

## Larry Schaughnessy

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**Subject:** MMVCA Newsletter 1-27-02

Missouri Mosquito & Vector Control  
Association  
Ed. 7 Vol. 1

Newsletter

Jan. 27, 2002

Important News enclosed on Funding & Training in this Issue!

Next MMVCA Meeting

We will hold our next meeting at St. Louis City Vector Control on Thursday March 21st, 2002. The time will be from 11am until 3pm. A map on how to reach the location will be found on the back of this newsletter with directions. Topics to be discussed: Integrated Mosquito Control and West Nile Virus-how to respond, Dragonfly Mosquito Surveillance/Control System, and elections for V. P. and Secretary positions. We hope to see you there. As always lunch will be provided (just one of the little perks of membership), this time by Veatch Chemical.

MMVCA Minutes 1-16-02 Meeting

The Meeting was called to order at 11am at the Riverchase facility in Fenton Missouri. Tom Sandler was our host.

Dr. Howard Pue was our first speaker and he gave us the run down on the results of the state wide dead bird surveillance report. He also updated the membership on the status of the West Nile Virus invasion of Missouri. To date there have been no positive reports except in St. Louis City and County. Dr. Pue also stated that he had inquired of the CDC into possible grants but he had received no information as of yet.

Kurt Mitchell of the MO Dept. of Resources spoke on illegal tire dumps and what communities could do about them. He stated that there were state funds for non-profit organizations to do tire cleanups. Contact DNR for that information.

Mr. Dave Haskell of Mug-A-Bug supplied lunch (which was wonderful) and gave us a presentation on mosquito control and his company's offerings.

Larry Schaughnessy gave the treasurer's report for 2001. We have \$514.72 in assets, expenses for the year were \$205.28. We have 41 regular members and

6 sustaining members. \*As of this writing we have 2 more regular members.

We would like to thank Tom Sandler as he has almost single handedly increased membership by 30%!

Mark Ritter spoke about the West Nile Conference in Chicago. At the conference it was proven that WNV is transmitted from bird to bird without mosquitoes. Also the news that WNV would, at the very least spread to Canada, the Rockies, and Central America by the end of the season. None of the panelists stated they would be surprised if WNV reached the Pacific Coast. It was announced that the World Health Organization is very concerned about the spread of Rift Valley Fever from East Central Africa

into the Nile River Delta.

The organization took nominations for Vice President and Secretary. Mr. Larry Schaugnessy has been nominated for V.P. and Melanie Hein has been nominated for a second term as secretary. The position of honorary membership was discussed and the issue passed with the caveat that honorary memberships to the organization should be passed only after individual consideration by the organization's officers. The membership felt that while it was ok to have it that it should be used sparingly.

Next meeting is scheduled for Thursday March 21st at St. Louis City Vector Control, 1212 N. 13th St., call Mark Ritter at 314-622-4252 for directions (a map will be included on the back of this newsletter). The meeting will be from 11am until 3pm and will be hosted by Veatch Chemical of St. Louis who will provide lunch.

Please be aware that many of your memberships are coming due (for 2002) and you will be notified soon by Mr. Schaugnessy.

Article on Potential Funding for Bio-terrorism-Vector Control(?)

**BIOTERROR FUNDING PROVIDES BLUEPRINT TO BUILD A STRONG NEW PUBLIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE**

Overview: The threat of bioterrorism presents significant new challenges to America's public health system. Preparedness for this threat requires a strong, new public health network. Even the simple detection that an attack has taken place requires vigilant attention to unusual symptoms and patterns of disease, possibly over a wide geographic area. And once detected, a bioterrorism attack can quickly overwhelm local resources. To cope with these threats, local, regional and state health resources must be closely linked in a nationwide network. The network must have the capability to detect and report unusual patterns, and it must have substantial laboratory resources ready for use. Local health facilities, especially hospitals, must be prepared to deal with the unusual demands of a bioterror situation. Likewise, national reserves of drugs, vaccines, medical equipment and emergency medical personnel need to be on standby to provide rapid assistance whenever local resources may become overwhelmed.

