



Maryland Department of Health Extreme Heat Emergency Plan 2025 Version 3.0

May 1 through September 30, 2025

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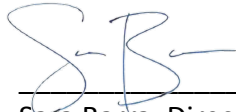
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Record of Changes

Date	Description	Draft Number
May 2021	Revised Draft Prepared	2021 Version 1.0
May 2021	Finalized Plan Distributed	Version 1.0
March/April 2022	Revised Draft Prepared	2022 Version 1.0
April 2022	Finalized Plan Distributed	Version 1.0
April 2023	Revised Draft Prepared	2023 Version 1.0* *This plan will reset the version history and be noted as plan version 1.0; each year there will be a new version.*
January - June 2024	Revised Draft Prepared	2024 Version 2.0
May 2025	Revised Draft Prepared	2025 Version 3.0

Acronyms and Definitions

Acronyms

AAA	Area Agencies on Aging
BHA	Behavioral Health Administration, Maryland Department of Health
COMAR	Code of Maryland Regulations
DDA	Developmental Disabilities Administration, Maryland Department of Health
DHS	Department of Human Services, Maryland
DSS	Departments of Social Services
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
ESSENCE	Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics
FQHC	Federally Qualified Health Center
HHS	Health and Human Services
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
LBHA	Local Behavioral Health Authority
LHD	Local Health Department
MACHC	Mid-Atlantic Association of Community Health Centers
MAT	Medication Assisted Treatment
MDEM	Maryland Department of Emergency Management
MDH	Maryland Department of Health
MDoA	Maryland Department of Aging
MIEMAC	Maryland Intrastate Emergency Management Assistance Compact
MIEMSS	Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems
MJOC	Maryland Joint Operations Center
MNCHA	Maryland-National Capital Homecare Association
MTA	Maryland Transit Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
OCME	Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OHQC	Office of Health Care Quality, Maryland Department of Health
OP&R	Office of Preparedness & Response, Maryland Department of Health
PSC	Public Service Commission
SAL	State Activation Level
SCF	State Coordinating Function
SHA	State Highway Administration

SOTA	State Opioid Treatment Authority, Maryland Department of Health
SWEM	Statewide Emergency Managers

Definitions

Complex Heat Emergency – A Complex Heat Emergency is a condition of an extreme heat event with complications requiring additional response. Examples of such complications are water and power outages or an extended heat wave.

Cooling Centers – A cooling center may vary among local jurisdictions. For this plan, a cooling center refers to a building identified by local authorities as having air conditioning and water. A cooling center does not necessarily provide medical services. Cooling center plans may identify general locations, such as public libraries or malls, where the local government recommends escaping the heat or designating locations, such as community centers with extended hours and bottled water.

Extreme Heat Event – An extreme heat event is a weather condition with excessive heat and/or humidity that can potentially cause heat-related illnesses. An extreme heat event is defined as a day or series of days when the National Weather Service (NWS) has issued a Heat Advisory or Extreme Heat Warning.

Extreme Heat Warning – As defined by NWS, an Extreme Heat Warning is issued within 12 hours of the onset of extremely dangerous heat conditions. The general rule of thumb for this Warning is when the maximum heat index temperature is expected to be 105°F or higher for at least 2 days and nighttime air temperatures will not drop below 75°F.

Extreme Heat Watch – As defined by NWS, Heat Watches are issued when conditions are favorable for an extreme heat event in the next 24 to 72 hours. A Watch is used when the risk of a heat wave has increased, but its occurrence and timing are still uncertain.

Heat Advisory – As defined by NWS, a Heat Advisory is issued within 12 hours of the onset of extremely dangerous heat conditions. The general rule of thumb for this advisory is that the maximum heat index temperature is expected to be 100°F or higher for at least 2 days, and nighttime air temperatures will not drop below 75°F. Take precautions to avoid heat illness. If you don't take precautions, you may become seriously ill or even die.

Heat Index – The heat index measures what the temperature feels like. The heat index is a combination of both the actual temperature and relative humidity. It is the best indicator for a pending extreme heat event. NWS uses the [heat index](#) as a key indicator of an extreme heat event.

Heat-Related Illness – Heat-related illness refers to a group of conditions that happen when the body has trouble cooling itself down. This can occur when the body cannot get rid of heat efficiently enough to maintain a normal temperature due to hot and/or humid weather, metabolic heat, or both. Heat-related illnesses range from mild (e.g., heat rash and heat cramps) to severe (e.g., heat stroke). Mild heat-related illnesses usually go away with rest or at-home treatments. Moderate or severe heat-related illnesses require prompt medical attention to avoid serious complications.

