

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
November 4th, 2014
Madison, Wisconsin**

DATE: October 28, 2014

TO: Chancellor Rebecca Blank, UW-Madison – Darrell Bazzell, Designated Representative
Kitty Rhodes, Secretary, DHS – Karen McKeown, Designated Representative
Cathy Stepp, Secretary, DNR – John R. Sullivan, Designated Representative
Ben Brancel, Secretary DATCP – Susan Buroker, Designated Representative
Barry Irmien, Chair
Dr. Robert Corliss, Vice-Chair
Dr. Ruth Etzel, Member
James Morrison, Member
Carrie Lewis, Member
Jeffery Kindrai, Member

Steven Geis, DNR Alternate
Ron Arneson, DNR Alternate
Scott Hildebrand, UW-Madison Alternate
Steven Sobek, DATCP Alternate
Charles Warzecha, DHS Alternate

FROM: Dr. Charles Brokopp, Secretary
Director, Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene



RE: Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Board of Directors Meeting
Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
2601 Agriculture Drive
Madison, WI 53718
November 4th, 2014
1:00p.m. — 4:00p.m.

C: Cynda DeMontigny
Kristine Hansbery
Linda Johnson
Jan Klawitter
Dr. Daniel Kurtycz
Steve Marshall
Marie Ruetten
Dr. Peter Shult
Steve Strebel
Dr. David Warshauer
David Webb

**WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

MEETING NOTICE

Tuesday, November 4th, 2014

1:00p.m. – 4:00p.m.

MEETING LOCATION

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
2601 Agriculture Drive
Madison, WI 53718**

Notice is hereby given that the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Board of Directors will convene at 1:00 p.m. on Tuesday, November 4th, 2014 at Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene in Madison, Wisconsin.

Notice is further given that matters concerning Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene issues, program responsibilities or operations specified in the Wisconsin Statutes, which arise after publication of this notice may be added to the agenda and publicly noticed no less than two hours before the scheduled board meeting if the board Chair determines that the matter is urgent.

Notice is further given that this meeting may be conducted partly or entirely by teleconference or videoconference.

Notice is further given that questions related to this notice, requests for special accommodations, or requests for a public appearance are addressed by the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Administrative Offices by phone at (608) 890-0288 or in writing to the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, 465 Henry Mall, Madison, Wisconsin, 53706.

ORDER OF BUSINESS: See agenda.

Respectfully submitted,



Charles D. Brokopp, DrPH
Secretary, Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Board of Directors
Director, Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
October 28, 2014

Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
November 4th, 2014
1:00 P.M. – 4:00 P.M.

Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
2601 Agriculture Drive
Madison, WI 53718

AGENDA

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Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
November 4th, 2014

PROCEDURAL ITEMS

Item 1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Description of Item:

The draft minutes of the August 19th, 2014 board meeting are submitted for approval.

Suggested Board Action:

Motion: Approve the draft minutes of the August 19th, 2014 board meeting as submitted.

Staff Recommendation and Comments:

Approve draft minutes.

Once approved, minutes become part of the public record and are posted on the WSLH website: <http://www.slh.wisc.edu/about/board/board-meetings-agendas-and-minutes/>.

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
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PROCEDURAL ITEMS

Item 2. REORGANIZATION OF AGENDA

Description of the Item:

Board members may suggest changes in the order in which agenda items are discussed.

Suggested Board Action:

None.

Staff Recommendation and Comments:

Reorganize the agenda as requested by the Board

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
November 4th, 2014**

PROCEDURAL ITEMS

Item 3. PUBLIC APPEARANCES

Description of the Item:

Under the board's *Policies and Procedures* nonmembers are invited to make presentations.

Suggested Board Action:

Follow WSLH *Policies and Procedures*.

Staff Recommendation and Comments:

Follow WSLH *Policies and Procedures*.

Per Policies and Procedures of the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Board of Directors:

§6.12 *Speaking privileges.* When the board is in session, no persons other than laboratory staff designated by the director shall be permitted to address the board except as hereinafter provided:

- (a) A committee report may be presented by a committee member who is not a member of the board.
- (b) A board or committee member in the course of presenting a matter to the board may request staff to assist in such a presentation.
- (c) If a board member directs a technical question for clarification of a specific issue to a person not authorized in this section, the Chair may permit such a person to respond.
- (d) The board may by majority vote or by decision of the Chair allow persons not otherwise authorized in this section to address the board if the situation warrants or the following criteria is followed:
 - (1) Written requests for public appearances on specific current agenda items shall be made to the board Secretary no later than two working days prior to the meetings. The request shall outline the reasons for the request including the subject matter to be discussed in as much detail as is feasible prior to the meeting of the board. Those requesting an appearance may, at or prior to the board meeting, provide board members copies of any written materials to be presented or a written statement of a position.
 - (2) Individual presentations will be limited to five minutes, unless otherwise authorized by the Chair.
 - (3) To schedule an appearance before the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Board of Directors, contact the board Secretary, c/o Director, Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, 465 Henry Mall, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Telephone (608) 890-0288. The subject or subjects to be discussed must be identified.
 - (4) The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene "Guidelines for Citizen Participation in WSLH Board Meetings" are published on its website: <http://www.slh.wisc.edu/index.shtml> and printed copies are available on request. (See Appendix 5) [Section §6.12 approved 5/27/03 board meeting.]

Appendix 5

Guidelines for Citizen Participation at WSLH Board Meetings

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene board provides opportunities for citizens to appear before the board to provide information to the board on items listed on the agenda. Such appearances shall be brief and concise. In order to accommodate this participation in the allotted time, the guidelines are as follows:

- A. Items to be brought before the board:
 - 1. The board Secretary and Chair will assign a specific time on the agenda to hear public comment when a request to speak has been received from a member of the public.
 - 2. Individuals or organizations will be limited to a total of five (5) minutes to make a presentation to the board. Following the presentation board members may ask clarifying questions.
 - 3. An organization is limited to one (1) spokesperson on an issue.
 - 4. On complex issues, individuals wishing to appear before the board are encouraged to submit written materials to the board Secretary in advance of the meeting so the board may be better informed on the subject in question. Such information should be submitted to the board Secretary for distribution to all board members no later than seven (7) working days before the board meeting.
 - 5. No matters that are in current litigation may be brought before the board.
- B. The board encourages individuals to confine their remarks to broad general policy issues rather than the day-to-day operations of the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene.
- C. Citizens who have questions for board members should ask these questions prior to the board meeting, during any recess during the board proceedings, or after board adjournment.
- D. Written requests to appear before the WSLH Board of Directors should be submitted no later than two (2) working days prior to a scheduled board meeting.
- E. Submit written requests to:
Secretary, Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Board of Directors
C/O WSLH Director
465 Henry Mall
Madison, WI 53706
Telephone: (608) 890-0288
Email: charles.brokopp@slh.wisc.edu

Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
November 4th, 2014

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 4. BOARD MEMBERS' MATTERS

Description of the Item:

Board Members' Matters will present board members with the opportunity to ask questions and/or discuss issues related to the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene.

Suggested Board Action:

Receive for information.

Staff Recommendations and Comments:

Receive for information.

Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
November 4th, 2014

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 5. SCIENTIFIC PRESENTATIONS

1) Ebola Update

- a. Dr. Peter Shult, WSLH
- b. Charles Warzecha, DHS

Suggested Board Action:

Receive for information.

Staff Recommendations and Comments:

Receive for information.

Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
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BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 6. FY15 FIRST QUARTER REPORT

Description of the Item:

Marie Ruetten will provide the FY15 first quarter report to the Board.

Suggested Board Action:

Receive for information.

Staff Recommendations and Comments:

Receive for information.

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

FINANCIAL REPORT

FIRST QUARTER FISCAL YEAR 2015

September 30, 2014

Contents

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of income - accrual

Statement of income - modified cash

Comparative income statement

Comparative balance sheet

Statement of cash flows

Notes to the financial statements

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
November 4th, 2014**

**WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE
STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the period July 1, 2014 through September 30, 2014
Accrual Basis**

	FY 15 ANNUAL BUDGET	FY15 YEAR- TO- DATE BUDGET	FY15 YEAR- TO- DATE ACTUAL	VARIANCE Over/(Under)	VARIANCE % of BUDGET
SUPPORT AND REVENUE					
Laboratory Services Revenues (Note 3)					
Agency	\$ 6,343,772	\$ 1,552,682	\$ 1,330,024	\$ (222,658)	-14.3%
Nonagency	18,715,552	4,818,632	4,887,866	69,234	1.4%
GPR Funding	11,152,523	2,834,862	2,793,747	(41,115)	-1.5%
OWI Fund Revenues	1,523,908	375,997	509,245	133,248	35.4%
Grant Funding	5,174,751	1,416,886	1,367,171	(49,715)	-3.5%
Interest Income	8,400	2,100	2,646	546	26.0%
TOTAL SUPPORT AND REVENUE	42,918,906	11,001,159	10,890,699	(110,460)	-1.0%
EXPENSES					
Salaries	19,511,715	4,590,952	4,453,589	(137,363)	-3.0%
Fringe Benefits	7,710,552	2,127,134	2,010,393	(116,741)	-5.5%
Supplies & Services	12,570,504	3,104,705	3,093,266	(11,439)	-0.4%
Transfer Overhead to UW	802,408	208,812	205,656	(3,156)	-1.5%
Building Rent	2,712,175	678,040	541,921	(136,119)	-20.1%
Depreciation	1,972,789	493,197	492,879	(318)	-0.1%
Bad Debt Expense	80,000	19,992	14,239	(5,753)	-28.8%
Interest Expense	4,200	3,300	1,039	(2,261)	-68.5%
TOTAL EXPENSES	45,364,343	11,226,132	10,812,982	(413,150)	-3.7%
NET OPERATING INCOME OR (LOSS)	\$ (2,445,437)	\$ (224,973)	\$ 77,717	\$ 2,523,154	

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
November 4th, 2014**

**WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE
STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the period July 1, 2014 through September 30, 2014
Modified Cash Basis**

	FY 15 APPROVED ANNUAL BUDGET	FY15 YEAR-TO- DATE BUDGET	FY15 YEAR-TO- DATE ACTUAL	VARIANCE Over/(Under)	VARIANCE % of BUDGET
SUPPORT AND REVENUE					
Laboratory Services Revenues (Note 3)					
Agency	\$ 6,343,772	\$ 1,552,682	\$ 1,330,024	\$ (222,658)	-14.3%
Nonagency	18,715,552	4,818,632	4,887,866	69,234	1.4%
GPR Funding	11,152,523	2,834,862	2,793,747	(41,115)	-1.5%
OWI Fund Revenues	1,523,908	375,997	509,245	133,248	35.4%
Grant Funding	5,174,751	1,416,886	1,367,171	(49,715)	-3.5%
Interest Income	8,400	2,100	2,646	546	26.0%
TOTAL SUPPORT AND REVENUE	42,918,906	11,001,159	10,890,699	(110,460)	-1.0%
EXPENSES					
Salaries	19,511,715	4,590,952	4,453,589	(137,363)	-3.0%
Fringe Benefits	7,710,552	2,127,134	2,010,393	(116,741)	-5.5%
Supplies & Services	12,570,504	3,104,705	3,093,266	(11,439)	-0.4%
Transfer Overhead to UW	802,408	208,812	205,656	(3,156)	-1.5%
Building Rent	2,712,175	678,040	541,921	(136,119)	-20.1%
Capital Expense	1,170,559	292,640	287,492 ⁽¹⁾	(5,148)	-1.8%
Bad Debt Expense	80,000	19,992	14,239	(5,753)	-28.8%
Interest Expense	4,200	3,300	1,039	(2,261)	-68.5%
TOTAL EXPENSES	44,562,113	11,025,575	10,607,595	(417,980)	-3.8%
NET OPERATING INCOME OR (LOSS)	\$ (1,643,207)	\$ (24,416)	\$ 283,104	\$ 1,926,311	
RESERVE EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,643,207	\$ 410,802	\$ 343,889 ⁽²⁾		
MODIFIED NET OPERATING INCOME OR (LOSS)	\$ -	\$ 386,386	\$ 626,993		

- ⁽¹⁾ As of 10/22/14 \$720,000 of Capital Expense in ordering process, not yet encumbered. Of this, \$290,000 is grant funded.
- ⁽²⁾ Reserve Expenditure is Capital plus budgeted and planned Special Projects.

