

SUFFOLK COUNTY FINAL ZIKA ACTION PLAN

New York State Department of Health Article 6 – State Aid for General Public Health Work Program Guidance Statement

**Topic: Zika Action Plan
February 28, 2020**

Purpose and Background

Zika virus is newly emerging as a worldwide threat to public health, and is spreading widely in the Western Hemisphere, primarily by the bite of an infected *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, although sexual transmission has also been documented. Although *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes are not present in New York State (NYS), a related species named *Aedes albopictus* is active in the downstate region, and may be able to effectively transmit the virus.

Zika virus infection has been associated with serious birth defects in infants of mothers who were infected with the Zika virus while pregnant. Further, in February 2016, the World Health Organization declared the recent cluster of microcephaly and other neurological abnormalities associated with in utero exposure to the Zika virus a public health emergency of national concern. Zika virus may also cause Guillain-Barré Syndrome, which can cause severe muscle weakness and sometimes paralysis.

It is essential that local health departments (LHDs) are prepared to respond to the threat of Zika virus in their communities. To encourage LHDs to prepare for this threat, the adoption and implementation of a Zika Action Plan (ZAP) has been made a condition of State Aid for general public health work. Specifically, all LHDs are required to adopt and implement a ZAP that addresses timely human disease monitoring and reporting of Zika virus, as well as education of the public and healthcare providers on the disease and how to prevent its transmission. Further, LHDs identified by the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) as jurisdictions where mosquitoes capable of transmitting Zika are or may be located must adopt and implement a ZAP that includes enhanced planning activities.

Part 40 Regulations

40-2.24 Zika Action Plan; performance standards

§ 40-2.24 Zika Action Plan; performance standards.

(a) By April 15, 2016, the local health department shall adopt and implement a Zika Action Plan (ZAP), in accordance with guidance to be issued by the Department, and which shall include, but not be limited to, the following activities:

- (1) for all local health departments:
 - (i) human disease monitoring, response and control; and
 - (ii) education about Zika virus disease and its prevention; and

SUFFOLK COUNTY FINAL ZIKA ACTION PLAN

(2) in addition, for those local health departments identified by the Department as jurisdictions where mosquitoes capable of transmitting the Zika virus are currently located or may be located in the future:

- (i) enhanced human disease monitoring, response, and disease control;
- (ii) enhanced education about Zika virus disease;
- (iii) mosquito trapping, testing and habitat inspections specific to *Aedes albopictus*, and for such other species as the Department may deem appropriate;
- (iv) mosquito control; and
- (v) identification and commitment of staff available to join State-coordinated rapid response teams, which may be deployed to those areas where the Department determines that there is a potential transmission of Zika virus by mosquitoes.

(b) Local health departments shall update their ZAPs annually, or as directed by the Department, to include activities identified by the Department in guidance issued pursuant to subdivision (a) of this section.

(c) Local health departments shall submit such plans to the Department as part of the annual Application for State Aid made pursuant to section 40-1.0 of this Part. State Aid shall only be available for activities within ZAPs determined by the Department to be necessary and appropriate to control the spread of the Zika virus in guidance issued pursuant to subdivision (a) of this section.

Conditions and Procedures for State Aid

In general, LHDs must comply with Article 6 of the Public Health Law (PHL) and 10 NYCRR Part 40, which establish conditions and procedures for State Aid reimbursement. Additionally, the Department has published a guidance document entitled “Article 6 State Aid Eligibility Conditions Requiring Special Attention,” which applies to all General Public Health Work programs. LHDs should read this program-specific guidance in conjunction with those important resources.

Description of Required Services and Associated Costs Eligible for State Aid

A. All LHDs, including New York City, are required to adopt and implement a ZAP that describes how they will perform disease monitoring of human cases, as well as how they will educate the public and healthcare providers about Zika virus and ways to reduce the risk of exposure.

