COM

Mississippi Med-Com is an advanced communications center providing support services o emergency response agencies, hospitals and first responders. This state-of-the-art communications center is located on the campus of UMMC and serves many functions. Med-Com is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week with experienced paramedics and emergency medical technicians ready to serve the needs of emergency responders and healthcare providers statewide during routine operations and in disasters.



Med-Com was designed to support the MSDH based on lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Initial grant funding was provided through the U.S. Health and Human Services Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Responseto purchase the communication equipment and infrastructure for the center.

Med-Com is self-supported operationally through funding provided by the University of Mississippi.

Med-Com was one of the first users of the Mississippi Wireless Information Networkradio system used by state agencies and public safety groups in emergencies.

The system provides seamless interoperable emergency communication coveragethroughout the state. Mississippi Med-Com works to ensure that all public health and safety providers have access, resources and support as they treat and care for patients throughout Mississippi.

Communication Drills

The Mississippi Wireless Information Network (MSWIN) is a redundant communications system with disaster recovery features that provides reliable information sharing under extreme conditions such as hurricanes, ice storms, and floods. MSWIN is the only statewide interoperable emergency communication voice and data network available for use by both state and local public safety entities. This type of system offers the ability to coordinate communications with other agencies or jurisdictions. Mutual aid/interoperability talkgroups are inserted in all MSWIN subscriber radios to ensure optimum statewide interoperability. MSWIN is monitored 24 hours a day, 365 days per year to ensure that it is available at all times.



The **mobile satellite phone** is a compact held hand device with a display screen similar to mobile cellular phone. This redundant mode of communications is an easy way to call, text, and access voicemail.

The MSDH Public Health Districts ASPR Hospital Preparedness Program facilitates weekly call checks each month. Each facility is advised to designate one to two representatives who will participate in satellite checks. Representatives should report any non-working units to HPP staff by calling (601) 982-3251. In order to know which mobile satellite phones are working properly and to provide opportunities for multiple hospital staff to use their wireless radio in a non-emergency event to keep their skill sharp, MEHC radio operators are to participate in regularly scheduled weekly check-ins. The radio checks are beneficial to both MEHC healthcare facility and staff. Radio checks also help to identify hospitals that may have equipment problems before a disaster occurs. Technical or general inquiries should be directed to HPP staff.



To receive credit for participating in satellite radio checks, a radio

representative at each MEHC facility is to check in once a week. Monthly email reminders are sent to designated operator(s) at each facility with a satellite phone. Key changes, like change of staff should be reported to HPP staff at MS Hospital Association.

Important Contacts and Phone Numbers

Mississippi State Department of Health, Office of Emergency Planning and Response		
State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)		
Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8	8 Desk (601) 933-6757	(601) 933-6758

Mississippi ESF 8 Healthcare Coalition (MEHC)	
Conference Line	(877) 820-7831
Participant Code	1094363#
Moderator Code	689208#
*96=MUTE; *97=UNMUTE	

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)		
Conference Room	4 th floor Osborn building	(601) 576-8210
Public Health Command/Coordination Center	3 rd floor Osborne Building	(601) 576-8085

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency:		
Field Services Bureau Director (Area Coordinator's Supervisor)		
Tina Jordan	(601) 519-1885	tjordan@mema.ms.gov

Field Services Specialist		
David Battaly	(601) 668-7078	dbattaly@mema.ms.gov
Matthew Webb	(601) 500-2136	mwebb@mema.ms.gov

MEMA Area Coordinators		
District 1— David Shaw	(769) 798-8179	dshaw@mema.ms.gov
District 2— Myrl Williams	(769) 257-8799	mwilliams@mema.ms.gov
District 3— Brent Miller	(601) 953-1306	bmiller@mema.ms.gov
District 4— Tracy Pharr	(601) 209-6038	tpharr@mema.ms.gov
District 5— John Michael Sledge	(601) 832-8985	jsledge@mema.ms.gov
District 6— Tyler Fleming	(601) 278-3570	tfleming@mema.ms.gov
District 7— Chaston Bullock	(601) 946-6771	cbullock@mema.ms.gov
District 8— Heather Miller	(601) 383-4731	hmiller@mema.ms.gov
District 9— Tim Gordy	(601) 278-4260	tgordy@mema.ms.gov

State Contacts

Mississippi State Department of Health Mississippi Emergency Support Function 8 Healthcare Coalition (MEHC) **Emergency Planners**

North Public Health Region I MEHC Emergency Planner Vacant: contact EOP Coordinator (Cell); (O) Email:

North Public Health Region II MEHC Emergency Planner Quena Mills

532 South Church Street, Tupelo MS 38802 769.209.3703 (Cell); 662.432.5036 (O) Email: Onena Mills1@msdh ms a

<u>North Central Public Health Region III</u> MEHC Emergency Planner; EOP Coordinator

Burton "Burt" Schmitz P.O. Box 87 North, Carrollton MS 38947 769.209.7368 (Cell); 662.237.9225 (O) Email: Burto

North Central Public Health Region IV MEHC Emergency Planner

Amy Billingsley 203 Yeates Street, Starkville, MS 39759 769.209.5768 (Cell); 662.323.4565 (O) Email: Amy Billingslev@msdh.ms

<u>Central Public Health Region V</u> MEHC Emergency Planner Fabrizio Salazar 5224 Vally Street, POB 5464, Meridian, MS 39302 769.209.5379 (Cell); 601.482.3171(O) Email: Byron Salazar1@msdh ms.gov Email: Byron

Central Public Health Region VI MEHC Emergency Planner

Terry Hopkins 15776 Highway 15, Decatur MS 39327 769.209.7366 (Cell); 601.635.2337 (O) Email: Terry.Hopkins@

South Central Public Health Region VII MEHC Emergency Planner

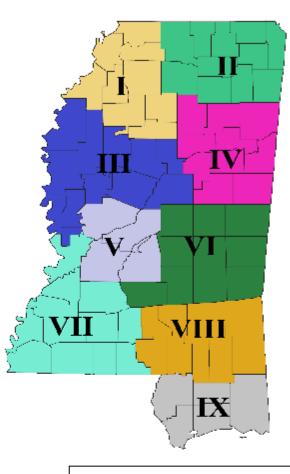
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REVISED: 04/18/2022

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Harrison County: Matt Stratton 228-865-4002

Hinds County: Joey Perkins 601-960-1476

Holmes County: Gyrone Granderson 662-235-5126

Humphreys County: Royce Steed 662-247-0457

Issaquena County: Larry Short 662-907-1960

Itawamba County: Patrick Homan 662-862-9616

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Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Regions

NORTHERN Public Health Region

Alcorn	DeSoto
Benton	Grenada
Bolivar	Itawamba
Calhoun	Lafayette
Carroll	Lee
Chickasaw	Leflore
Clay	Marshall
Coahoma	Monroe

Montgomery Panola Pontotoc Prentiss Quitman Sunflower Tallahatchie Tate Tippah Tishomingo Tunica Union Webster Yalobusha

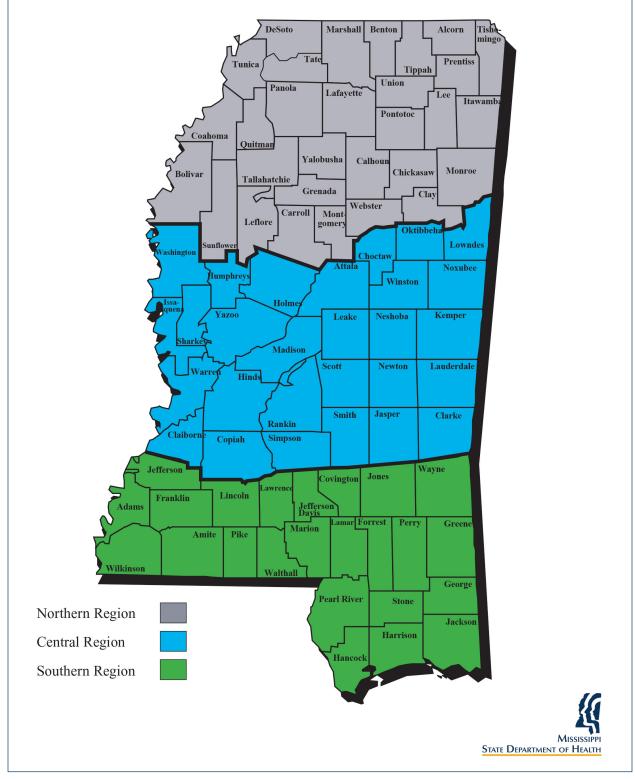
CENTRAL Public Health Region

Attala	Humphreys	Madison	Scott
Choctaw	Issaquena	Neshoba	Sharkey
Claiborne	Jasper	Newton	Smith
Clarke	Kemper	Noxubee	Warren
Copiah	Lauderdale	Oktibbeha	Washington
Hinds	Leake	Rankin	Winston
Holmes	Lowndes	Simpson	Yazoo