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
November 4th, 2014**

**WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE
COMPARATIVE INCOME STATEMENT
For the 3 months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013**

	3 Months Actual FY15	3 Months Actual FY14	Variance Over/(Under)	Percentage Change
SUPPORT AND REVENUE				
Laboratory Services Revenues (Note 3)				
Agency	\$ 1,330,024	\$ 1,916,795	\$ (586,771)	-30.6%
Nonagency	4,887,866	5,365,535	(477,669)	-8.9%
GPR Funding	2,793,747	2,522,156	271,591	10.8%
OWI Fund Revenues	509,245	356,991	152,254	42.6%
Grant Funding	1,367,171	1,165,243	201,928	17.3%
Interest Income	2,646	1,256	1,390	110.7%
TOTAL SUPPORT AND REVENUE	10,890,699	11,327,976	(437,277)	-3.9%
EXPENSES				
Salaries	4,453,589	4,285,308	168,281	3.9%
Fringe Benefits	2,010,393	1,895,254	115,139	6.1%
Supplies & Services	3,093,266	3,185,717	(92,451)	-2.9%
Transfer Overhead to UW	205,656	200,989	4,667	2.3%
Building Rent	541,921	525,300	16,621	3.2%
Depreciation	492,879	451,168	41,711	9.2%
Bad Debt Expense	14,239	36,544	(22,305)	-61.0%
Interest Expense	1,039	2,081	(1,042)	-50.1%
TOTAL EXPENSES	10,812,982	10,582,361	230,621	2.2%
NET OPERATING INCOME OR (LOSS)	\$ 77,717	\$ 745,615	\$ (667,898)	

**WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
As of September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014**

ASSETS

	<u>September 30, 2014</u>	<u>June 30, 2014</u>
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 9,952,486	\$ 9,064,175
Cash-restricted-newborn screening surcharge	2,031,434	1,734,826
Net accounts receivables (Note 2)	3,931,680	5,479,437
Other receivables	895,208	1,604,807
Inventories	57,414	62,573
Prepaid expenses	336,164	417,176
Total current assets	<u>17,204,386</u>	<u>18,362,994</u>
EQUIPMENT AND BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS		
Equipment	25,187,374	24,932,759
Building improvements	7,234,117	7,234,117
	<u>32,421,491</u>	<u>32,166,876</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(22,350,809)</u>	<u>(21,860,586)</u>
Total net fixed assets	<u>10,070,682</u>	<u>10,306,290</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 27,275,068</u>	<u>\$ 28,669,284</u>

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Salaries payable	\$ 119,385	\$ 520,124
Accounts payable	928,774	1,409,616
Newborn screening surcharge payable	2,031,434	1,734,826
Accrued expenses	130,000	155,554
Current obligations under capital leases	-	29,629
Notes Payable - current	94,988	94,988
Proficiency testing deferred revenue	453,460	1,360,380
Newborn screening deferred revenue	2,186,701	2,111,558
Compensated Absences (Note 5)	695,205	813,915
Total current liabilities	<u>6,639,947</u>	<u>8,230,590</u>

LONG TERM DEBT

Compensated Absences (Note 5)	<u>1,587,530</u>	<u>1,411,567</u>
Total long term debt	<u>1,587,530</u>	<u>1,411,567</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>8,227,477</u>	<u>9,642,157</u>

EQUITY

Retained earnings-restricted (Note 4)		
Operating contingency	2,282,927	2,136,900
Total restricted retained earnings	<u>2,282,927</u>	<u>2,136,900</u>
Net Operating Income or (Loss)	77,717	1,760,554
Retained earnings-unrestricted	11,271,534	9,714,260
Contributed capital	5,415,413	5,415,413
Total unrestricted retained earnings	<u>16,764,664</u>	<u>16,890,227</u>
Total Equity	<u>19,047,591</u>	<u>19,027,127</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity	<u>\$ 27,275,068</u>	<u>\$ 28,669,284</u>

Contingency Funding	10,564,439	10,132,404
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WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period July 1, 2014 through September 30, 2014

NOTE 1 –NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business:

- The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH) is a governmental institution which provides medical, industrial and environmental laboratory testing and related services to individuals, private and public agencies, including the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Department of Health Services (DHS). Approximately 75% of the WSLH operating revenues are program revenues, including contracts, grants, and fee-for-service billing. The remainder are general purpose revenues (GPR), which are Wisconsin state general fund dollars.

Budgetary Data:

- Fiscal Year 2014-2015 operating budget amounts were approved by the WSLH Board on June 17, 2014.

Basis of Presentation:

- The financial statements have been prepared on a modified accrual basis following Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

Basis of Accounting:

- Revenues are recognized at the completion of the revenue generating processes. Fee-for-service revenues are generally recognized in the period services are completed.
- Revenues from GPR, OWI, Grants, and expense reimbursement contracts for salaries, fringe benefits, capital, and supplies are recognized as expended.
- Expenses are recognized and accrued when the liability is incurred.

Estimates and assumptions:

- The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying footnotes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Assets:

- Cash is considered restricted if, by prior agreement with an outside entity, it must be segregated for future use by the outside entity or by WSLH at the outside entity's behest. As of September 30, 2014 available cash is restricted in an amount equal to the newborn screening surcharge payable to the Wisconsin Department of Health Services.
- Accounts receivable are reported at net realizable value. Net realizable value is equal to the gross amount of receivables less an estimated allowance for uncollectible amounts.
- Inventory is stated at cost (first in, first-out method).
- Equipment and building improvements are carried at cost. Expenditures for assets in excess of \$5,000 are capitalized. Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method.

Liabilities

- A liability for unearned revenue is recognized for prepaid receipts for WSLH-provided Proficiency Testing programs and for prepaid newborn screening tests.

NOTE 2- ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

- Accounts receivable and allowance for uncollectible account balances as of September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014 are as follows:

	<u>September 30, 2014</u>	<u>June 30, 2014</u>
Accounts Receivable Total	\$4,455,393	\$6,056,412
Allowance for bad debt	<u>(523,713)</u>	<u>(576,975)</u>
Net Receivables	\$3,931,680	\$5,479,437

NOTE 3- LABORATORY SERVICES REVENUES

- At the Board's request, Laboratory Service Revenues on the Income Statement have been divided into two groups, Agency and Non-Agency, as follows:

Agency:

- DNR contracts
- DHS contracts
- DATCP
- University of Wisconsin
- Office of Justice Assistance
- Wisconsin Emergency Management

Non-Agency:

- UW Hospital Authority
- Medicare and Medicaid
- Municipalities
- Law Enforcement Agencies
- Proficiency Testing
- Newborn Screening
- All other revenues from individuals, businesses, clinics, and hospitals.

NOTE 4- RETAINED EARNINGS - RESTRICTED

- The operating contingency is computed annually and reflects two months of salary and fringe benefit cost for positions funded from program revenues. The contingency fund is considered adequately funded if working capital is greater than the contingency fund restriction. As of September 30, 2014 working capital (current assets less current liabilities) was \$10,564,439 thereby meeting the target contingency reserve requirement of \$2,282,927.

NOTE 5- COMPENSATED ABSENCES

- GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," establishes standards of accounting and reporting for compensated absences by state and local governmental entities for which employees will be paid such as vacation, sick leave, and sabbatical leave. Using the criteria in Statement 16, a liability for compensated absences that is attributable to services already rendered and that is not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the State and its employees has been accrued. The table below details the liability by benefit category:

	Total	Vacation	Pers Hol	Legal Hol	Comp Time	Sabbatical
Current	\$695,205	\$490,640	\$130,663	\$4,844	\$5,041	\$64,017
Long Term	1,587,530	0	0	0	0	1,587,530
	<u>\$2,282,735</u>	<u>\$490,640</u>	<u>\$130,663</u>	<u>\$4,844</u>	<u>\$5,041</u>	<u>\$1,651,547</u>

Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
November 4th, 2014

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 7. STRATEGIC MAP UPDATE

Description of the Item:

Steve Marshall, Assistant Director, WSLH will provide an update on our new strategic map.

Suggested Board Action:

Receive for information.

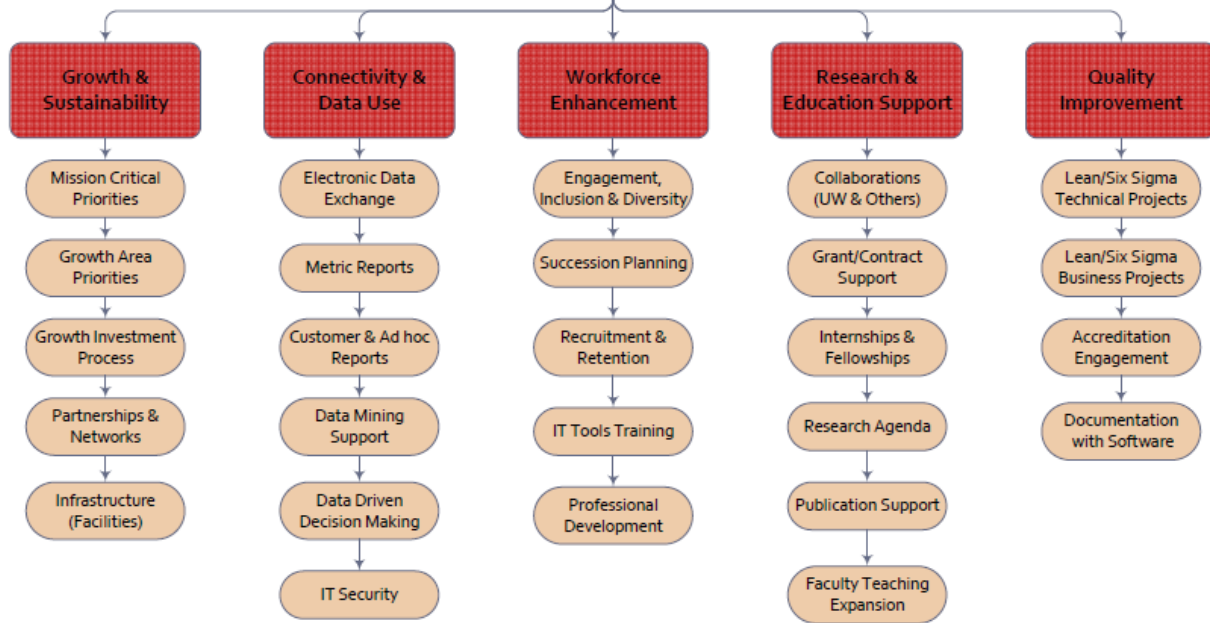
Staff Recommendations and Comments:

Receive for information.