- *Heat Rash* – Tiny, itchy bumps on the skin that develop when sweat gets trapped beneath the skin
- *Heat Cramps* – Painful muscle spasms in the abdomen, arms, or legs following strenuous activity and typically caused by a loss of fluids and electrolytes in the body; the skin is usually moist and cool, the pulse is normal or slightly raised, and body temperature is mostly normal.
- *Heat Exhaustion* – A condition with an abnormally high body temperature (hyperthermia), characterized by fainting, rapid pulse, nausea, profuse sweating, cool skin, and collapse caused by prolonged exposure to heat accompanied by the loss of adequate fluid and electrolytes from the body due to sweating.
- *Heat Stroke* – A severe condition requiring emergency medical care, in which the affected person has an abnormally high body temperature (hyperthermia), caused by impairment of the body's temperature-regulating abilities resulting from prolonged exposure to excessive heat and characterized by cessation of sweating, severe headache, high fever, hot dry skin, and/or acute mental status changes. Serious cases may result in collapse or coma that can cause death or permanent disability if emergency treatment is not provided.

Heat Wave – A heat wave is a period of abnormally hot weather generally lasting more than 2 days. Heat waves can occur with or without high humidity. They can potentially cover a large area, exposing many people to hazardous heat.

Vulnerable Populations – Vulnerable populations include individuals disproportionately affected by extreme heat. These groups include infants and children, older adults, people with chronic or pre-existing medical conditions (such as asthma and heart disease), pregnant women, individuals experiencing homelessness, people taking certain medications, and those with no access to air conditioning. In addition, athletes and outdoor workers are more likely to become dehydrated and develop heat-related illnesses.

Public Health and Medical Facilities Serving Vulnerable Populations – Facilities serving vulnerable populations include dialysis centers, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, long-term care facilities, hospice, group homes, and behavioral health facilities. A subset of these facilities, licensed by the

Maryland Department of Health (MDH) Office of Health Care Quality (OHCQ) including hospitals, assisted living facilities, dialysis centers, hospice, and long-term care facilities, are monitored in the [Facility Tracking Dashboard](#). See [Appendix A](#) for a complete list of facilities and organizations that serve vulnerable populations.

Purpose

The Maryland Extreme Heat Emergency Plan, developed by MDH, guides Maryland's public health actions during the heat season. This plan also provides guidance for the local jurisdictions as they fulfill their responsibilities.

Scope

This plan establishes the framework for MDH's response to extreme heat emergencies, defining roles, responsibilities, and procedures for protecting the public health and safety of those impacted by extreme heat.

The Concept of Operations for this plan addresses operations that occur prior to the start of the heat season, during the heat season, and post heat season. The Office of Preparedness & Response (OP&R) within MDH provides weekly heat reports on the [OP&R webpage](#) during each heat season. Enhanced operations are outlined to occur during an extreme heat event, such as a Heat Advisory or Extreme Heat Warning. At the end of the extreme heat event, enhanced operations would stop and regular heat season operations resume.

Public Information Actions

Public Information actions could be taken by MDH, local health departments (LHDs), or both. The activities may also be coordinated through a Joint Information Center (JIC) or Joint Information System (JIS).

Local Jurisdiction Actions

All actions listed for local jurisdictions in this plan are recommendations. Each local jurisdiction handles extreme heat events differently. The recommendations included in this plan may not be applicable or practical for all local jurisdictions or may be fulfilled by a different organization at the local level. Typically, the agency or organization that has a permit to host a public event can shut it down due to a weather emergency, including a Heat Advisory, Extreme Heat Warning/Watch, or Complex Heat Emergency. The health officer rarely shuts down events, but LHDs can provide targeted risk communication messaging to the public during extreme heat.

Cooling Center managers should contact their local health officials for information specific to their locations as conditions vary from community to community.

Maryland Regulations on Power Termination

[COMAR 20.31.03.04](#) forbids utility companies from terminating either gas service that is used for cooling if the customer has notified the gas utility of that usage, or electric service, because of nonpayment, for any customer occupying a residential building, for which the temperature forecast made for the utility's weather station area for that customer at 6 a.m. is 95 degrees Fahrenheit or above in that weather station area during an extreme weather period.