SOUTHERN Public Health Region

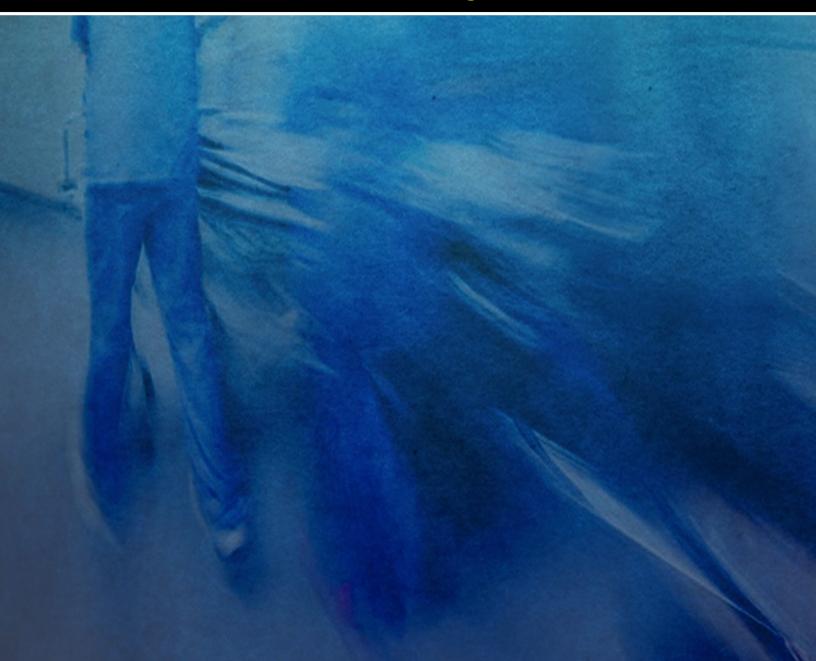
Adams	Greene	Jones	Perry
Amite	Hancock	Lamar	Pike
Covington	Harrison	Lawrence	Stone
Forrest	Jackson	Lincoln	Walthall
Franklin	Jefferson	Marion	Wayne
George	Jefferson Davis	Pearl River	Wilkinson

Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Regions cont'd









Acronyms

AMBUS	Ambulance Bus
ASPR	Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CONOPS	Concept of Operations Plan
CRI	Cities Readiness Initiative
DHA	District Health Administrator
DHO	District Health Officer
DHP	Director of Health Protection
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOC	Director of the Office of Communications
DOD	Department of Defense
DSLR	Division of State and Local Readiness
EF	Enhanced Fujita
ELR	Electronic Laboratory Report
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPI	Epidemiology
ESAR-VHP	Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals
ESF	Emergency Support Function

Acronyms cont'd

ERC	Emergency Response Coordinator
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FAST	Forward Assessment and Scene Triage
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HAN	Health Alert Network
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
ннѕ	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HR	Human Resources
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program
ΙΑΡ	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Command(er)
ICS	Incident Command Structure
іт	Information Technology
IMT	Incident Management Team
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
LAB	Laboratory
LNO	Liaison Officer
LRN	Laboratory Response Network
MA	Mission Assignments
MBAH	Mississippi Board of Animal Health
MDAC	Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce
MDEQ	Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality

Acronyms cont'd

MDHS	Mississippi Department of Human Services
MDOT	Mississippi Department of Transportation
MEMA	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
MEPA	Mississippi Environmental Protection Agency
MERC	Mortuary Enhanced Remains Cooling (System)
МНА	Mississippi Hospital Association
MHRT	Mississippi Health Response Team
MHz	Megahertz
MMD	Mississippi Military Department
MMRT	Mississippi Mortuary Response Team
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
MRMS	Mississippi Responder Management System
MS	Mississippi
MSA	Metropolitan Strategic Area
MSDH	Mississippi State Department of Health
MSOHS	Mississippi Office of Homeland Security
MSWIN	Mississippi Wireless Information Network
ΜΥΤΕΡ	Mississippi Yearly Training and Exercise Program
NGO	Non-governmental Organizations
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NMMC	North Mississippi Medical Center
NRP	National Response Plan
OEPR	Office of Emergency Planning and Response
PAN FLU	Pandemic Influenza

Acronyms cont'd

РНСС	Public Health Command/Coordination Center	
PIO	Public Information Officer	
POD	Points of Dispensing	
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment	
RNA	Rapid Needs Assessment	
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center	
SERT	State Emergency Response Team	
SHO	State Health Officer	
SMAT	State Medical Assistance Team	
SME	Subject Matter Expert	
SMNS	Special Medical Needs Shelter	
SMRS	State Medical Response System	
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile	
SO	Safety Officer	
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures	
TCL	Target Capabilities List	
UHF	Ultra High Frequency	
UMMC	University of Mississippi Medical Center	
UMHC	University of Mississippi Health Care	
UTL	Universal Task List	
VHF	Very High Frequency	

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