HHS has been taking steps since 1999 to prepare for these challenges - and the anthrax attacks of 2001 constituted a sudden test of these initial steps. While the response benefited from this initial preparedness, the attacks also demonstrated significant gaps, and they underscored the need to move much more quickly in building the public health network and national emergency response capacities.

On Jan. 10, President Bush signed appropriations legislation providing \$2.9 billion for HHS, a ten-fold increase in the department's funding for bioterrorism preparedness. As the lead federal agency in preparing for the bioterrorism threat, HHS will work closely with states, local government and the private sector to build the needed new public health infrastructure, and to accelerate research into likely bioterror diseases.

HHS Secretary Tommy G. Thompson has committed to providing funds rapidly, while ensuring full accountability for the new spending. He announced a first installment of \$240 million in funding for state and local resources, to be made available by Jan. 31.

Highlights of the FY 2002 Bioterror Supplemental Appropriations Includes:

- HHS spending on bioterrorism preparedness will total \$2.9 billion in fiscal year 2002, almost 10 times the amount that was available in 2001 (\$296 million).

- While HHS has been working since 1999 to ramp up bioterrorism preparedness, the events of 2001 made clear the urgency of much more rapid action, especially: to prepare our nation's public health system and hospitals for future emergencies, standup emergency reserves of medical supplies for use in a variety of possible mass casualty events, and accelerate our program of research into new treatments and diagnostic tools to cope with possible bioterrorism incidents.

- Significant areas of spending in fiscal year 2002 include:
  - Fortifying the federal/state/local public health network (\$940 million)
  - Helping hospitals prepare to cope with bioterror incidents (\$135 million)
  - Support for community emergency preparedness [OEP] (\$51 million)
  - Expanding the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile (\$645 million)
  - Purchasing new smallpox vaccine (\$512 million)
  - NIH-supported research (\$248 million)
  - FDA food safety and drug/vaccine preparedness (\$145 million)
  - Enhanced CDC capacity, esp. lab capacity (\$116 million)

- President Bush signed appropriations measures Jan. 10 making the fiscal year 2002 funds available. HHS acted immediately to carry out its earlier-negotiated purchase of ciprofloxacin as part of the expansion of the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile and its emergency "Push Packages."

- In addition to the bioterror preparedness spending, HHS is also providing a total of \$390 in recovery funding in response to the attacks of Sept. 11, and to improve security at HHS labs and other facilities. (This includes the \$126 million announced Sept. 21.)

Release of Public Health Infrastructure Funds:

On Jan. 24, HHS Secretary Tommy G. Thompson announced \$240 million in funding for the first installment in the \$1 billion designed to rebuild

state and local public health infrastructure. The areas to be targeted in this first round include:

- Metropolitan Medical Response System: The MMRS funding will add an additional 25 new cities to those which have already received funding in

past years and will mean that 80 percent of the U.S. population will be covered by an MMRS plan.

- The Lab Network: The Lab Network consists of labs across the country that conduct tests for purposes of identifying outbreaks of disease including

disease from a bioterror attack. The funds in this category will be used to expand the network further and to enhance lab capabilities.

- Hospital Planning: Hospitals play a critical role in both identifying and responding to any potential bioterror or disease outbreak. The funds in this category will be used by states to create regional hospital plans to respond in the event of a bioterror attack.

- Health Alert Network: Currently, the Health Alert Network (HAN) is a developing communications network used by the CDC to communicate with state and local health departments regarding possible disease outbreaks or to provide warning if a disease outbreak is known to exist somewhere in the

country. The goal is have at least 90 percent of the population in America covered by the HAN network. The funds would be used to develop better and faster methods of sending out and receiving messages using the Internet between the federal government, state and local public health offices, emergency responders and hospitals.

- Emergency Stockpile: There are eight existing 50-ton Push Packages of medical supplies placed strategically around the country, with funds in the \$2.9 billion supplemental bill to increase the number to 12. These Push Packages contain medical supplies that could be needed in a disaster including a bioterror attack.

Other key goals include:

- Having at least one epidemiologist in each metro area with a population greater than 500,000;

- Developing an education and training plan that will reach health professionals, emergency room physicians and nurses, local public health

officials and the public with information relating to bioterrorism, new and emerging diseases and other infectious agents;

- Targeting bioterrorism research to new vaccines, anti-viral drugs and new diagnostic tools to better protect against biologics.