Maryland Regulations on Worker Protections

[Maryland's heat stress standard](#), COMAR 09.12.32 went into effect September 30, 2024. The standard applies to all workplaces where the heat index is 80° F or higher.

Concept of Operations

Pre-Heat Season Operations

Trigger

- Pre-heat season activities begin in May.

MDH Actions

- Conduct an annual review of the MDH Extreme Heat Emergency Plan and update as necessary.
- Distribute the revised Extreme Heat Emergency Plan to LHDs and other partners.
- Provide guidance and recommend best practices to aid jurisdictions in revising local Extreme Heat Emergency Plans as requested.
- Update its website to include accurate LHD contact information.
- Review Continuity of Operations planning in preparation for extreme heat events.
- Recommend that agencies, such as the Maryland Department of Human Services (DHS), update contact lists of Public Health and Medical Facilities Serving Vulnerable Populations.
- Recommend that MDH units, including Behavioral Health Administration (BHA), Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA), and OHCQ, update contact lists of Public Health and Medical Facilities Serving Vulnerable Populations, including facilities in the [OP&R Facility Tracking Sheet](#)¹.

Public Information

- MDH will update public education materials on the [MDH Extreme Heat Resources](#) website, including fact sheets and links.

¹ The OP&R Facility Tracking Sheet is only accessible to MDH OP&R and OHCQ.

- MDH and LHDs will review and revise written and electronic public information materials and distribute them as appropriate.

Local Jurisdiction Actions

- Conduct an annual review of the jurisdiction's extreme heat plan.
- Verify [LHD contact information on the MDH website](#) is accurate.
- Review planning activities and maintain situational awareness with local partners.
- Engage school systems to review and set guidelines for conducting and canceling outdoor activities, including field trips.
- Begin actively tracking large public events that could have severe public health consequences in an extreme heat event.
- Ensure heat safety warnings are included with all summer event permits.
- Review the list of facilities within their jurisdiction, accessed through the [Facility Tracking Dashboard](#). Note that counties may only access their specific data. (See Appendix B of the MDH Power Outage and Facility Tracking Plan for instructions on using the Facility Tracking Dashboard.)
- Coordinate with other local agencies, such as the Area Agencies on Aging (AAA), Departments of Social Services (DSS), and Local Behavioral Health Authorities, to identify and update contact lists of other Public Health and Medical Facilities Serving Vulnerable Populations.
- Review locations to be utilized as cooling centers.

Heat Season Operations

All actions identified in this section will be completed throughout the Heat Season, including during an extreme heat event.

Triggers

- Heat-related morbidity and mortality surveillance begins in May.
- MDH and local jurisdictions should launch extreme heat plan activities by the first week of June if no extreme heat events have occurred.

Surveillance

- NWS determines the potential heat impact in the forecast. The Maryland Department of Emergency Management (MDEM) and MDH monitor data from three NWS stations: Baltimore/Washington; Mt. Holly, NJ; and Wakefield, VA.
 - MDEM will also monitor Mesonet weather stations for weather impacts.
- MDH and local jurisdictions will monitor weather forecasts for the possibility of predicted weather conditions consistent with extreme heat.

- MDH will begin conducting surveillance for heat-related illness visits to the emergency department and urgent care, and hyperthermia deaths reported by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) on May 1 and end on September 30, 2025.
- MDH will distribute weekly reports analyzing the impact of heat-related illnesses on public health. The reports will be posted on the [MDH Heat Reports website](#) weekly. These reports will include, but may not be limited to:
 - Emergency department visits for [heat-related illness](#) through MDH's syndromic surveillance system, the Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE).
 - Number of heat-related deaths reported by OCME
 - Emergency Medical Services (EMS) encounters for heat-related illness
- MDEM will coordinate with local offices of emergency management (OEMs) to monitor large public events that could be impacted by extreme heat through the MDEM Duty Officer, Maryland Joint Operations Center (MJOC), or Liaison Officers.
- MDEM will routinely update the [SEAR Special Events Dashboard](#) to display Special Events Data for partners.²
- MDEM will monitor power outages in the state and provide the information on their [Maryland Power Outages site](#). Power outages can also be monitored at [PowerOutage.us](#).
- The Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems (MIEMSS) will monitor EMS incidents statewide and track emergency calls for heat-related illnesses.