In Suffolk County, the Department of Health Services (SCDHS) conducts arboviral surveillance and the Department of Public Works performs mosquito control. The SCDHS Arthropod-Borne Disease Laboratory (ABDL) conducts countywide arboviral surveillance for mosquito-borne pathogens including West Nile virus, eastern equine encephalitis virus and Zika virus. Arboviral surveillance data are used in the decision making process regarding responses for larval and adult mosquito control. The DPW Division of Vector Control (SCVC) performs countywide mosquito management. This includes performing larval and adult control when necessary to lower the mosquito populations number for vector control (i.e. no virus is found) or for arboviral response

SUFFOLK COUNTY FINAL ZIKA ACTION PLAN

(i.e. arbovirus is found in the control area). Vector Control has the authority over all mosquito control activities unless an imminent health threat is declared, which would then give all authority for mosquito control activities to the SCDHS Commissioner. For this year, NYSDOH has indicated that there is no resources for routine arboviral testing of mosquito samples for Zika virus. Therefore, SCDHS will monitor human Zika cases and if a case or cases suggest they may have occurred due to local transmission, SCDHS and SCVC will respond by conducting mosquito arboviral surveillance and mosquito management in these areas.

1. Planning requirements for human disease monitoring and reporting of Zika virus:

a) Describe how your LHD will perform disease monitoring for human cases.

- This should include a description of case investigation procedures, including the identification of the most likely source of infection. Examples of sources of infection may include travel to an area with active mosquito-borne Zika virus transmission; sexual transmission; blood transfusion; or possible local acquisition of infection due to mosquito exposure, and lack of other risk factors.

Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS):

Zika virus (ZIKV) infection is a recognized cause of severe congenital abnormalities for the infants of some women infected during pregnancy. Recommendations for testing pregnant women have evolved given the dramatic decrease in ZIKV infection in the Western hemisphere.

Case Investigation Procedures:

Testing: SCDHS staff utilizes New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) guidelines and health advisories for updated guidance for indications for Zika Virus (ZIKV) testing, ZIKV test interpretation, and determining ZIKV case status. Current NYSDOH (1/24/2018) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) indications for ZIKV testing:

- Anyone with possible recent ZIKV exposure who has experienced symptoms consistent with ZIKV.
- Symptomatic pregnant women with possible ZIKV exposure.
- Asymptomatic pregnant women with ongoing possible ZIKV exposure (ongoing exposure is defined as residence in or frequent travel to an area with risk of ZIKV transmission).
- Pregnant women with possible ZIKV exposure who have a fetus with prenatal ultrasound findings consistent with congenital ZIKV infection.
- Infants with clinical findings consistent with congenital ZIKV syndrome and possible maternal ZIKV exposure during pregnancy, regardless of maternal testing results.
- Infants without clinical findings consistent with congenital ZIKV syndrome born to mothers with laboratory evidence of definitive or possible ZIKV infection during pregnancy.

ZIKV testing may be considered for:

SUFFOLK COUNTY FINAL ZIKA ACTION PLAN

- Asymptomatic pregnant women with possible recent but no ongoing exposure to ZIKV (i.e., travelers): Testing may be considered on a case-by-case basis as part of a shared provider patient decision-making process.
- Infants without clinical findings consistent with congenital ZIKV syndrome born to mothers with possible ZIKV exposure in pregnancy who have not had laboratory assessment for their most recent ZIKV exposure during pregnancy: Testing may be considered on a case-by-case basis as part of a shared provider patient decision-making process.

ZIKV testing is not recommended for:

- Non-pregnant asymptomatic individuals
- Preconception screening

Testing: NYSDOH no longer requires the local health department (LHD) to authorize ZIKV testing for persons at risk for ZIKV infection. Health care providers (HCPs) can order ZIKV testing directly. SCDHS staff will continue, however, to offer guidance to HCPs and hospitals with regard to persons for whom testing is recommended including infants, as well as inquiries regarding appropriate specimen collection and shipping.

- ZIKV testing is now available at most hospitals and commercial laboratories. In addition, the NYSDOH public health laboratory, Wadsworth Center, will continue to offer ZIKV testing free of charge.

Test Results: Zika test results will continue to be reported to the LHD of residence. SCDHS obtains lab results via ECLRS Monday through Friday from NYS Health Commerce System and enters them into a Zika database log. SCDHS maintains the internal Zika log on a shared network directory for access by clinical staff for daily monitoring and updating. Included are all pending, positive, and negative results. The database includes: case name, CDESS number, date, date of birth, travel history or other risk factors, pregnancy status, estimated date of delivery, symptoms, date of symptom onset (if any), test date, test results, HCP name and number, and fetal outcome. Negative and pending cases are dismissed from ECLRS, and positive cases are made into investigations in the CDESS application of the secure website NYS Health Commerce System.

