National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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Zoonotic & Environmentally Transmitted Diseases (ZED) Steering Committee

WASO Contacts

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
202-513-7183 (East)
970-225-3542 (West)

Public Health
202-513-7224

Risk Management
202-513-7214

Wildlife Health
970-225-3593

Web Resources

IPM Program:
http://www1.nrintra.nps.gov/ipm/index.cfm

Public Health:
http://www.nps.gov/public_health/intra/

Risk Management:
http://www.nps.gov/riskmgmt/

Wildlife Health:
http://www1.nrintra.nps.gov/BRMD/nativespecies/wildlifehealth/index.htm

CDC:
http://www.cdc.gov

State and Local Health Departments:
http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/international/relres.html

Centers For Disease Control and Prevention's Suggested Guidelines for Phased Response to West Nile Virus Surveillance Data

Risk Category	Probability of human outbreak	Definition	Recommended response*
0	None	Off-season; adult vectors inactive; climate unsuitable.	Develop WN virus response plan. Secure surveillance and control resources necessary to enable emergency response. Initiate community outreach and public education programs.
1a	Remote	Spring, summer, or fall; areas unlikely to have WN virus epizootic in 2001 based on lack of previous or current WN virus activity in the region.	Response as in category 0, plus: Conduct entomologic survey (inventory and map mosquito populations; see AMCA and other manuals for guidance); community outreach and public education; avian mortality, human encephalitis/meningitis and equine surveillance.
1b	Remote	Spring, summer, or fall; areas anticipating WN virus epizootic in 2001 based on previous or current WN virus activity in the region; no current surveillance findings indicating WN virus epizootic activity in the area.	Response as in category 1a, plus: Source reduction; use larvicides at specific sources identified by entomologic survey and targeted at likely amplifying and bridge vector species; maintain avian mortality, vector and virus surveillance; public education emphasizing source reduction.
2	Low	Spring, summer, or fall; areas with initial, sporadic or limited WN virus epizootic activity in birds and/or mosquitoes.	Response as in category 1b, plus: Increase larval control and source reduction and public education emphasizing personal protection measures, particularly among the elderly. Enhance human surveillance and activities to further quantify epizootic activity (e.g., mosquito trapping and testing). Consider focal or targeted adult mosquito control if surveillance indicates likely potential for human risk to increase.
3	Moderate	Spring, summer, or fall; areas with initial confirmation of WN virus in a horse and/or a human, or moderate WN virus activity in birds and/or mosquitoes.	Response as in category 2, plus: Strongly consider adult mosquito control if surveillance indicates likely potential for human risk to persist or increase.
4	High	Spring, summer, or fall; quantitative measures indicating WN virus epizootic activity at a level suggesting high risk of human infection (for example, high dead bird densities, high mosquito infection rates, multiple positive mosquito species, horse or mammal cases indicating escalating epizootic transmission, or a human case and high levels of epizootic activity) and abundant adult vectors.	Response as in category 3, plus: Expand public information program to include TV, radio, and newspapers (use of repellents, personal protection, continued source reduction, risk communication about adult mosquito control); initiate or continue active surveillance for human cases; implement adult mosquito control program targeted at areas of potential human risk.
5	Outbreak in Progress	Multiple confirmed cases in humans; conditions favoring continued transmission to humans (see level 3)	Response as in category 4, plus: Implement or intensify emergency adult mosquito control program, enhanced risk communication about adult mosquito control, monitor efficacy of spraying on target mosquito populations. If outbreak is widespread and covers multiple jurisdictions, consider widespread aerial spraying as per the WN virus Emergency Contingency Plan.

*Local and Regional characteristics may alter the risk level at which specific actions must be taken.

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