MDH Actions

- Review and revise this plan following any extreme heat events as necessary.
- MDH will contact regulated Public Health and Medical Facilities Serving Vulnerable Populations such as skilled nursing facilities and assisted living facilities to promote summer preparedness, reminding them to check their generators and air conditioning systems and to report real or potential concerns and issues (see Appendix C of the MHD Power Outage and Facility Tracking Plan for a template email).

Public Information

- MDH and jurisdictions will issue a press release by the first week of June or just prior to the first day of the extreme heat event, reminding Marylanders of ways to stay safe in extreme heat. This will include social media posts that link to the [MDH Extreme Heat Resources](#) website and other resources.

² SEAR stands for "Special Event Assessment Rating" and is determined by event features such as: attendance, location, type of venue (stadium, park, street parade, etc), and more.

- MDH will issue a press release to announce the first heat-related death of the season. This will also include information on how to stay safe in extreme heat and prevent heat-related illnesses.
- MDH and LHDs will post locations of cooling centers on their websites.

Local Jurisdiction Actions

- Monitor the NWS for local temperature and relative humidity data.
- Review planning activities and maintain situational awareness.
- Ensure locations to be utilized as cooling centers are ready for use as needed.
- Conduct continuity of operations/tactical planning.

Enhanced Operations During a Heat Advisory

Triggers

- NWS has issued a Heat Advisory.

Surveillance

- MDH will maintain passive situational awareness of Public Health and Medical Facilities Serving Vulnerable Populations.
- MDH will continue to monitor syndromic surveillance systems and issue weekly reports for the duration of the heat season.
- MDEM and MDH will continue to monitor NWS forecasts for any indication of extreme heat.
- MDEM will continue to monitor power outages and inform/notify MDH of issues.
- Local agencies will monitor any weather advisories and power outages that impact their jurisdictions.

MDH Actions

- Notify the jurisdictions expected to be impacted by the extreme heat event.
- Coordinate with MIEMSS and MDEM to issue alerts when appropriate.
- Coordinate with MDEM to maintain situational awareness and gauge the potential impact of the anticipated event.
- Recommend that agencies, such as the DHS and the Maryland Department of Aging (MDoA), outreach to vulnerable populations through facilities and programs that serve those populations.
- Recommend that MDH units, including BHA, DDA, and OHCC, conduct outreach to vulnerable populations through facilities and programs that serve those populations.

Public Information

- MDH and/or LHDs may alert the public of the Heat Advisory via media outlets, websites, and social media.
- MDH will coordinate with jurisdiction(s) on extreme heat event communications.
- MDH and LHDs should employ consistent messaging that urges individuals to check on elderly neighbors, family members, and individuals with behavioral, developmental delays, emotional and/or neurological health issues.
- MDH and LHDs should include emergency preparedness messaging for preventing heat-related illnesses in pets, including resources found at Ready.gov for [Extreme Heat](#) and [Preparing Pets for Disasters](#).
- Local jurisdictions may utilize existing signage (such as outside firehouses, public buildings, or public buses) to display concise heat safety tips.
- Local jurisdictions may coordinate public messaging, including locations for cooling centers and transportation options, with public access numbers such as non-emergency dispatch, 211 Maryland, 311, or reverse 911 systems.

Local Jurisdiction Actions

- Notify local extreme heat planning partners, such as DSS, AAA, Local Behavioral Health Authority (LBHA), fire, and EMS.
- Coordinate with OEMs to recommend heightening mitigation protections or to discourage outdoor public events.
- Coordinate with relevant organizations to provide outreach to vulnerable populations.
- Coordinate with existing volunteers and partners to respond to the extreme heat event
- Activate local cooling center plans as needed.
 - Local OEMs will post cooling center openings to WebEOC
 - Local OEMs, LHDs, and local DSSs will notify each other of cooling center openings.
 - LHDs will notify MDH with a press release or website of the cooling center locations.
 - Consider providing all locally used call centers (911, 211 Maryland, hospital, and private 'Ask a Nurse' lines) with locations of cooling centers and information on transportation options.
- Activate transportation assistance programs for vulnerable populations as available to be transported to cooling centers as needed.
- Recommend that government and schools restrict outdoor activities.
- Monitor for power outages and report facility status through the [Facility Tracking Dashboard](#).
- Coordinate with other local agencies, such as the AAA, DSS, and Local Behavioral Health Authorities, and partner organizations to provide outreach to vulnerable populations.
- Report information regarding local facilities with unmet needs to MDH.
- Review plans for extra staffing and emergency support services and consider staging potential resources.