Investigation: Provider Notification: SCDHS staff notifies the ordering physician of any positive test result. Clinical, travel, pregnancy status, and infant outcome data is gathered for the ZIKV positive case. If there is follow up or additional testing recommended, SCDHS staff can advise the provider.

- Patient Notification: SCDHS staff contacts the case patient and/or the patient's physician to ensure the person is aware they have a positive ZIKV lab test, to verify and obtain additional information, and to provide additional recommendations regarding testing, infant testing, follow up and referral. The positive case is counseled regarding sexual transmission as appropriate. The likely source of ZIKV infection transmission is determined.

SUFFOLK COUNTY FINAL ZIKA ACTION PLAN

Reporting: Once the investigation is completed, the case classification is determined for each positive lab result (confirmed, probable, and suspect). All relevant data is entered into the CDESS system and the case is assigned a CDESS case number.

Referral: Infants who are diagnosed with Congenital Zika Syndrome (CZS) may be referred for appropriate follow up, to Early Intervention, pediatrician, etc.

b) Describe how your LHD will capture and maintain case information.

-Activities must include electronic case reporting (e.g., CDESS, MAVEN).

Maintaining Case Information:

Zika Database Log: SCDHS maintains an internal disease log on a shared network directory for access by clinical staff for daily monitoring and updating, including Zika cases.

Electronic Case Reporting: SCDHS clinical staff enters and updates all Zika positive cases onto CDESS, the NYSDOH secure communicable disease reporting system.

2. Planning requirements for providing education about Zika virus:

a) Describe how your LHD will educate the public and healthcare providers about Zika virus and the ways to reduce risk of disease exposure. This description should address educational efforts related to:

- An overview of Zika, including how it is transmitted and diagnosed.
- CDC and other health agency recommendations, including travel restrictions.
- The use of personal protective measures that reduce the risk of mosquito bites when travelling. Examples of such measures include, but are not limited to, staying indoors within screened, air-conditioned rooms, wearing appropriate clothing, and using repellants.

- ✓ The Department of Health Services' website links to CDC's Zika Microwebsite and offers state and local information regarding Zika virus. Callers seeking information are directed to the SCDHS website. Information and educational materials will be mailed to those individuals without internet access.
- ✓ SCDHS' Offices of Public Information and Health Education will distribute information to legislators, town supervisors, health coordinators, libraries and youth agencies. These entities will be asked to distribute the information to members of their communities and the population(s) they serve.
- ✓ Updated NYSDOH Health Advisories, CDC and SCDHS Zika testing and diagnosis guidance and procedures are emailed or faxed to all county hospital Infection Control Departments, ERs, Medical Directors, Obstetric Providers, and HRH Clinics.
- ✓ The role of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing will be in the form of education. The bureau's caseload is primarily women of childbearing age and

SUFFOLK COUNTY FINAL ZIKA ACTION PLAN

often pregnant or post-partum. The field nurses will have in-service education sessions about the Zika virus including:

- How Zika virus is transmitted and diagnosed
- CDC recommendations including travel risks
- The use of personal protective items while traveling
- Effective measures to prevent infection through sexual transmission
- Potential mosquito breeding areas
- As new findings develop, the nurses will be updated
- The field nurses will in turn educate their at risk patients about Zika virus. They will use CDC approved handouts as resources for their patients. They will ask about travel history and will refer cases needing laboratory testing to the Division of Public Health.

b) Describe how your LHD will educate appropriate persons on effective measures to prevent infection through sexual transmission (e.g., abstinence or condom use).

- ✓ Updated NYSDOH Health Advisories and CDC Zika testing and diagnosis guidance and procedures will be emailed to all county hospital infection control departments, ERs, and medical directors. In addition, guidance and recommendations will be emailed to HRH Clinics, and obstetric and pediatric providers, and HRH health clinics.
- ✓ Individuals who are Zika positive will be individually counseled via phone. Staff responds to inquiries from the public including those at high risk for Zika.
- ✓ Social media will be used to post CDC and NYS updates on preventive measures.

c) Outline educational efforts related to potential mosquito breeding habitats and habitat reduction, which may include standing water elimination, trash cleanup, and standing water treatment options.