MISSION: The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene at the University of Wisconsin-Madison improves and protects the human condition by providing accurate and precise environmental and public health testing, service, research and education.

Advance the Mission and Vision of the WSLH

VISION: Our vision is to be a global leader in improving quality of life through the advancement of science-based environmental and public health laboratory practice and policy.



WSLH Strategic Map 2015-2017

DRAFT

October 20, 2014

OBJECTIVE DEFINITIONS

1. **Growth & Sustainability** (previous related goals: Laboratory Excellence; Financial Viability)
 - a. Mission Critical Priorities: review of vision, mission, statutory obligations and what is required vs. what is desired.
 - b. Growth Area Priorities: review of current and future business lines and what areas we should continue/consider vs. what areas we should not consider or stop.
 - c. Growth Investment Process: what should be the factors and the ongoing process for making prioritized investment decisions; how to market services appropriately.
 - d. Partnerships & Networks: how to evaluate, strengthen and expand existing relationships with private and public system entities.
 - e. Infrastructure (Facilities): vacating Henry Mall and relocating to new facilities; improving operations and quality of life for employees at existing facilities.

2. **Connectivity & Data Use** (previous related goals: Laboratory Excellence; Informatics)
 - a. Electronic Data Exchange: plan for expanding/maintaining electronic interfaces and web-based orders/results access with customers.
 - b. Metric Reports: define and share regular financial and laboratory performance metrics.
 - c. Customer & Ad hoc Reports: provide staff training and support on process and existing tools for customer and ad hoc reporting.
 - d. Data Mining Support: promote the use of existing data at WSLH for research and publication; general staffing support and tools for data collating and analysis projects.

- e. Data Driven Decision Making: define a process for what data driven factors should be considered when making priority decisions.
 - f. IT Security: review process for long term IT systems planning, security levels, improvements and maintenance.
3. **Workforce Enhancement** (previous related goals: Laboratory Excellence; Workforce Development)
- a. Engagement, Inclusion & Diversity: plan and activities to gather meaningful staff input.
 - b. Succession Planning: identify key positions in danger of being vacated due to future retirements; identify strategies to attract potential candidates and to make existing staff competitive for these positions.
 - c. Recruitment & Retention: review practices within our control for finding, attracting, hiring and retaining qualified and diverse employees; develop strategies (not just monetary) for continual retention and advancement.
 - d. Staff Training: system for promoting and documenting staff training (iPassport or FootPrints?) for non-MyUW tracked training; provide training for IT supported solutions and tools already available to us.
 - e. Professional Development: review the Professional Development SOP (GENOP 802) and define how this investment is promoted, tracked and evaluated.
4. **Research & Education Support** (previous related goals: Laboratory Excellence)
- a. Collaborations (UW & Others): promote and prioritize research and teaching partnerships on and off campus (e.g., ICTR, CGL, Milwaukee, etc.).
 - b. Grant/Contract Support: define the kind of support needed to attract and increase grant revenue.
 - c. Internships & Fellowships: expand and support mentoring and training opportunities (e.g., University of Iowa Hygienic Lab program).
 - d. Research Agenda: set specific research topic, publication and funding goals; track and report progress on grants/contracts applied for, awarded, and publications completed.
 - e. Publication Support: provide data analysis and technical writing support to promote scientific publications in peer-reviewed journals.

- f. Faculty Teaching Expansion: explore ways to promote and increase the amount of teaching done by WSLH staff on and off campus; track and report on teaching activities.
5. **Quality Improvement** (previous related goals: Laboratory Excellence; Business Process Improvement)
- a. Lean/Six Sigma Technical Projects: identify, prioritize, implement and track Office of Quality guided technical improvement projects (e.g., Forensic Toxicology reduction of turn-around-times)
 - b. Lean/Six Sigma Business Projects: identify, prioritize, implement and track Office of Quality led business improvement projects (e.g., billing, reporting, contracts, hiring, IT processes, etc.)
 - c. Accreditation Engagement: promote and involve staff in accreditation review and renewal processes in order to expand the culture of quality concept.
 - d. Documentation with Software: define and refine uses for FootPrints and iPassport documentation systems (e.g., SOP's, training, other document management).

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 8. ENGAGEMENT, INCLUSION, AND DIVERSITY

Description of the Item:

Dr. Brokopp will present the results of an employee survey on engagement, inclusion and diversity (EID). The survey was conducted as part of the ongoing EID initiative undertaken by the administrative units within the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Finance and Administration. Results from a similar employee survey conducted in 2012 will be compared to the results from the 2014 survey. An update on the plan for addressing EID at the WSLH will also be presented.

Suggested Board Action:

Receive for information and input.

Staff Recommendations and Comments:

Receive for information and input

VCFA

Engagement, Inclusion, and Diversity Survey

2014 Scorecard

Findings for **Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene**

Report prepared by
Nathan R. Jones, PhD
UW Survey Center

Response Rates
by Sample Demographic Characteristics

	VCFA	WSLH
Total	84%	81%
By age		
Less than 35	81%	74%
35-49	85%	87%
50+	85%	81%
Gender		
Female	86%	82%
Male	83%	80%
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	87%	
Asian (including Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	83%	64%
Black or African American	86%	
Hispanic or Latino	80%	
Unspecified	79%	
White	85%	83%
Multiracial	88%	
Minority	82%	69%

ENVIRONMENT OF WORK UNIT

How strongly do you disagree or agree with each of the following statements about the environment in your work unit?

		VCFA	WSLH
Q1a. A spirit of cooperation and teamwork exists in my work unit.	Favorable	73%	69%
	Neutral	13%	12%
	Unfavorable	14%	20%
	Mean	3.82	3.71
Q1b. The environment in my work unit is welcoming to employees of color.	Favorable	79%	74%
	Neutral	16%	23%
	Unfavorable	5%	3%
	Mean	4.06	4.02
Q1c. My work unit is welcoming to all people regardless of gender.	Favorable	85%	86%
	Neutral	11%	9%
	Unfavorable	4%	5%
	Mean	4.19	4.20
Q1d. My work unit is welcoming to all people regardless of sexual orientation.	Favorable	79%	76%
	Neutral	17%	23%
	Unfavorable	4%	2%
	Mean	4.10	4.06
Q1e. My work unit feels comfortable to me.	Favorable	76%	75%
	Neutral	13%	13%
	Unfavorable	10%	12%
	Mean	3.96	3.92
Q1f. My opinion counts at work.	Favorable	63%	64%
	Neutral	19%	18%
	Unfavorable	18%	18%
	Mean	3.62	3.64
Q1g. In the past six months, I have seen disturbing conflicts in my work unit. [Flipped Scale]	Favorable	53%	44%
	Neutral	17%	15%
	Unfavorable	30%	41%
	Mean	3.34	3.04
Q1h. In the past six months, I have received the “silent treatment” from someone at work. [Flipped Scale]	Favorable	64%	60%
	Neutral	13%	10%
	Unfavorable	23%	30%
	Mean	3.62	3.44
Q1i. I am comfortable providing feedback to my work unit on work issues.	Favorable	71%	73%
	Neutral	14%	9%
	Unfavorable	15%	18%
	Mean	3.76	3.72
Q1j. I am asked for input on work-related matters.	Favorable	67%	73%
	Neutral	17%	11%
	Unfavorable	16%	16%
	Mean	3.67	3.77
Q1k. I have made suggestions that have been implemented in my work unit.	Favorable	64%	70%
	Neutral	22%	17%
	Unfavorable	14%	13%
	Mean	3.65	3.76
Q1l. My work unit feels safe to me.	Favorable	81%	81%
	Neutral	11%	12%
	Unfavorable	8%	8%
	Mean	4.05	4.01

Q1m. If I have a conflict with another employee, I know where to go to effectively resolve the issue.	Favorable	70%	62%
	Neutral	15%	17%
	Unfavorable	15%	22%
	Mean	3.73	3.51
Q1n. I am treated with respect at work.	Favorable	73%	68%
	Neutral	16%	18%
	Unfavorable	12%	14%
	Mean	3.83	3.74
ENVIRONMENT OF WORK UNIT - Total	Favorable	74%	69%
	Neutral	21%	23%
	Unfavorable	6%	8%
	Mean	3.83	3.75

RELATIONSHIP WITH CO-WORKERS

How strongly do you disagree or agree with each of the following statements about your relationship with your co-workers?

		VCFA	WSLH
Q2a. I receive support and encouragement from others in my work unit.	Favorable	74%	69%
	Neutral	18%	22%
	Unfavorable	8%	9%
	Mean	3.86	3.81
Q2b. In my unit, co-workers value and respect each other.	Favorable	68%	61%
	Neutral	19%	22%
	Unfavorable	12%	17%
	Mean	3.74	3.58
Q2c. In my work unit, my co-workers are open and welcoming to others who are different from them.	Favorable	73%	69%
	Neutral	19%	23%
	Unfavorable	8%	8%
	Mean	3.88	3.80
Q2d. I am satisfied with the relationships I have developed with my co-workers.	Favorable	77%	69%
	Neutral	16%	19%
	Unfavorable	7%	12%
	Mean	3.95	3.77
RELATIONSHIP WITH CO-WORKERS - Total	Favorable	77%	69%
	Neutral	18%	23%
	Unfavorable	5%	8%
	Mean	3.86	3.74

TOOLS AND OPPORTUNITIES

How strongly do you disagree or agree with each of the following statements?

		VCFA	WSLH
Q3a. I have the resources to do my job well.	Favorable	69%	66%
	Neutral	15%	18%
	Unfavorable	15%	16%
	Mean	3.70	3.63
Q3b. I know what is expected of me on the job.	Favorable	84%	77%
	Neutral	10%	14%
	Unfavorable	6%	9%
	Mean	4.03	3.86
Q3c. My job makes good use of my skills and abilities.	Favorable	70%	63%
	Neutral	16%	17%
	Unfavorable	14%	20%
	Mean	3.76	3.55

Q3d. I have sufficient opportunities (such as challenging work assignments or projects) to earn a high performance rating.	Favorable	62%	55%
	Neutral	22%	24%
	Unfavorable	16%	21%
	Mean	3.62	3.43
Q3e. Recognition is based on performance in my work unit.	Favorable	48%	44%
	Neutral	25%	25%
	Unfavorable	27%	31%
	Mean	3.23	3.12
Q3f. I am satisfied with the recognition I receive for my work.	Favorable	52%	48%
	Neutral	23%	22%
	Unfavorable	25%	30%
	Mean	3.31	3.19
Q3g. Important institutional information is circulated to all members of my work unit.	Favorable	61%	61%
	Neutral	21%	22%
	Unfavorable	18%	17%
	Mean	3.53	3.50
Q3h. I am given real opportunity to improve my skills in my work unit.	Favorable	55%	48%
	Neutral	26%	26%
	Unfavorable	19%	25%
	Mean	3.45	3.29
Q3i. It is clear to me what I need to learn to be adequately prepared for promotional opportunities.	Favorable	38%	30%
	Neutral	29%	23%
	Unfavorable	33%	47%
	Mean	3.02	2.71
Q3j. I am satisfied with my pay.	Favorable	25%	31%
	Neutral	18%	19%
	Unfavorable	57%	50%
	Mean	2.40	2.62
TOOLS AND OPPORTUNITIES - Total	Favorable	55%	46%
	Neutral	33%	38%

	Unfavorable	12%	16%
	Mean	3.52	3.35

WORK UNIT

How strongly do you disagree or agree with each of the following statements about your work unit?