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!!!!!!!Free Training Available!!!!!!!

January 20, 2002

Announcement of Arbovirus Surveillance and Mosquito Identification Training Course, May 2002.

The Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Ft. Collins, CO., will sponsor an Arbovirus Surveillance and Mosquito Identification training course in collaboration with the Department of Bioagricultural Sciences and Pest Management at Colorado State University (CSU), Ft. Collins, CO., from May 20 - 24, 2002.

I. Purpose of this communication.

The purpose of this communication is to inform Principal Investigators of West Nile virus surveillance programs and other interested parties of the availability of this training session and to request that interested students submit an application (see attached file) to Dr. H.M. Savage at

HMS1@cdc.gov

II. Introduction, Eligibility and Course Content

The course will cover basic entomological and avian surveillance techniques and mosquito identification. Topics will include mosquito biology, arbovirus transmission cycles, importance of maintaining the cold chain, trap site selection for adult mosquito traps, use of the CDC-light trap, the gravid trap, hand-held and backpack aspirators, resting boxes, and oviposition cups, specimen collection and transport to the laboratory, use of chill tables and TEA, adult mosquito identification to species, pooling of adult mosquitoes, record keeping, larval habitat description, larval dipping techniques, field and laboratory identification of larvae to genera, design of sentinel chicken programs, mist netting of wild birds, serum sample collection from chickens and wild birds, and avian morbidity/mortality surveillance. Employees of state, county and other government agencies such as mosquito control districts are eligible to attend this course. Preference will be given to students from western states that were not eligible for training courses sponsored during 2001. Western states are defined herein to include: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Interested students from eastern states should submit an application, and they will be considered for admission if space is available.

### III. Funding

All travel cost including meals and lodging to send employees to the training course site will be paid by the state, county or local agency. It

would be appropriate to use travel or training funds awarded to the jurisdiction as part of the West Nile virus surveillance program for this purpose.

A course fee will not be charged, and incidental field supplies and lecture handouts such as taxonomic keys and protocols will be supplied.

### IV. Course location, course dates, attire and principal instructors.

The lecture and laboratory portions of the course will be offered on the campus of Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, CO. The course will be one week in duration, and run from 8:00 am on Monday May 20th until the early afternoon on Friday, May 24th, 2002. The course will be intense, and students are expected to participate in all activities during the extended class day. Students should travel to the course site on Sunday and check into one of the hotels suggested by the contact person. Students will be dismissed early Friday afternoon and may return home on Friday. All students must attend the full course.

A significant portion of the course will be conducted in the field. Students should wear comfortable field/work cloths including light hiking/work boots for most activities. Students should bring a back pack or other suitable bag for carrying personal field equipment, rain gear, water bottle etc., and rubber boots (irrigation boots) for aquatic collecting. The principal instructors will be Dr. Harry M. Savage, Mr. Marvin Godsey, Dr. Nick Komar, other CDC staff, and Dr. B Kondratieff of CSU.

### V. Who should attend, and the application and selection process.

Full-time employees that do or intend to do arbovirus surveillance including entomological and avian fieldwork and mosquito identification and pooling as a major portion of their position would benefit from this training. Interested students should complete an application form after verifying that funding is available to support their travel. The completed application

should be sent via E-mail to Dr. H.M. Savage at [HMS1@cdc.gov](mailto:HMS1@cdc.gov) Selection of students will be based in part on the date the application was received, but consideration will be given to assure that all eligible states and agencies have an opportunity to send staff. Registration Form

Arbovirus Surveillance and Mosquito Identification training course offered from May 20-24, 2002, Ft. Collins, CO.

Date:

Name of Student:

Position of Student:

Address:

Telephone number:

Fax:

E-mail address:

Brief statement of position duties:

Brief summary of previous training in medical entomology and mosquito biology:

Name and telephone number of contact person at agency/institution that will support the student=s travel and name and address of the agency/institution if different than students address:

Also send this form to Dr. H.M. Savage at HMS1@cdc.gov

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