- ✓ SCDHS Website with an extensive Zika Information page
- ✓ SCDPW (Department of Public Works) Vector Control Website
- ✓ Press releases/bulletins, when needed, to convey new Zika information
- ✓ Distribute Dump the Water and Scrub the Container Campaign flyers and “Get the Buzz” brochures to the public through trusted partners
- ✓ Distribute WNV and EEEV Mosquito Brochures
- ✓ Social media (Facebook, Twitter) account updates
- ✓ Promote videos entitled “How to Stop Mosquitoes from Breeding in Your Yard, Public Health: The Science of Catching and Testing Mosquitoes (Part 1)”, and “Public Health: Preparing Mosquitoes for West Nile Virus Testing (Part 2)”.
- ✓ Provide information to schools to disseminate to students and parents

B. For those LHDs, including New York City, identified by the NYSDOH as jurisdictions where

SUFFOLK COUNTY FINAL ZIKA ACTION PLAN

mosquitoes capable of transmitting the Zika virus are or may be located, the LHD must adopt and implement a ZAP that includes activities related to human disease monitoring and control and educational activities as described as described in Subdivision A above, in addition to the following enhanced plan components:

1. Planning requirements for enhanced human disease monitoring and control:
 - a) Describe how your LHD will perform enhanced disease monitoring and control. This description must address:
 - Case investigation, with an increased emphasis on determining whether local transmission has occurred.
 - ✓ SCDHS will follow NYSDOH guidance regarding categories of persons for whom Zika testing is recommended, and if there is a change or expansion of the categories for which Zika testing is recommended.
 - Adjusting human disease monitoring if local transmission of the Zika virus via *Aedes albopictus* is identified in your county, or if pools of *Aedes albopictus* are found to be positive for Zika virus.
 - ✓ SCDHS will adhere to NYDOH guidance regarding adjusting of human disease monitoring if local transmission of Zika virus is found via *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes or if pools of *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes are found to be positive for the Zika virus.
 - Active disease monitoring and disease control, which may include the following:
 - Outreach to hospitals and healthcare providers related to: the importance of physician reporting; criteria for reporting, and instructions for submission of appropriate laboratory specimens to Wadsworth Center.
 - ✓ SCDHS will continue to provide blast emails and faxes to hospitals, HCP, obstetric providers and ERs, with updated NYSDOH criteria for testing, reporting, and laboratory procedures for specimen submissions.
 - ✓ Relevant updates will be posted on the SCDHS website with the current information and testing procedure for Zika.
 - Regular calls to hospitals to canvass for suspect cases.
 - ✓ SCDHS will follow any relevant guidance from NYSDOH regarding regular calls to hospitals for suspect cases if there is any (none at this time).

SUFFOLK COUNTY FINAL ZIKA ACTION PLAN

- Sending out health alerts to providers, requesting them to include Zika virus and other mosquito-borne diseases in their differential diagnosis.
 - ✓ SCDHS will provide blast email and fax new alerts to providers regarding the need for Zika and other arboviral testing during mosquito season, per NYSDOH guidance.
 - Ensuring that providers and laboratories submit specimens to Wadsworth Center for testing if clinical illness is consistent with Zika virus, even if commercial testing is inconclusive or negative.
 - ✓ SCDHS staff will continue to recommend to providers and laboratories that ZIKV specimens be sent to Wadsworth Lab if there is a suspicion or concern the case is Zika positive even though commercial results are negative or inconclusive. Staff will recommend the provider obtain additional specimens for ZIKV testing as needed.
2. Planning requirements for enhanced education about Zika virus:
- a) Describe how education about mosquito-borne disease, specifically Zika virus, and mosquito control are currently conducted.
 - ✓ SCDHS Website with an extensive Zika information page
 - ✓ SCDPW Vector Control Website
 - ✓ Press Releases/Bulletins, when needed, to convey new Zika information
 - ✓ Distribute Dump the Water and Scrub the Container Campaign flyers and “Get the Buzz” brochures to the public through trusted partners
 - ✓ Distribute WNV and EEEV Mosquito Brochures
 - ✓ Social media (Facebook, Twitter) account updates
 - ✓ Promote videos entitled “How to Stop Mosquitoes from Breeding in Your Yard, Public Health: The Science of Catching and Testing Mosquitoes (Part 1)”, and “Public Health: Preparing Mosquitoes for West Nile Virus Testing (Part 2)”.
 - ✓ Provide information to schools to disseminate to students and parents
 - ✓ Suffolk County Department of Health Services Information Line
 - b) Provide a detailed plan on how education about Zika virus, mosquito control, and mosquito bite prevention will change if local transmission of Zika virus via *Aedes albopictus* occurs. Education provided to pregnant women and healthcare providers should be more frequent and in-depth.
 - ✓ NYSDOH Health Advisories, CDC and SCDHS Zika testing and diagnosis guidance and procedures emailed to all hospital infection control departments, ERs, medical directors, obstetric providers, and health clinics.
 - ✓ NYSDOH posters and flyers distributed to WIC Program Director, Hospitals, and HRH Clinics