Demobilization

- Actions related to the Heat Advisory stop when the Heat Advisory expires and revert back to Heat Season Operations.

Enhanced Operations During an Extreme Heat Warning

Triggers

- NWS has issued an Extreme Heat Warning.

Surveillance

- All surveillance actions outlined for a Heat Advisory will be taken.

MDH Actions

MDH will take all the actions outlined for a Heat Advisory and those noted below.

- Operate at an “Enhanced Readiness” level and coordinate with MDEM in preparation for a potential Complex Heat Emergency.
- May engage 211 Maryland as a public access number for heat-related questions and provide 211 Maryland with up-to-date public messaging materials.
- Coordinate with MDEM to conduct statewide emergency managers (SWEM) call(s) to discuss the potential impact of the event with stakeholders, including, but not limited to:
 - Internal MDH staff,
 - LHD/local OEM staff, and
 - State Coordinating Functions (SCFs) and other state agencies.

Public Information

- All public information actions outlined for a Heat Advisory will be taken.

Local Jurisdiction Actions

Local jurisdictions will take all the actions outlined for a Heat Advisory and those noted below.

- Provide and maintain updated information on local cooling centers via WebEOC.
- Local emergency services may report any healthcare facilities and independent living facilities (such as subsidized senior housing apartment buildings) with excessively hot interiors that may pose a danger to residents to local OEMs and LHDs.

Demobilization

- Actions related to the Extreme Heat Warning stop when the Extreme Heat Warning expires and revert back to Heat Season Operations.

Enhanced Operations During a Complex Heat Emergency

Triggers

- MDH and MDEM will use discretion in deciding what conditions constitute a Complex Heat Emergency, which may include, but are not limited to:
 - Significant power or water outages, or
 - Extended heat waves lasting more than 3 days, or
 - Any other factors that would exacerbate a heat emergency.

Surveillance

All surveillance actions outlined for a Heat Advisory and those noted below will be taken.

- MDEM will escalate the State Activation Level (SAL) as appropriate to facilitate interagency coordination.
- MDEM and MDH may request a State of Preparedness for a Complex Heat Emergency.
- MDH may begin issuing daily heat-related illness surveillance through the duration of the emergency as appropriate.
- MDH may increase the frequency of release of death information as approved by the Deputy Secretary for Public Health Services.
 - The disbursement of death data will follow the prescribed flow of information due to the overwhelming number of requests for information during these events.
 - Current processes include, but are not limited to:
 - OCME death data will be routed internally to the MDH Office of Preparedness and Response.
 - MDH will notify local health officers or their designee(s) of the details of deaths occurring in their jurisdiction.
 - Reporting, which will include the jurisdiction where the death occurred, age group, and gender of the decedent, will be sent to planning partners and may be reported publicly as approved by MDH. Details of death will not be included in any public report.

MDH Actions

MDH will take all the actions outlined for an Extreme Heat Warning and those noted below.

- Coordinate with MDEM to conduct SWEM call(s) to discuss the potential impact of the event with stakeholders, including, but not limited to:
 - Internal MDH staff,
 - LHD/local OEM staff, and
 - SCFs and other state agencies.
- Activate the MDH Power Outage and Facility Tracking Plan to monitor Public Health and Medical Facilities Serving Vulnerable Populations.

- Coordinate with MDEM, DHS, MDoA, DDA, BHA, OHCQ, local agencies, and other organizations, such as Maryland-National Capital Homecare Association (MNCHA) and treatment clinics, as necessary to determine if vulnerable populations need additional assistance.
- OHCQ will report on findings of facilities outside of regulatory compliance due to temperatures.
- Coordinate with MDEM to:
 - Obtain information from local OEMs on public events that may be affected by the Complex Heat Emergency.
 - Recommend Public Service Commission (PSC) and power companies activate their power outage response and mitigation plans as necessary.

Public Information

All public information actions outlined for a Heat Advisory and those noted below will be taken.

- MDEM may activate a JIC to address public messaging.
- MDEM and MDH, through the JIC or JIS (if activated), may use 211 Maryland or public access numbers to distribute heat emergency information.
- Local jurisdictions, the Maryland Transit Administration (MTA), and the State Highway Administration (SHA) will utilize existing digital signage (such as outside firehouses, public buildings, or public buses) to display concise heat safety tips.
- Local jurisdictions with access to reverse-911 systems may use them to provide heat advisory warnings to vulnerable populations.

