

Table 1. Guidelines for Phased Response to WNV and EEE Surveillance Data

Risk Category	Probability of Human Outbreak	Definition for a Focal Area*	Recommended Response
1	Remote	<p>All of the following conditions must be met:</p> <p><u>Prior Year</u> No activity detected in a community or focal area.</p> <p>AND</p> <p><u>Current Year</u> No current surveillance findings indicating WNV or EEE activity in the focal area.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educational efforts directed to the general public on personal protection, such as use of repellents, and source reduction. 2. Routine human and non-human mammal surveillance; 3. Assess local ecology for mosquito abundance. 4. Consider larval and adult mosquito monitoring with routine collection and testing of mosquitoes.
2	Low	<p><u>Prior Year (WNV)</u> Virus activity detected in mosquitoes.</p> <p><u>Prior 2 Years (EEE)</u> Virus activity detected in mosquitoes during either of both of the past two years.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>Current Year</u> WNV or EEE identified in a single mosquito trap location</p> <p>AND</p> <p>No non-human mammal or human cases</p>	<p>Incorporates previous category response, plus:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand community outreach and public education programs focused on risk potential and personal protection, emphasizing source reduction. 2. Assess mosquito populations, monitor larval and adult mosquito abundance, submit samples to HETL for virus testing. 3. Use larvicides at specific sources identified by entomologic survey and targeted at vector species. If appropriate, consider source reduction techniques. 4. Enhance surveillance of human and non-human mammal surveillance.
3	Moderate	<p><u>Prior Year</u> Confirmation of human and/or non-human mammal case(s)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sustained WNV or EEE activity in mosquitoes.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>Current Year</u> Multiple WNV or EEE mosquito isolates</p> <p>AND</p> <p>No non-human mammal or human cases.</p>	<p>Incorporates previous category response, plus:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase larval control, source reduction, and public education emphasizing personal protection measures. 2. Actions to prevent disease may include targeted larviciding at likely vectors, and if current year activity, possibly ground adulticiding targeted at likely bridge vector species. 3. Enhance human surveillance and activities to further quantify epizootic activity.

* Focal area: May incorporate multiple towns or cities. Designation based on factors including mosquito habitat, current and historic virus activity, timing of current virus activity, current weather and seasonal conditions. Known/suspected location of exposure is used for human and non-human animal cases and not necessarily town of residence.

4	High	<p><u>Current Year</u> Surveillance of increasing WNV or EEE activity in mosquitoes</p> <p>OR</p> <p>A single confirmed non-human mammal case of WNV or EEE</p> <p>OR</p> <p>A single confirmed human case of WNV or EEE.</p>	<p>Incorporates previous category response, plus:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intensify public education on personal protection measures <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Utilize multimedia messages including press releases, local newspaper articles, cable channel interviews, etc. b. Actively seek out high-risk populations (nursing homes, schools, etc.) and educate them on personal protection. c. Issue advisory information on adulticide spraying. 2. Consider intensifying larviciding and/or adulticiding control measures as indicated by surveillance. 3. Maine CDC will confer with local health officials to determine if the risk of disease transmission threatens to cause multiple human cases. If surveillance indicates a continuing risk of human disease and potential for an outbreak, intensified ground-based adult mosquito control may be recommended.
5	Critical	<p><u>Current Year</u></p> <p>More than 1 confirmed human case of WNV or EEE in a community or focal area</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Multiple confirmed WNV or EEE non-human mammal cases.</p>	<p>Incorporates previous category response, plus:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continued highly intensified public outreach messages through community leaders and the media emphasizing the urgency of personal protection. 2. If risk of outbreak is widespread and covers multiple jurisdictions, Maine CDC will confer with local health officials and Vectorborne Work Group to discuss the use of intensive mosquito control methods. A State of Emergency may be declared pursuant to Title 37-B Chapter 13 Subchapter 2 §742. <p>The declaration of an emergency may trigger application of mosquito adulticide. Maine CDC may define targeted treatment areas for vector control following the declaration of an emergency.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Ground-based adulticide applications may be repeated as necessary to achieve adequate control.