SUFFOLK COUNTY FINAL ZIKA ACTION PLAN

- ✓ Zika information on disease, transmission, risks, etc. and NYSDOH and CDC links on the SCDHS website.
- ✓ Distribute updated advisories and Zika prevention materials to hospitals and associated health care providers via email.
- ✓ Individual counseling by Communicable Disease Staff and Public Health Nurses.
- ✓ SCDHS will issue press releases and bulletins through all available media and social media as needed. Residents will be informed about increased surveillance and necessary precautions as needed. Those at higher risk will be urged to seek advice from their health care providers.
- ✓ Additional circulation of brochures and information regarding how individuals can reduce mosquito breeding in their homes and local areas.
- ✓ Increased surveillance in County Parks regarding reducing stagnant water.
- ✓ Potential use of Code Red Emergency Notification System that can alert residents in specified areas about Zika activity and mosquito control activities.

3. Planning requirements for mosquito trapping, testing, and habitat inspections:

- a) Describe how your LHD will perform mosquito collection activities, related to mosquitoes generally, as well as activities specific to *Aedes albopictus*. The following planning elements should be addressed:
 - Number and distribution of collection sites
 - Equipment used
 - Types and number of mosquito traps
 - Number of pools collected
 - Time period during which mosquito collection is performed
 - How specimens are processed and shipped to Wadsworth Center.

The SCDHS Arthropod-Borne Disease Laboratory's (ABDL) existing 50 mosquito surveillance sites, used for WNV and EEEV, will be used as surveillance sites for *Aedes albopictus*. Mosquito surveillance will be conducted weekly at each site using a CDC light trap (with dry ice) and CDC gravid trap. Surveillance will be conducted for approximately 12 hours daily (i.e. dusk to dawn). If more *Aedes albopictus* specimens are needed for testing, BG-Sentinel traps can be deployed. If other mosquito species are implicated in Zika transmission, these three trap types will be utilized as appropriate to target and collect the mosquito species of interest. *Aedes albopictus* specimens can be collected in all three traps described above with the BG-Sentinel traps providing the largest collection numbers. Mosquito specimens for virus testing will be sent weekly to the NYSDOH Wadsworth Center by US Postal Service overnight service. All specimens will be packed and sent on dry ice to maintain viability of viruses.

Public health staff will monitor human Zika virus cases and if any appear locally acquired, ABDL staff will conduct increased mosquito surveillance through deployment of BG-Sentinel traps within the vicinity of likely locations of infection. Increased mosquito surveillance may also be considered in any area where there is a cluster of 3 or more travel-related human Zika virus cases within a quarter of a mile.

SUFFOLK COUNTY FINAL ZIKA ACTION PLAN

For this year, NYSDOH has indicated that no resources will be provided for routine Zika virus testing of *Aedes albopictus* from Suffolk County. Therefore, testing of *Aedes albopictus* for Zika virus will be conducted only in response to possible locally acquired human Zika virus cases or clusters of travel-related human Zika virus cases, as described above.

- b) Describe how your LHD will identify potential mosquito habitat(s) and collect *Aedes albopictus* for testing.

In Suffolk County, adult *Aedes albopictus* are found at most arboviral mosquito surveillance sites, with the highest numbers found in western townships. SCDPW Vector Control field inspectors identify and inspect mosquito habitat at routinely inspected or complaint-driven locations.

