

**BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING
MINUTES
October 12, 2023, AT 12:00 pm
Classroom 1/Virtual**

Present: Jo Pankonin-V, Liz Wheeler, Andrea Polkingham-V, Mick Gibbs

Absent: Karen Tvedt, Kari Benz

Staff Present: Nayeema Ahmed, Lisa Stensland, Jeff Schmidt, Dr. Jen Tinguely

Call to order: Dr. Mary Murphy called the meeting to order with a vocal roll call at 12:10 pm. P Mick P Mary
 A Karen A Kari V Jo V Andrea P Liz

A motion was made to approve the minutes from July 13, 2023, supported by Jo, seconded by Andrea. Motion carries. Y Mick, Y Mary, A Karen, A Kari, Y Jo, Y Andrea, Y Liz

Old Business:

New Business:

Restaurant Inspection Process:

The restaurants within city limits are each inspected two times per year, as well as the grocery stores, meat processors, school lunch programs and bars. The tattoo establishments and municipal pools, lodgings and in home daycares are inspected once per year. We also do inspections for the Animal Industry Board for the meat processing sites. Those are done 4 times per year. We follow the FDA food code that has a 44 item check list. This list looks at food prep, cooking process, and contact surfaces. There are several critical items, such as bare hand contact, food temperature, chemical storage, labeling, handwashing, insect control, sanitation of dishes. The inspection items are weighted with different values and then that is deducted from 100 points possible to create the score. The scores are also published on the city's website. Any critical items are followed up within 10 days for correction. Most places do well and if a facility is struggling, we try to educate and assist them to become compliant and meet the expectations. All inspections are unannounced at the inspector's preference. We will also inspect when complaints are received.

City Readiness Initiative (CRI) Grant:

The CDC provides CRI funds to all 50 states. States then distribute this funding to their local CRI planning jurisdictions. Currently across the USA 72 metropolitan statistical areas receive CRI funding. At least one city in every state has CRI funding.

The objective of this grant is to help health departments build and strengthen their abilities to effectively respond to a range of public health threats. Large scale threat examples– infectious diseases, natural disasters, biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological events.

During a public health emergency, the Strategic National Stockpiles (SNS) provides necessary medical supplies to Points of Dispensing (PODs), which then distribute these supplies to the community. The coordination between the SNS and local PODs is a crucial part of a comprehensive emergency response plan.

The Objectives of the CRI are: Create and sustain the capacity to provide antibiotics to the MSA's entire population within 48 hours of the decision to do so, integrate command and control of state and local emergency operations systems to allow for effective communications. Institute a public information system to direct,

mobilize and continually inform the public about mass antibiotic dispensing. Ensure security measures to protect people, locations and critical assets involved in the distribution and dispensing of antibiotics.

The grant funds the position of Communicable Disease and Emergency Preparedness Coordinator as well as funding for preparedness activities including various drills and events. Structured Drill or simulation is designed to test and evaluate the readiness and effectiveness of a community's ability to set up and operate PODs during public health emergencies. These exercises are an essential part of emergency preparedness and response planning.

When disaster strikes, SNS is prepared to provide medicine and medical supplies to any affected area within the United States on a moment's notice. It serves as the nation's repository of medicines and supplies for use. The stockpile includes items like vaccines, antibiotics, antiviral drugs, personal protective equipment, ventilators, and other medical resources.

The City Readiness Initiative is a broader program aimed at enhancing a city's preparedness for various public health emergencies, while Points of Dispensing are specific operational elements within this initiative, focused on the rapid distribution of essential medical supplies to the public in times of crisis.

Before conducting a POD exercise, detailed planning is required. This involves determining the exercise objectives, identifying the scope, and defining the specific scenarios or emergency situations that will be simulated.

The exercise scenario should mimic a real public health emergency. It can be tailored to test various aspects of the POD's operation, such as response time, staffing, communication, and resource allocation. The exercise begins with the activation of the POD, which includes setting up the POD site, deploying resources, and notifying the public about the availability of medical countermeasures.

The City of Sioux Falls is a recipient of the CDC's Cities Readiness Initiative which is a federally funded program designed to enhance the nation's ability to respond to large public health emergencies that require lifesaving medicines and medical supplies. There are a total of 72 cities that receive this funding in the United States. Through the CRI Grant, the City of Sioux Falls Health Department can purchase flu vaccines for the City of Sioux Falls Employees to conduct a full-scale exercise. A full-scale exercise evaluates and tests the functions of a plan by reproducing the event of the emergency. This requires coordination with different members of emergency management.

We partnered with the City's HR to promote the event to all City Employees, and they provided us with assistance with administration tasks (consent forms). This was the first year that all employees (part-time and full-time employees) were able to receive a free vaccine. The event was conducted in the Denny Sanford Premier Center from 1-4pm. We partnered with South Dakota State University's Pharmacy students to assist us with administering the vaccine. In three hours, we were able to vaccinate a total of 420 employees. We set up an additional day for the flu shot clinic a month later at the Media Briefing room at the Police Station.

Molly Satter, the Senior Coordinator of Health Services for the Sioux Falls School District sets up multiple event days for flu clinics. There are a total of 6 middle schools, 4 high schools, and 1 alternative school that had have flu shot clinics. This is a service we have provided to the school district for several years. Through a partnership with South Dakota Department of Health, the City of Sioux Falls has access to free flu shots for children 18 years of age and younger through the 317 Influenza vaccination program. We work with the Sioux Falls school district to order the vaccines and supplies. In addition, we assist them with entering the flu shots into SDIIS. In 2022, we were able to vaccinate 623 students. In 2021, we were able to vaccinate 742 students and in 2020 we were able to vaccinate 766 students. There has been a nationwide decline in the uptake of flu vaccines and several other vaccines due to misinformation, mistrust, political reasons, etc. In addition, flu vaccines are very accessible in the community. You can get a flu shot at Hy-Vee, Walmart, Walgreens, Clinics, etc. We will continue to work with the school district to find new solutions to increase the flu vaccination.

Over its 50-year history, 317-purchased vaccine has been directed towards meeting the needs of priority populations; most recently this has been uninsured adults. 317 vaccine plays a critical role in achieving national

immunization coverage targets and reductions in disease. Through the same program as the Sioux Falls School District, we can provide Bishop O’Gorman Catholic Schools with flu vaccines. Emily Glatt, Volunteer Nurse Coordinator at Bishop O’Gorman Catholic Schools, coordinates the event with the University of Sioux Falls nursing students to provide the vaccine. The event was conducted in the cafeteria space of the high school. The flu shot clinic is aligned with the parent teacher conference.

Respiratory Illness Update:

In Oct to date, 10.8% of EMS calls have been respiratory. For October, this is significantly low if we compare it with the covid era but high as compared to the pre-covid era.

The typical flu season begins in early October (week 40) and ends mid-May (week 20). An annual influenza (flu) vaccine is recommended for everyone ages 6 months and older.

The state has released a new Covid dashboard, but the city has not updated ours since the lifting of the emergency declaration. There were 2495 new cases reported statewide in the last month. Minnehaha had 417, Lincoln had 109, McCook had 20 and Turner County had 6.

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) has a new monoclonal antibody product for infants that is planned to roll out for fall of 2023. There is also a vaccine for women who are pregnant that can be given at 32-36 week pregnant and a vaccine for adults ages 60 and up is available now.

Public Input:

None at this time

There being no further business or further discussion, the motion to adjourn was supported by Liz and seconded by Andrea. Motion carries. Y Mick, Y Mary, A Karen, A Kari, Y Jo, Y Andrea, Y Liz