		VCFA	WSLH
	Favorable	78%	79%
Q4a. My work unit is successful at accomplishing its mission.	Neutral	15%	14%
	Unfavorable	7%	8%
	Mean	3.94	3.90
Q4b. My work unit produces high-quality products and services.	Favorable	80%	84%
	Neutral	14%	11%
	Unfavorable	5%	5%
	Mean	4.06	4.11
Q4c. The work I do is meaningful to me.	Favorable	82%	80%
	Neutral	13%	15%
	Unfavorable	5%	5%
	Mean	4.12	4.08
Q4d. I would recommend my unit as a good place to work.	Favorable	69%	62%
	Neutral	18%	20%
	Unfavorable	13%	18%
	Mean	3.82	3.62
WORK UNIT - Total	Favorable	82%	80%
	Neutral	15%	17%
	Unfavorable	3%	4%
	Mean	3.99	3.94

SUPERVISORS IN WORK UNIT

How strongly do you disagree or agree with each of the following statements about supervisors in your work unit?

		VCFA	WSLH
	Favorable	59%	52%
Q5a. My supervisor responds effectively to conflicts in my work unit.	Neutral	23%	22%
	Unfavorable	18%	26%
	Mean	3.55	3.30
Q5b. My supervisor provides me with useful feedback on my job performance.	Favorable	67%	57%
	Neutral	17%	17%
	Unfavorable	16%	26%
	Mean	3.67	3.34
Q5c. My supervisor is provided with the tools to be successful within the work unit.	Favorable	60%	53%
	Neutral	25%	31%
	Unfavorable	15%	17%
	Mean	3.59	3.43
Q5d. My supervisor has good management skills.	Favorable	62%	58%
	Neutral	19%	20%
	Unfavorable	18%	22%
	Mean	3.60	3.41
Q5e. I receive support and encouragement from my supervisor.	Favorable	69%	64%
	Neutral	17%	18%
	Unfavorable	14%	19%
	Mean	3.76	3.58
Q5f. My supervisor respects me and values my work.	Favorable	76%	71%
	Neutral	14%	15%
	Unfavorable	10%	14%
	Mean	3.93	3.74
Q5g Overall, I am satisfied with my supervisor.	Favorable	72%	67%
	Neutral	14%	12%

	Unfavorable	14%	22%
	Mean	3.83	3.59
Q5h. Overall, I am satisfied with the managers/leaders above my supervisor.	Favorable	51%	48%
	Neutral	24%	22%
	Unfavorable	25%	29%
	Mean	3.32	3.16
Q5i. My supervisor is open and welcoming to others who are different from him/her.	Favorable	78%	76%
	Neutral	16%	18%
	Unfavorable	7%	6%
	Mean	4.00	3.95
Q5j. Policies are applied fairly in my unit.	Favorable	59%	60%
	Neutral	19%	17%
	Unfavorable	21%	23%
	Mean	3.50	3.44
Q5k. Work is distributed equitably in my unit.	Favorable	55%	52%
	Neutral	21%	19%
	Unfavorable	24%	29%
	Mean	3.35	3.25
SUPERVISORS IN WORK UNIT - Total	Favorable	64%	58%
	Neutral	24%	25%
	Unfavorable	12%	17%
	Mean	3.65	3.46

OVERALL SATISFACTION

How strongly do you disagree or agree with each of the following statements about your overall satisfaction with your job and work unit?

		VCFA	WSLH
Q6a. Considering everything, I am satisfied with my job	Favorable	70%	68%
	Neutral	16%	15%
	Unfavorable	14%	17%
	Mean	3.72	3.62
Q6b. Considering everything, I am satisfied with my work unit.	Favorable	69%	67%
	Neutral	16%	15%
	Unfavorable	14%	17%
	Mean	3.72	3.65
OVERALL SATISFACTION - Total	Favorable	72%	69%
	Neutral	18%	19%
	Unfavorable	10%	13%
	Mean	3.72	3.64

Other questions

		VCFA	WSLH
Q17. Did you complete the first EID survey in 2012?	Yes	44%	50%
	No	32%	23%
	Unsure	24%	28%
Q18. Were the results from the first EID shared with you?	Yes	47%	26%
	No	23%	35%
	Unsure	30%	40%
Q19. How strongly do you disagree or agree: My work unit acted on the results of the first EID.	Favorable	23%	8%
	Neutral	58%	66%
	Unfavorable	19%	26%
	Mean	1.96	2.18
Q20. Are you considering leaving your division within the next year because of workplace conditions?	Yes	27%	25%
	No	73%	75%
	Unsure	0%	0%
Q21. What are your plans?	To retire	8%	7%
	To take another job at UW-Madison	35%	35%
	To take another job outside UW-Madison	39%	38%
	Other plans	17%	20%

Composite Scales

Favorable - Contains respondents who chose Codes 4 "Agree" or 5 "Strongly Agree"

Neutral - Contains respondents who chose Code 3 "Neither Agree nor Disagree"

Unfavorable - Contains respondents who chose Codes 2 "Disagree" or 1 "Strongly Disagree"

Engagement scale:

Engagement uses Q1a Q1f Q1n Q3a Q3b Q3c Q3d Q3e Q3f Q3h Q4a Q4b Q4c Q4d Q5g Q5h

	Engagement Score	
	16 to 80 Scale	1 to 5 Scale
Engaged	64-80	4-5
Somewhat Engaged	48-63	3-4
Not Engaged	16-47	1-3

Diversity and Inclusion Index (D&I):

D&I uses Q1b Q1c Q1d Q1e Q1l Q1n Q2b Q2c Q2d Q4d Q5e Q5f Q5i Q5j Q6b

	D&I Score	
	15 to 75 Scale	1 to 5 Scale
High	60-75	4-5
Medium	45-59	3-4
Low	15-44	1-3

Best Places to Work Index (BP2W):

The score is calculated using the BP2W Calculations and weighting.

Using the favorable percentages FOR Q6a, Q4c, and Q6b

$$((Q6a \times .74) + (Q4c \times .91) + Q6b \times 1) / (.74 + .91 + 1)$$

Respect Related Questions:

Q1n. I am treated with respect at work.

Q2b. In my unit, co-workers value and respect each other.

Q5f. My supervisor respects me and values my work.

Composite Scales and Respect Related Questions

	Rating	VCFA	WSLH
Engagement	Engaged	41%	36%
	Somewhat Engaged	43%	44%
	Not Engaged	16%	20%
Engagement Mean (16-80 point scale)		59.55	57.83
Engagement Average score		3.72	3.61
D&I	High	52%	47%
	Medium	37%	39%
	Low	11%	14%
D&I Mean (15-75 point scale)		58.59	57.15
D&I Average score		3.91	3.81
BP2W Components			
	Q6a	70%	68%
	Q4c	82%	80%
	Q6b	69%	67%
BP2W Scores		73.86%	71.98%
Respect related questions			
Q1n. I am treated with respect at work.			
	Favorable	73%	68%
	Neutral	16%	18%
	Unfavorable	12%	14%
Q2b. In my unit, co-workers value and respect each other.			
	Favorable	68%	61%
	Neutral	19%	22%
	Unfavorable	12%	17%
Q5f. My supervisor respects me and values my work.			
	Favorable	76%	71%
	Neutral	14%	15%
	Unfavorable	10%	14%



Employment Survey

Engagement, Inclusion, and Diversity

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE - UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



What is the Employee Engagement Survey?

- Survey of all UW-Madison staff
- Conducted by Vice Chancellor of Finance & Administration (VCFA) in 2012 and 2014
- Part of VCFA initiative to “create an environment of respect and inclusiveness through opportunities for employee engagement”

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE - UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



What is Engagement?

Differs from satisfaction

Being fully involved in and enthusiastic about work

When employees are engaged, they:

Feel listened to

Trusted

Valued

Sense of belonging

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Why did I take the survey?

- Quantify employee engagement and inclusion in the workplace
- Establish baseline to make better, informed decisions
- Compare metrics across time

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What does it measure?

- Pride in one's work
- Satisfaction with leadership
- Opportunities at work
- Satisfaction with the recognition received
- Prospect for future professional growth
- Positive work environment

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How are my responses measured?

- Statements are rated on Likert scale: favorable, neutral, or unfavorable
- Quantified by assigning a numerical value
- Values are tabulated per question and aggregated per category

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How can I benefit from the results?

- Greater personal meaning in work
- Heightened connection to work, mission and co-workers
- Increased involvement and collaboration in decision making
- Build stronger partnerships across campus

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How do engaged employees help an organization?

Actively engaged employees:

Move organization forward

Use their skills, talents, and enthusiasm to perform at highest level

Create higher productivity, better customer service, lower turnover

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SURVEY RESPONSES

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE - UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



Survey Response Rate: 2014

All VCFA employees: 84% (n=1,699)

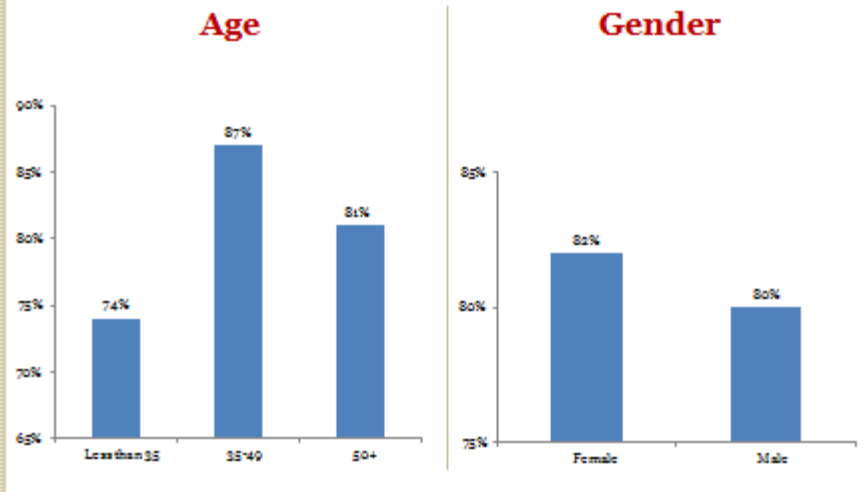
WSLH: 81% (n=243)

*WSLH response increased from 72% for
2012 survey*

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE - UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



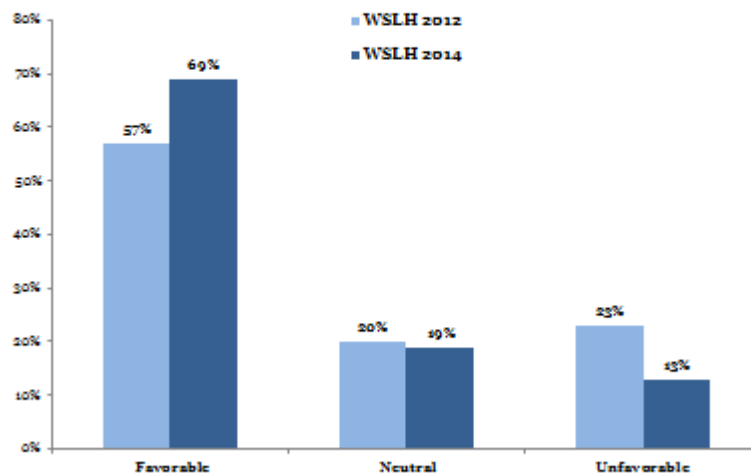
Demographics



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WSLH Overall Satisfaction: 2012 & 2014



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Six Types of Questions

1. Work Environment (14)
2. Relationships with Co-workers (4)
3. Tools and Opportunities (9)
4. Work Unit Pride (4)
5. Relationship with Supervisor (11)
6. Overall Satisfaction (2)

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Work Environment

My work unit is welcoming to all people regardless of gender.