Local Jurisdiction Actions

Local jurisdictions will take all the actions outlined for an Extreme Heat Warning and those noted below.

- Local OEMs may notify each other of large-scale public events in the local jurisdiction that could result in a mass casualty incident.
- Local OEMs should notify MDEM of the above events; MDEM will notify MDH and MIEMSS.
- Locals may recommend greater mitigation measures or cancellation of outdoor public events.
- Locals may connect to energy assistance / other assistance programs, and community resources, including homeless services.
- Jurisdictions may expand cooling center capacity as necessary.

Water Shortages

- In the event of a widespread and/or prolonged water shortage, local jurisdictions should consider providing alternative potable water to affected residents or request resources through local OEMs, the Maryland Intrastate Emergency Management Assistance Compact

(MIEMAC), or the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) if there is a local emergency declaration.

- Local jurisdictions may request assistance from the private sector to provide and distribute water.

Power Outages

- During a widespread and/or prolonged power outage, MDH will coordinate with MDEM, the Public Service Commission, and appropriate power companies to ensure Public Health and Medical Facilities Serving Vulnerable Populations are prioritized for power restoration due to the life-threatening nature of extreme heat in powerless facilities.
- The Maryland Insurance Administration may consider waivers to pharmacy restrictions regarding prescription refills.

Demobilization

- Actions related to the Complex Heat Emergency stop once the complicating factors have been resolved and revert to the following:
 - Extreme Heat Warning Operations if an Extreme Heat Warning is in effect.
 - Heat Advisory Operations if a Heat Advisory is in effect.
 - Heat Season Operations if all advisories have expired.
 - MDEM will lower the SAL as appropriate.

Post-Heat Season Operations

Triggers

- Post-heat season activities at the end of September, unless public health experts recommend a different demobilization date based on extenuating circumstances.

Surveillance

- All surveillance activities for the heat season will cease on September 30, 2025, unless public health experts recommend extending.

MDH Actions

- Collect After-Action Reports, when applicable, from affected local jurisdictions and determine best practices to be included in the following year's planning efforts.
- Collect, analyze, and release statewide surveillance data from the heat season for use in future heat planning.
- Review and update the MDH Extreme Heat Plan, including a comprehensive review of local plans and resources.

Local Jurisdiction Actions

- Cease heat-event monitoring and return cooling centers to normal hours as appropriate.
- Coordinate with MDH on an annual heat plan review.
- Identify organizations serving vulnerable populations to partner with the following heat season.
- Develop or revise information for vulnerable individuals.
- Conduct an evaluation of interventions and review evaluation tools to monitor effectiveness:
 - Cooling center usage
 - Transportation program usage, if available
 - EMS system usage

Appendix A - Public Health and Medical Facilities Serving Vulnerable Populations

Public Health and Medical Facilities Serving Vulnerable Populations – facilities serving vulnerable populations include dialysis centers, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, long-term care facilities, hospice, group homes, and behavioral health facilities. A subset of these facilities, licensed by the MDH Office of Health Care Quality (hospitals, assisted living facilities, dialysis centers, hospice, and long-term care facilities), are monitored in the Facility Tracking Sheet.

Facilities on the Facility Tracking Sheet:

- Hospitals
- Assisted living
- Inpatient Hospice Centers
- Long-term care
- Dialysis centers

Residential Facilities not included on the Facility Tracking Sheet:

- MDH Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA) residential facilities, including group homes serving medically fragile foster care youth
- MDH Behavioral Health Administration (BHA) residential treatment facilities
- Health and Human Services (HHS), state and local, group homes

Non-Residential Facilities that Serve Vulnerable Populations:

- Adult medical day care
- Hospitals
- Ambulatory care
- Medication assisted treatment (MAT) centers
- Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC)
- Rehabilitation facilities

Organizations that Serve Vulnerable Populations:

- Maryland-National Capital Homecare Association (MNCHA)
- Mid-Atlantic Association of Community Health Centers (MACHC)
- Local Area Agencies on Aging (AAA)
- Local Departments of Social Services (DSS)
- Local Behavioral Health Authority (LBHA)
- Maryland Department of Aging (MDoA)
- Maryland Department of Human Services (DHS)
- Home hospice