- c) Describe how your LHD will change its mosquito surveillance activities if a case of local transmission of Zika virus occurs within the county.

Mosquito surveillance will be conducted within 200 meters of the possible location or locations of transmission (e.g. patient's residence, visited residence, park, etc.). Mosquito surveillance will be conducted weekly at each site using a CDC light trap, a CDC gravid trap and/or a BG-Sentinel trap, depending on the targeted mosquito species. Mosquito specimens will be tested for Zika virus and if Zika virus positive samples are identified, the expansion of mosquito surveillance to additional sites may be indicated. Enhanced surveillance will continue as circumstances warrant, depending on mosquito populations and weather.

4. Planning requirements for mosquito control:

- a) Describe how your LHD will perform mosquito control, including when larviciding and adulticiding is conducted, the equipment that used, and any follow-up.

SCDPW Vector Control's overall mosquito control program, including methods and materials used and overall strategies, are described in the 2020 Annual Plan of Work and are incorporated into the ZAP by reference (attached). In addition to the methods described in that Plan, technical preparations are underway to allow the delivery of larvicides to cryptic larval habitats in residential areas using aerial or truck-mounted Ultra Low Volume (ULV) techniques. These methods would be used if larval control is required over larger areas (hundreds to thousands of acres) than cannot be treated using conventional backpack or hand-held equipment.

- b) Describe how individual home visits or inspections will be performed and documented.

SCDPW Vector Control's system for dispatching inspectors and documenting inspections was updated in 2016 to the FieldSeeker Mosquito Control software package. The system geocodes

SUFFOLK COUNTY FINAL ZIKA ACTION PLAN

service requests, inspections and documents inspection results and any treatments required. Larval or adult collections made during inspections are also documented and tracked.

- c) Describe how your LHD will incorporate Mosquito Control Days as part of your control efforts, in cooperation with NYSDOH.

Zika Action Alert Day in Suffolk County

- ✓ Beginning in May, SCDHS will distribute mosquito control brochures and flyers to residents through legislators, town supervisors, libraries, school superintendents, camps and community-based organizations.
- ✓ Social media will be used on a continual basis to promote personal responsibility in mosquito control efforts.
- ✓ The Office of Public Information will contact the NYSDOH Office of Public Affairs to coordinate outreach efforts.

SCDPW Vector Control has personnel and equipment available to assist in Mosquito Control Day events. Vector Control already participates in mosquito control discussions and provides live specimens for educational events.

- d) Describe, in detail, how the LHD will change its mosquito control activities if a Zika virus-positive mosquito pool is found.

The direct detection of Zika-positive mosquitoes is highly unlikely due to low infection rates, low sample sizes and the highly localized nature of *Aedes albopictus* infestations. If detection in mosquitoes were to occur despite these factors, it would indicate a serious risk of human transmission, at least at the time of collection. Documented, locally acquired human cases in the absence of other modes of transmission, especially if clustered in a localized area, are a more likely indicator of local transmission by vector mosquitoes. In either scenario, the possible continued presence of infected, adult mosquitoes must be considered. The risks associated with the possible presence of infected, adult mosquitoes may require adulticiding to reduce the number of adult mosquitoes. If such a situation arises when conditions still favor continued mosquito reproduction, larval control may also be required to prevent recovery of mosquito populations.

Vector Control would determine the need for pesticide treatments following Suffolk County's standard protocol for response to mosquito-borne pathogens as outlined in the Suffolk County DPW Vector Control Plan of Work. Some factors to be considered include presence of vectors, weather and seasonal suitability for continued transmission, and technical feasibility for adult and larval control. A target area would be delineated based on surveillance and natural boundaries to mosquito migration. Ground or aerial ULV adulticiding or larviciding would be chosen, depending on the area requiring treatment and other technical and epidemiological factors. Follow-up adulticiding/larviciding interventions are likely to be required if transmission was taking place relatively early in the season (July or August) but may not be necessary late in the season or if follow-up surveillance indicates a high degree of success.

SUFFOLK COUNTY FINAL ZIKA ACTION PLAN

- e) Once local transmission is identified, Zika Rapid Response Teams (ZRRTs) should be used to assist with active disease monitoring. More information on ZRRTs is provided below.