I have made suggestions that have been implemented in my work unit.

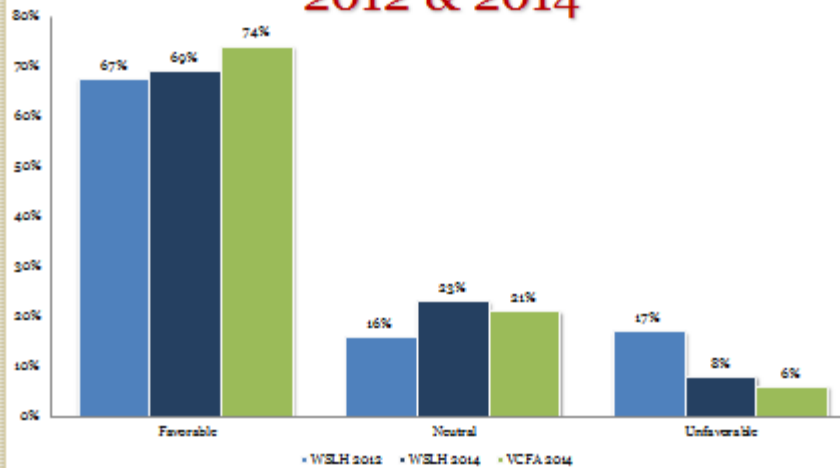
My work unit feels safe to me.

In the past six months, I have seen disturbing conflicts in my work unit.

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Work Environment Results: 2012 & 2014



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Relationships with Co-workers

I receive support and encouragement from others in my work unit.

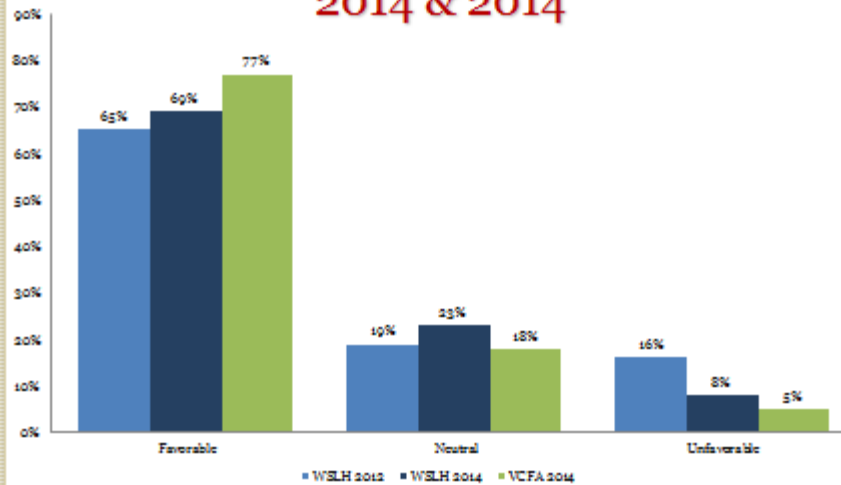
In my work unit, my co-workers are open and welcoming to others who are different from them.

I am satisfied with the relationships I have developed with my co-workers.

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Relationships with Co-workers Results: 2014 & 2014



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Tools and Opportunities

I have the resources to do my job well.

My job makes good use of my skills and abilities.

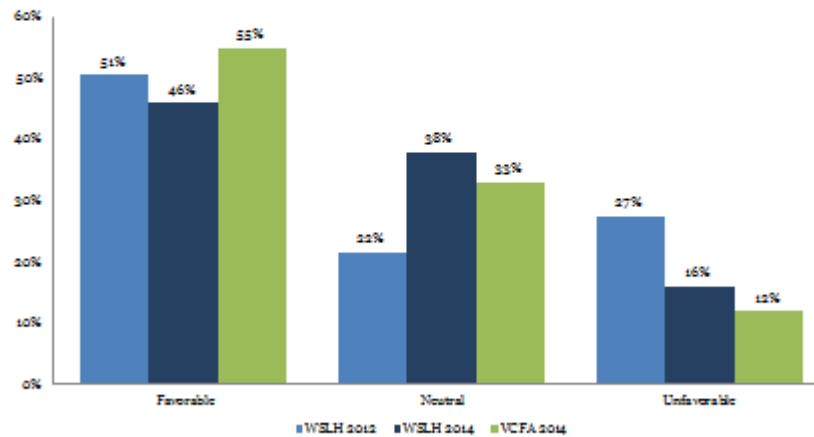
Recognition is based on performance in my work unit.

It is clear to me what I need to learn to be adequately prepared for promotional opportunities.

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Tools and Opportunities Results: 2012 & 2014



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Work Unit Pride

The work I do is meaningful to me.

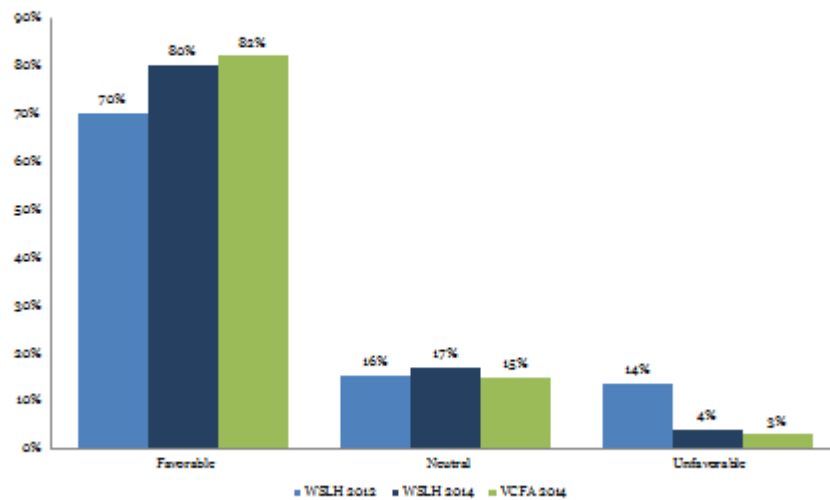
My work unit produces high-quality products and services.

I would recommend my unit as a good place to work.

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Work Unit Pride Results: 2012 & 2014



WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE - UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



Relationship with Supervisor

My supervisor responds effectively to conflicts in my work unit.

My supervisor provides me with useful feedback on my job performance.

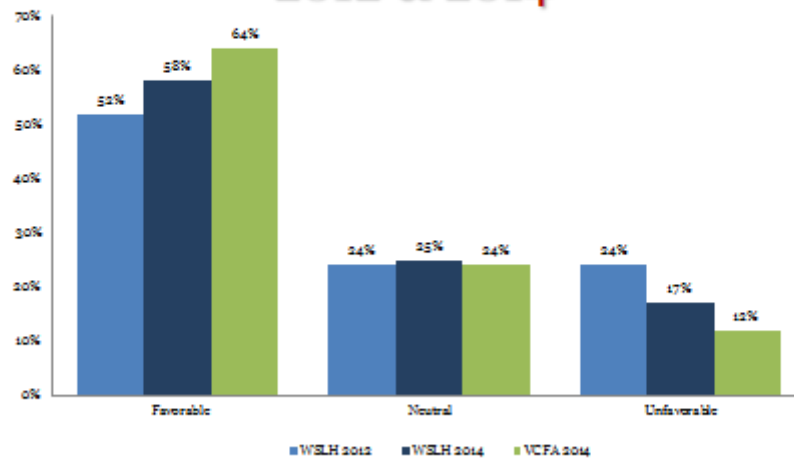
My supervisor has good management skills.

I receive support and encouragement from my supervisor.

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Relationship with Supervisor Results: 2012 & 2014



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WSLH: 2012 vs. 2014

- Employee's mean satisfaction scores increased in each category
- Employees showed greatest increase in favorable responses in: *Overall work satisfaction* (12%), *Work unit pride* (10%), and *Relationship with supervisor* (6%)
- Only one decrease in favorable responses shown in *Tools and opportunities* (-5%)

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE - UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



WSLH & VCFA: 2014

- WSLH employees had lower mean scores in all categories
- WSLH employees closely resembled VCA in *work unit* and *overall satisfaction* categories
- Widest margin of responses shown in *Tools and opportunities* and *Relationship with co-workers*, and *Relationship with supervisor* categories

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE - UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



Verbatim Comments

- Communication is not as good as it could be in the unit.
- The distribution of responsibility and workload are unevenly distributed
- The State Lab is a really good placeto work, but the mission has been hindered by long gaps in filling vacant positions
- There are little repercussions for poor performance
- The biggest disappointment working for the State/UW is the lack of respect we feel from the Governor and some of the legislative branch.
- Customers who submit samples hoping for an expeditious turnaround...are forced to suffer due to an unnecessarily large backlog of work

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE - UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



Verbatim Comments (cont.)

- I feel the Management Team we have is extremely good, fair and tries to be very tuned in to the workings of our Unit.
- My co-workers are a great team, work very well together and always find time to help out
- The overall managerial structure has improved significantly. Previous vacuums have been filled with extremely qualified, competent individuals.
- I find there are many opportunities for me to learn more and receive advanced training in my field.
- My co-workers are a great team, work very well together and always find time to help out anyone who is in a time crunch.

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
November 4th, 2014**

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 9. CONTRACTS REPORT

Description of the Item:

The table on the following page contains the major grants and contracts that have been received since the last Board meeting. Dr. Brokopp or other staff will be available to provide more details on these grants and contracts.

Suggested Board Action:

Receive for information.

Staff Recommendations and Comments:

There are no contracts requiring board approval.

CUSTOMER	START DATE	END DATE	ACCOUNT NAME	SCOPE OF WORK	AWARD AMOUNT	WSLH DEPT
APHIS	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-15	APHIS CA RABIES DIAG 2014-2015	Year 3, Rabies diagnostic laboratory proficiency test protocol	7,248.00	LID
APHL	29-Jul-14	30-Jun-15	APHL CALICINET 2014-2015	Ongoing project, CaliciNet Outbreak Support Center Services	25,000.00	CDD
APHL	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-15	APHL VPD 2014-2015	Ongoing project, Viral Bacterial & Proficiency testing	306,000.00	CDD
APHL	29-Jul-14	31-Jan-15	APHL INFLUENZA rRT-PCR 2014-2015	Ongoing project, Influenza rRT-PCR	40,000.00	CDD
CDC	16-Sep-14	15-Sep-15	CDC LAMP BOVINE 2014-2015	Ongoing project, Lamp Bovine testing	49,230.00	EHD
WDHS	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-15	WDHS CARS COLPOSCOPY 2014-2015	Ongoing project, Colposcopy services	66,800.00	DPD
WDHS	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-14	WDHS STD 2014 B	Ongoing project, Infertility Prevention	49,074.00	CDD
WDHS	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-15	WDHS CHEM LEVEL 1 LAB 2014-2015	Ongoing ChemLab Level 1 testing capabilities and capacity. PHEP funds maintain relevant laboratory support	1,321,085.00	EHD
WDHS	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-15	WDHS CHEM LEVEL 1 2014-2015	Ongoing Chemical specific testing capabilities and capacity. PHEP funds maintain relevant laboratory support	108,796.00	EHD
WDHS	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-15	WDHS BIOLOGICAL RESPONSE 2014-2015	Ongoing Biological specific testing capabilities and capacity. PHEP funds maintain relevant laboratory support	704,176.00	CDD
WDHS	1-Jul-14	30-Sep-14	WDHS PHIN PHEP IT SUP 2014-2015	Public Health Informamtion Network, Public Health Emergency Prep IT and business support	35,000.00	OIS
WDHS	1-Aug-14	30-Sep-14	WDHS PHIN AVR 2014-2015	Public Health Informamtion Network, Environmental Public Health Tracking IT and business support	11,900.00	OIS
WDHS	1-Jul-14	30-Sep-14	WDHS PHIN WBDR 2013-2014 B	Public Health Informamtion Network, Wisc Birth Defects Registry IT and business support	5,000.00	OIS
WDHS	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-15	WDHS PHIN EPHT IT SUP 2014-2015	Public Health Informamtion Network, Early Hearing Detection and Intervention, WE-TRAC IT and business support	15,700.00	OIS
WDNR	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-15	WDNR AIR BULK ASBESTOS	Ongoing Air Bulk Asbestos	16,200.00	EHD
WDNR	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-15	WDNR DG065 PUBLIC WATER DATA MANG	Ongoing Public Water Data Management	20,000.00	EHD
WDNR	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-15	WDNR FH092 TISSUE GRINDING AND STORAGE	Ongoing Tissue Grinding and Storage	13,560.00	EHD
WDNR	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-15	WDNR FH091 FISH TISSUE PROCESSING	Ongoing Fish Tissue Processing	8,000.00	EHD
WDNR	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-15	WDNR GL030 Kinnickinnic and Manitowoc Rivers MGP Sites	Ongoing Kinnickinnic and Manitowoc River testing	23,031.57	EHD
WDNR	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-15	WDNR WQ008 LAKE HERBICIDE	Ongoing Lake Herbicide testing	15,598.00	EHD
WDNR	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-16	WDNR SOURCE ASSESSMENT RTCR 2014-2016	Ongoing Source Assessment	61,250.00	EHD
NIH	26-Sep-14	25-Mar-16	NEWBORN SCREENING FOR POMPE DISEASE	NEWBORN SCREENING FOR POMPE DISEASE	498,323.00	DPD

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
November 4th, 2014**

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 10. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

- A. FY15 Meeting Calendar**
- B. Public or Environmental Health Incidents of Educational Interest**
- C. Water Systems Report**
- D. Worker Fatalities in Wisconsin Report**
- E. 2014 Influenza Update**
- F. Laboratory Inspections**
 - 1. American Board of Forensic Toxicology (ABFT)**
 - 2. Department of Natural Resources (DNR)**
 - 3. Center Medicaid Services CLIA (CMS)**
- G. Staff recognitions**
 - 1. Dr. Curt Hedman –AB SCIEX Young Investigator Award**
 - 2. Dr. Patrice Held – Emerging Leader – National Center for Public Health Lab Leadership**
 - 3. Steve Strebel – American Industrial Hygiene Association – Wisconsin Chapter**
 - 4. Virology Unit – CDC Influenza anti-viral surveillance system**
 - 5. Chemical Response lab – CDC Surge capacity exercise**

**WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FY15 MEETING CALENDAR**

February 10, 2015 1:00p.m. – 4:00p.m. Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene 2601 Agriculture Drive, Madison, Wisconsin	April 21, 2015 1:00p.m. – 4:00p.m. Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene 2601 Agriculture Drive, Madison, Wisconsin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Present FY15 2nd quarter report ■ Review meeting dates for year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Present FY15 3rd quarter report ■ Submit FY16 preliminary budget
June 23, 2015 1:00p.m. – 4:00p.m. Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene 2601 Agriculture Drive, Madison, Wisconsin	August 18, 2015 TBA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Approve FY16 budget ■ Approve FY16 basic agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Present FY15 year-end closeout report

Report to the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Board

Representative Public or Environmental Health Incidents of Educational Interest For the Period August 1 – October 22, 2014

Approx. Date	Agent or Event Name	Description	Current Status
OUTBREAKS and INCIDENTS			
July - August 2014	B. parapertussis	The WSLH performed testing as part of an investigation of a respiratory illness cluster in NE Wisconsin. The sickened individuals included children who attended a daycare center, several of their friends and a daycare staffer. Testing determined their illness was caused by B. parapertussis.	Complete
August 2014	Ebola	The WSLH is coordinating with WDPH and Wisconsin clinical laboratories on planning, response and communication activities. WSLH CDD staff had discussions about preparedness plans with clinical labs at the WI Clinical Laboratory Network (WCLN) regional meetings in September. The WSLH is working on our own response plan in case we are asked by CDC to begin performing Ebola testing.	Ongoing
August 2014	B. pertussis	Several children at a daycare in SE Wisconsin fell ill with respiratory illness. WSLH testing confirmed they were sickened by B. pertussis.	Complete
September 2014	MERS-CoV	The WSLH facilitated testing at CDC of a specimen from a patient suspected of MERS-CoV.	Complete
September 2014	Brucella melitensis	The WSLH performed testing as part of an investigation into a possible lab-acquired infection by a clinical laboratorian in SE Wisconsin. Test results were positive for Brucella melitensis.	Complete
September 2014	Campylobacter	The WSLH performed testing as part of a state (WDPH) and local (Pepin County Health Department) outbreak response/investigation of GI illness amongst high school students and adults in Durand, WI. The outbreak was determined to be caused by campylobacter and ill individuals were football players, coaches or people who had close relationships with the team. Several people were	Ongoing

		hospitalized, but recovered. The story received significant media attention. Investigation continuing as to source of the contamination.	
September 2014	Enterovirus D68	The WSLH is facilitating testing at CDC for patients suspected of being infected with Enterovirus D68. The WSLH is working with WDPH and Wisconsin clinical laboratories on response and communication activities.	Ongoing
RECENT EVENTS and FINDINGS			
August 18 - 19, 2014	CDC - Level 1 Chemical Laboratory Response Network exercise	The WSLH Chemical Emergency Response team received, tested and resulted 500 urine samples in 26 hours as part of a CDC Level 1 Chemical Laboratory Response Network (LRN-C) exercise. The specimens were tested for a metabolite of sarin. The WSLH was the first LRN-C lab to complete testing, and result data compared favorably with peer laboratories.	Complete
August 20, 2014	Groundwater Coordinating Council Grant	Environmental Microbiology Section Director Dr. Sharon Long received a grant – “Meeting the Source Assessment Requirement under the RTCR: A Wisconsin Pilot Project.”	Through June 30, 2015
September 2014	Publication in the <i>Journal of the American Water Works Association</i>	Dr. Sharon Long was co-author on the publication “Delivering Potable Water: Beyond the Policies.” Roberts, M.G., and S.C. Long.	Complete
September 2014	Newborn Screening	Newborn Screening Laboratory (NBS) Co-Director Dr. Mei Baker was awarded a grant (\$589,732) from The Legacy of Angels Foundation to conduct a “Prospective Study of Newborn Screening for Cystic Fibrosis Using Novel IRT/Next Generation Sequencing Method”. The purpose of the project is to evaluate the usefulness of expanded DNA analyses using a panel of 170 - 200 <i>CFTR</i> disease-causing mutations in NBS for cystic fibrosis (CF) in a real-world NBS environment.	Ongoing
September 2014	Newborn Screening	Dr. Mei Baker received funding (\$498,323) from NIH/NICHD to conduct a project “Establishing a Newborn Screening Process for Early Identification	Ongoing

		<p>and Treatment of Infants with Pompe Disease”.</p> <p>The purpose of the proposed project is to establish and evaluate a process of newborn screening for Pompe disease to facilitate early identification and treatment of infants with Pompe disease.</p>	
September 4, 5, 6, 7, 2014	WisCon Onsite Safety & Health Consultation Program	<p>Shannon Scharmer, Safety Consultant with the WisCon Consultation program chaired the Plant Safety & Environmental Committee for PCI (Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute), which recently met in Washington D.C. This committee is responsible for the development and distribution of information on regulatory issues, as well as evaluates the effect of regulations on operations and fosters management commitment to safe and healthy workplaces.</p> <p>The Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute (PCI) is the technical institute for the precast concrete structures industry. PCI develops, maintains, and disseminates the Body of Knowledge (BOK) necessary for designing, fabricating, and constructing precast concrete structures. The BOK refers to the collective knowledge of an industry that is relied upon to design and build with a specific material or system. It is from this BOK that building codes, design guides, education programs, certification, and more are derived.</p>	Complete
September 16, 2014	HazMat Team training – unknown substances	<p>The WSLH Chemical Emergency Response Section completed training all state resource HazMat teams in unknown substance site assessment and sample collection for WSLH testing. The course is a 6-hour course that includes classroom and hands-on training. The last of the eight teams received their training on September 16. A total of nine sites throughout the state received the training.</p>	Complete
September 16, 18, 23, 25, 2014	WisCon Onsite Safety & Health Consultation Program	<p>The WisCon program along with the Milwaukee-area OSHA office completed an “OSHA Ten-Hour Course for Construction” for the Multicultural Entrepreneurship Institute (MEI), improving the safety of workers in the Milwaukee area. Eleven primarily Hispanic-owned and operated construction companies received OSHA Ten Hour Cards for Construction. WisCon Safety Consultant</p>	Complete