5. Planning requirements for State-coordinated ZRRTs:

- a) Identify staff for three ZRRTs: a primary, secondary and tertiary team.
 b) Of those identified for each of the three ZRRTs, describe which staff can act as (1) educators; (2) epidemiologists, or other persons experienced in disease investigation to conduct active surveillance; and (3) site inspectors to advise on mosquito control.

Zika Rapid Response Teams			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Educators ¹	Bouchard, Christine Bohrer, Lauren Canavan, Theresa Seebeck, Eric Spooner, Anne Abrams, Alison	Badr, Helmy Caputo, Nicole Guarino, Nicholas Fiumano, Suzanne Orlyn, Jaclyn Collins, Kathleen	Cromwell, Michael Grandinette, Kelly Herrera, Lauren Laino, Alanna Stillone, Giovanni Schecher, Pat
Epidemiologists ²	Barlow, Lauren Bolta, Jacqueline	Lauinger, Kathleen Gavin, Debra	Garvey, Lynn Moore, Sheena
Mosquito Control Site Inspectors ³	Burke, Peter Springmann, Glenn Kampfer, Chris Patten, Jeffrey Catz, Frank	Lopez, Daniel Appel, Karl Hurley, Charles LaBounty, Howard McCabe, Dylan	Masterson, Michael Brush, Richard Accardi, Bernie Viggiano, Brian Laundrie, Kathy
¹ - Public Health Sanitarians/Public Health Nurses ² - Public Health Nurses/Public Health Nurse Epidemiologists ³ - Vector Control Inspectors			

c) Additional planning considerations for ZRRTs:

- ZRRTs will include NYS staff representatives, as well as county staff, as described above.
- ZRRT staff may be deployed to areas within the County where NYSDOH determines that there is a potential transmission of Zika virus by mosquitoes.
- ZRRTs will support interventions that focus on communities where cases have been identified, and will perform the following types of activities: disruption of breeding locations, education, active surveillance for potential cases, and technical assistance for homeowners on how to address mosquito breeding habitats.

SUFFOLK COUNTY FINAL ZIKA ACTION PLAN

C. All LHDs must submit ZAPs to the NYSDOH Office of Public Health Practice by April 15, 2016. Plans may be sent electronically to a6fis@health.ny.gov.

Recommendations to NYSDOH

- NYSDOH should distribute CDC-approved repellents to locations of locally-acquired human cases (presumed to be due from mosquito transmission) or where mosquitoes are found to be infected with Zika virus to help provide immediate protection to those who use them properly and consistently.
- NYSDEC could increase enforcement of regulations regarding tire disposal and other solid waste disposal sites which could lead to stagnant water and breeding sites for *Aedes albopictus*.
- NYS Parks – continue litter cleanup to ensure no litter or containers are breeding mosquitoes in maintenance yards and public areas.
- NYS DOT – continue litter cleanup to ensure no litter or containers are breeding mosquitoes in maintenance yards and DOT drainage areas.

Reporting of Costs on the State Aid Application (SAA)

Costs associated with Zika virus will be reported as part of the Arthropod Borne Disease line of the State Aid Application (SAA), and costs specifically related to Zika virus educational activities, mosquito/human surveillance and control will be reported separately on appropriate lines provided on the SAA and Quarterly Expense Report.

Description of ineligible services and associated costs

1. Uniform costs (other than protective clothing).
2. All costs associated with larval population management or adult control of nuisance (non-vector) arthropods including habitat modification, and tidal water ditch maintenance.
3. Heavy equipment purchase, maintenance and/or repair costs, e.g., land vehicles (cars, trucks, and tractors), helicopters, and airplanes.
4. Hospital care of Zika virus infected patients.
5. Diagnosis of patients affected by Zika virus.
6. Diagnosis and treatment of other coexisting conditions.
7. Salaries, direct or contractual costs associated with conducting an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA) required as a prerequisite for vector
8. Tire removal for those LHDs that are NOT jurisdictions designated by the Department where mosquitoes capable of transmitting the Zika virus are or may be located.
9. Others as determined by the Department.

Resources/Guidance

Refer to the most recent NYSDOH Mosquito Surveillance and Response Guidance.