		Dick Lentz participated in this training along with Spanish language translators from the Milwaukee OSHA Office. This is a continuing outreach effort to the Milwaukee Hispanic community through the MEI organization and the Milwaukee OSHA office.	
September 17, 23 and 24, 2014	Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network - Communicable Disease Division	The WSLH Communicable Disease Division hosted three Regional Meetings entitled “It’s All About Change” for about 150 Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network (WCLN) members, local public health department staff, and infection preventionists. The meetings began with a discussion on Vaccine Preventable Diseases. This was followed by an update on some of the recent testing advances in technology for the detection of respiratory and stool pathogens. Attendees were then presented with information for working safely with emerging diseases such as Ebola and Enterovirus D68 (EV-D68). After lunch the audience learned about system changes in Newborn Screening. The next presentation focused on the necessity of having a strong laboratory biosafety and biosecurity program. Laboratories were reminded that they must adopt a culture of safety and perform regular risk assessments to protect laboratory employees, the surrounding community and the environment from exposure to biological agents of disease. The day wrapped up with a panel discussion on patient-centered care.	Complete
September 25, 2014	SAGE Weston Roundtable Lecture	Dr. Sharon Long gave a SAGE Weston Roundtable lecture – “What’s in Your Water? Fecal source tracking for drinking water.” The goal of the Weston Roundtable Seminar series is to promote a robust understanding of sustainability science, engineering and policy. The lectures are co-sponsored by the UW-Madison Nelson Institute Center for Sustainability and the Global Environment (SAGE), and the UW Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, and the Office of Sustainability.	Complete
October 1, 2014	Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 2013 data release	The WSLH BLS/OSHA Statistics Section released the 2013 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data for Wisconsin. Working with WSLH Public Affairs, a news release was sent statewide and the data release received media coverage in Wisconsin and neighboring states.	Complete

<p>October 15, 2014</p>	<p>Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network - Communicable Disease Division</p>	<p>The WSLH presented an audio conference entitled “Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses Update - 2014”. Pete Shult, Ph.D. and Erik Reisdorf , M.S from the WSLH Communicable Disease Division reviewed surveillance findings from the 2013-2014 influenza season and discussed plans for influenza and other respiratory viruses surveillance for the coming 2014-2015 season. They also discussed improvements and advances in testing technology as well as newly proposed regulations for influenza virus antigen detection tests. Roughly 143 clinical laboratorians participated in the live audio conference. The audio conference is available on the WSLH archived past training events webpage for those who were unable to attend the live audio conference.</p>	<p>Complete</p>
<p>October 22, 2014</p>	<p>WSLH Proficiency Testing</p>	<p>As a result of WSLH PT’s attendance at the APHL meeting in Little Rock, AR, in June, ALL the North Carolina Public Health labs are switching to WSLH PT for their PT provider.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
November 4th, 2014

**Report to the
Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Board
Water Systems Tests by the WSLH
For the period August 1 – September 30, 2014**

Number of systems on a boil water notice	68
Number of water systems tested	2680
Percent of systems on a boil water notice	2.5%
Number of boil water notices for <u>municipal community water</u> systems.	1
Number of boil water notices for <u>other than a municipal community water</u> system	1
Number of boil water notices for <u>non-transient, non-community</u> water systems.	5
Number of boil water notices for <u>transient water systems</u> .	61

	# of systems tested by SLH				# of Boil Water Notices			
	MC	OC	NN	TN	MC	OC	NN	TN
Adams	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	0
Ashland	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Barron	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Bayfield	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown	9	0	3	15	0	0	0	0
Buffalo	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Burnett	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	1
Calumet	7	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Chippewa	1	1	0	38	0	0	0	2
Clark	7	1	2	9	0	0	0	2
Columbia	10	1	2	12	0	0	0	0
Crawford	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Dane	33	8	8	19	0	0	0	1
Dodge	16	4	11	9	0	0	0	0
Door	3	0	1	69	0	0	0	2
Douglas	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dunn	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	4
Eau Claire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florence	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Fond Du Lac	8	7	3	1	0	0	0	0
Forest	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Grant	13	4	1	12	0	0	0	0
Green	7	1	3	5	0	0	0	0
Green Lake	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Iowa	8	2	2	5	0	0	0	1
Iron	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Jackson	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	6	3	10	8	0	0	0	1
Juneau	10	1	1	12	0	0	0	1
Kenosha	0	11	7	13	0	0	0	0
Kewaunee	3	1	4	4	0	0	0	1
La Crosse	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Lafayette	6	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Langlade	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Manitowoc	6	2	1	13	0	0	0	0
Marathon	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Marinette	7	1	0	15	0	0	0	2
Marquette	1	0	1	10	0	0	0	1
Menominee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	6	3	0	12	0	0	0	0
Oconto	5	1	0	18	0	0	0	1
Oneida	1	3	0	24	0	0	0	0
Outagamie	9	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Ozaukee	1	4	15	14	0	0	0	0
Pepin	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Pierce	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Polk	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Portage	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Price	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Racine	1	3	7	13	0	0	0	1
Richland	6	0	3	5	0	0	0	0
Rock	7	5	5	8	0	0	0	3
Rusk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sauk	10	2	0	7	0	0	0	1
Sawyer	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Shawano	9	1	1	18	0	0	0	0
Sheboygan	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
St. Croix	2	1	3	16	0	0	0	0
Taylor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trempealeau	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vernon	4	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
Vilas	2	1	0	11	0	0	0	2
Walworth	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
Washburn	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	0
Waukesha	5	4	14	2	0	0	0	1
Waupaca	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Waushara	4	0	5	10	0	0	0	0
Winnebago	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

August 2014

Report on Public Water System Testing

MC is municipal community water system which means a water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year round resident and is owned by a county, city, village, town, town sanitary district, or utility district.

OC is other than municipal community water system which means a community water system that is not a municipal water system. Examples of other than municipal community water systems include but are not limited to those serving mobile home parks, apartments and condominiums.

NN is non-transient non-community water system which means a non-community water system that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year. Examples of non-transient non-community water systems include those serving schools, day care centers and factories.

TN is non-community transient water system which means a non-community water system that serves at least 25 people at least 60 days of the year. Examples of transient non-community water systems include those serving taverns, motels, restaurants, churches, campgrounds and parks.

	# of systems tested by SLH				# of Boil Water Notices			
	MC	OC	NN	TN	MC	OC	NN	TN
Adams	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ashland	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Barron	2	0	6	2	0	0	0	0
Bayfield	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Brown	9	1	4	20	0	0	0	0
Buffalo	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Burnett	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	1
Calumet	7	1	0	10	0	0	0	0
Chippewa	1	2	2	15	0	0	0	1
Clark	6	1	2	9	0	0	0	1
Columbia	10	3	6	18	0	0	0	0
Crawford	5	1	0	9	0	0	0	0
Dane	33	11	11	32	0	0	0	1
Dodge	16	0	10	8	0	0	0	0
Door	3	1	4	195	0	1	0	14
Douglas	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Dunn	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	1
Eau Claire	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Florence	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Fond Du Lac	8	2	2	18	0	0	0	1
Forest	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Grant	13	4	1	22	0	0	0	0
Green	7	0	1	10	0	0	0	1
Green Lake	5	1	3	5	0	0	0	1
Iowa	8	0	3	11	0	0	0	0
Iron	5	0	0	11	0	0	0	1
Jackson	2	0	1	11	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	6	7	4	17	0	0	0	0
Juneau	9	2	1	4	1	0	0	0
Kenosha	0	9	10	2	0	0	1	0
Kewaunee	3	0	2	16	0	0	0	0
La Crosse	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	0
Lafayette	6	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Langlade	1	0	3	7	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Manitowoc	6	3	9	10	0	0	0	1
Marathon	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Marinette	7	1	1	51	0	0	0	1
Marquette	1	3	5	21	0	0	0	1
Menominee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	6	2	2	14	0	0	0	0
Oconto	5	1	5	45	0	0	0	2
Oneida	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Outagamie	9	0	1	10	0	0	0	0
Ozaukee	1	4	11	2	0	0	0	0
Pepin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
Polk	1	0	0	38	0	0	0	0
Portage	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Price	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Racine	1	0	12	17	0	0	1	1
Richland	6	0	3	11	0	0	0	1
Rock	7	6	11	10	0	0	1	1
Rusk	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Sauk	10	1	4	5	0	0	0	0
Sawyer	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Shawano	9	0	0	26	0	0	0	1
Sheboygan	8	0	7	13	0	0	0	0
St. Croix	2	2	2	13	0	0	0	0
Taylor	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Trempealeau	7	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vernon	4	1	0	14	0	0	0	0
Vilas	3	5	2	3	0	0	0	0
Walworth	2	2	6	11	0	0	0	0
Washburn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	8	8	4	0	0	0	0
Waukesha	4	5	10	20	0	0	0	1
Waupaca	6	0	2	8	0	0	0	0
Waushara	4	1	0	32	0	0	0	0
Winnebago	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	5	1	7	2	0	0	1	0

September 2014

Report on Public Water System Testing

MC is municipal community water system which means a water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year round resident and is owned by a county, city, village, town, town sanitary district, or utility district.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Date: October 1, 2014

Contact: Mike Cavanagh | Phone: 608-226-5239 | E-mail: michael.cavanagh@slh.wisc.edu

Worker Fatalities Decline in Wisconsin in 2013

The preliminary count of fatal occupational injuries in Wisconsin declined more than 16% in 2013 compared to 2012, down from 114 to 96. To put these numbers in perspective, the number of workplace deaths in the past decade range from 77 in 2008 to 125 in 2005 and average 98 since 2003 (See Figure 1). The preliminary count of occupational fatalities in the U.S. in 2013 was 4,405, below the revised total of 4,628 in 2012. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries is conducted annually nationwide by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and compiles a count of all work-related deaths due to traumatic injury.

Key Findings

- Fatal work-related incidents were most prevalent in the trade, transportation, and utilities industry.
- Transportation incidents were the most common event in work-related fatalities.
- The number of violent work-related incidents decreased 59.3%.
- Employees aged 25-34 comprise the highest number of incidents per age group (see Figure 6).

Industry

In the trade, transportation, and utilities industry, 22 work fatalities occurred in 2013 compared to 28 in 2012. Natural resources/mining follows with 19 deaths in 2013, down from 30 the prior year; 12 incidents occurred in the construction industry in 2013, consistent with 2012. The two industries to see an increase in work-related deaths in 2013 were education and health services (9, up from 3) and leisure and hospitality (9, up from 0). (See Figure 2). Six of the fatalities within education and health were sustained by males age 55-64. Six of the fatalities within leisure and hospitality were due to homicides and falls.

Event

Transportation incidents were responsible for 40 work-related deaths, followed by falls, slips, and trips with 23 incidents and contact with objects or equipment at 15. (See Figure 3) The 15 contact incidents in 2013 show a 42% decrease from 26 in 2012. Violent incidents decreased 59%, from 27 incidents in 2012 to 11 incidents in 2013. Amongst violent events, homicides decreased 42% from 16 incidents in 2012 to 6 incidents in 2013, and suicides decreased by 50% from 8 incidents in 2012 to 4 in 2013. Transportation incidents were also the most common fatal work-related incident in 2013 nationwide, accounting for nearly 40% of total incidents. The second most common event in Wisconsin was falls, while violence accounted for the second most common type of fatal work incident in the U.S. last year. In 2013, 17.1% of fatal work injuries were due to violence nationally, compared with just 11.5% of violent incidents causing death in Wisconsin. (See Figure 4)

Worker Characteristics

Four of the most prevalent types of occupations associated with work-related fatalities in 2013 show slight to marked decreases from the previous year. Management positions showed the most significant decrease (30%) from 27 incidents in 2012 to 19 in 2013. (See Figure 5) The distribution of work-related fatalities shifted considerably from amongst workers aged 25 to 34 and 45 to 54. Fatalities among ages 25 to 34 increased 85% from 13 in 2012 to 24 in 2013. Contributing factors in this increase include 14 transportation and 4 violent incidents. Among ages 45 to 54, fatalities decreased 61%, from 31 in 2012 to 12 in 2013. (See Figure 6) Of the 96 workers killed in work-related incidents, 69 (71.9 %) were working for a wage or salary while 27 (28.1%) were self-employed. (*more*)



Background of Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the United States during the calendar year. The program uses diverse state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH), a part of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, is the state's public, environmental and occupational health laboratory. The WSLH's Bureau of Labor Statistics/Occupational Safety and Health Statistics Program has a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to conduct their Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in Wisconsin.

For more about Wisconsin's BLS/OSH program, go to: www.slh.wisc.edu/bls.

###

Figure 1.

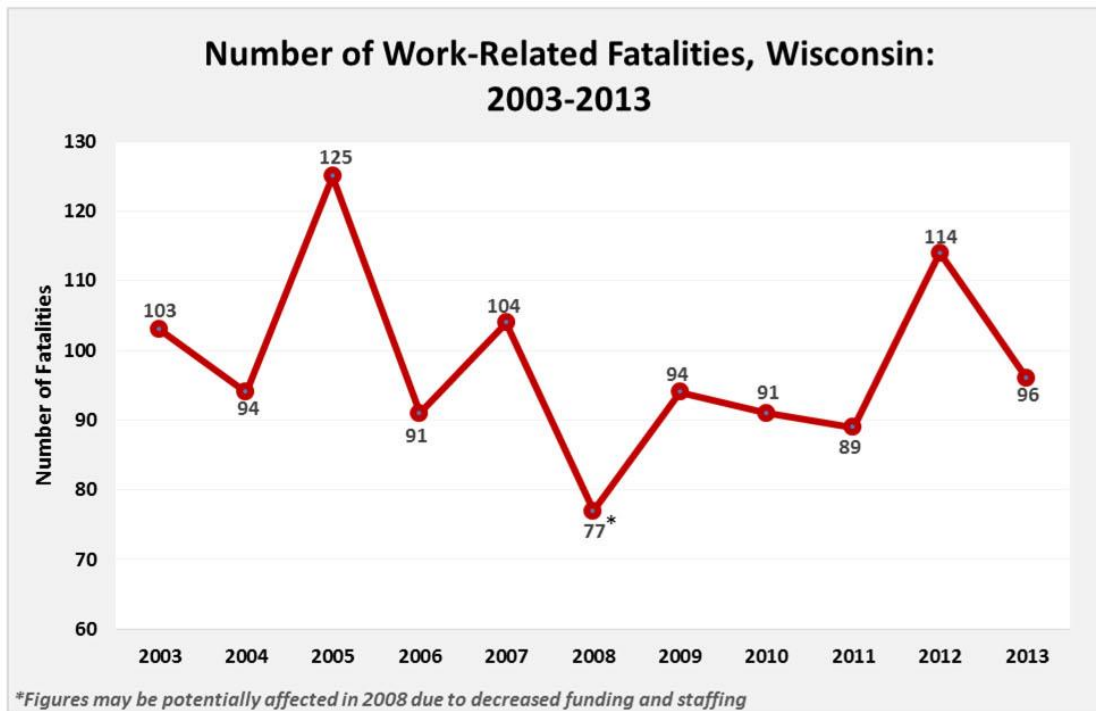


Figure 2.

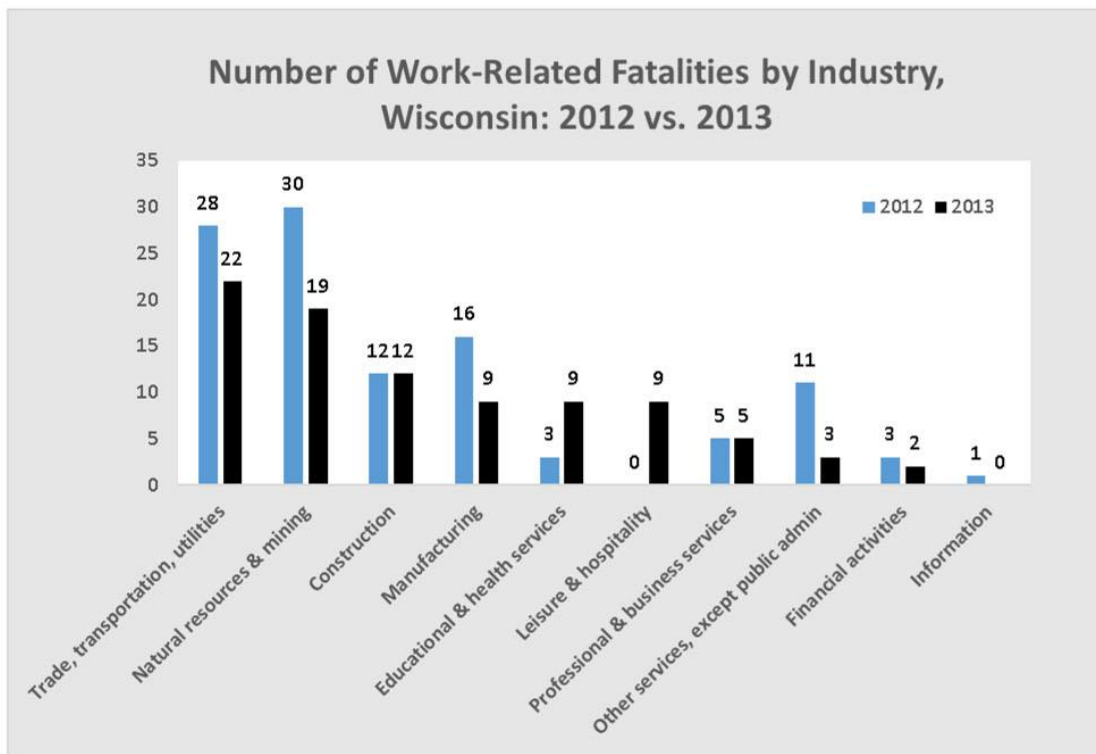


Figure 3.

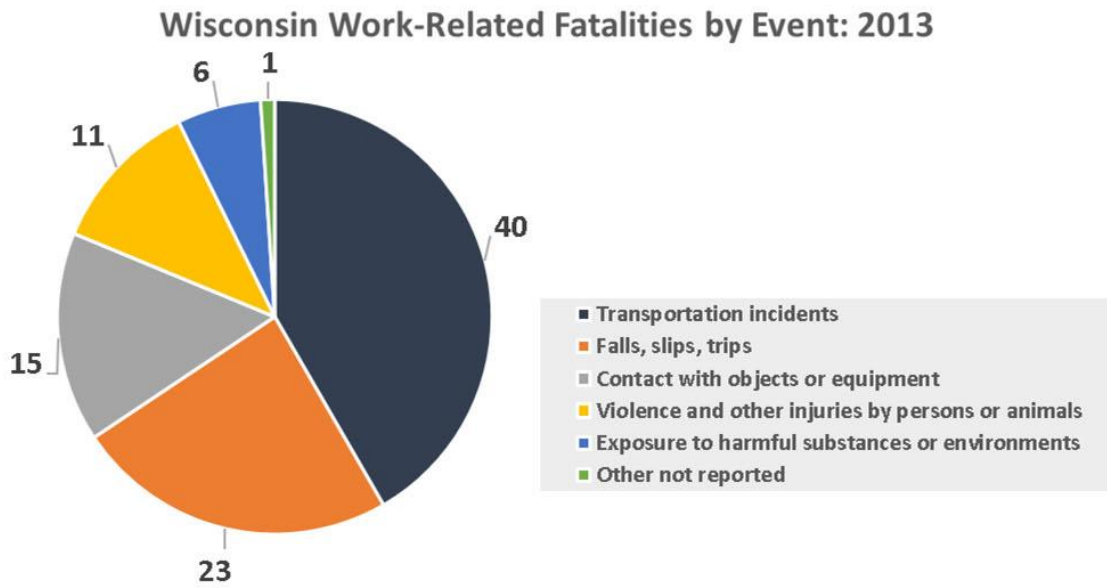


Figure 4.

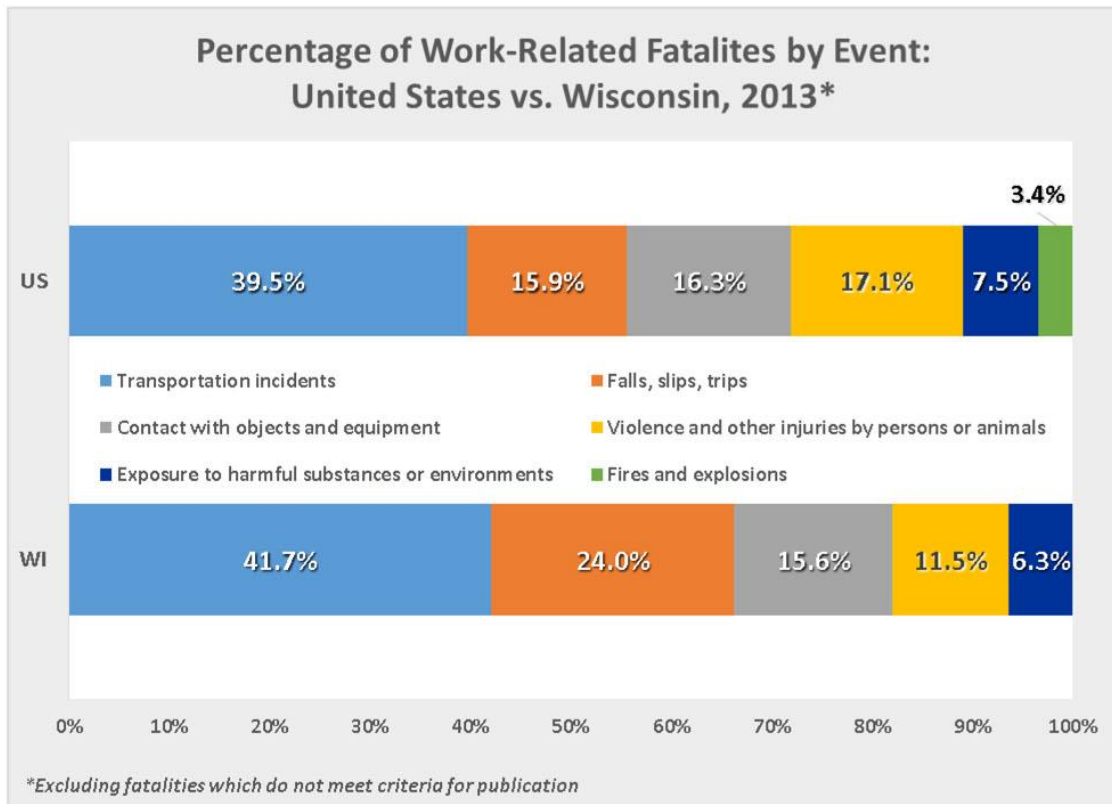


Figure 5.

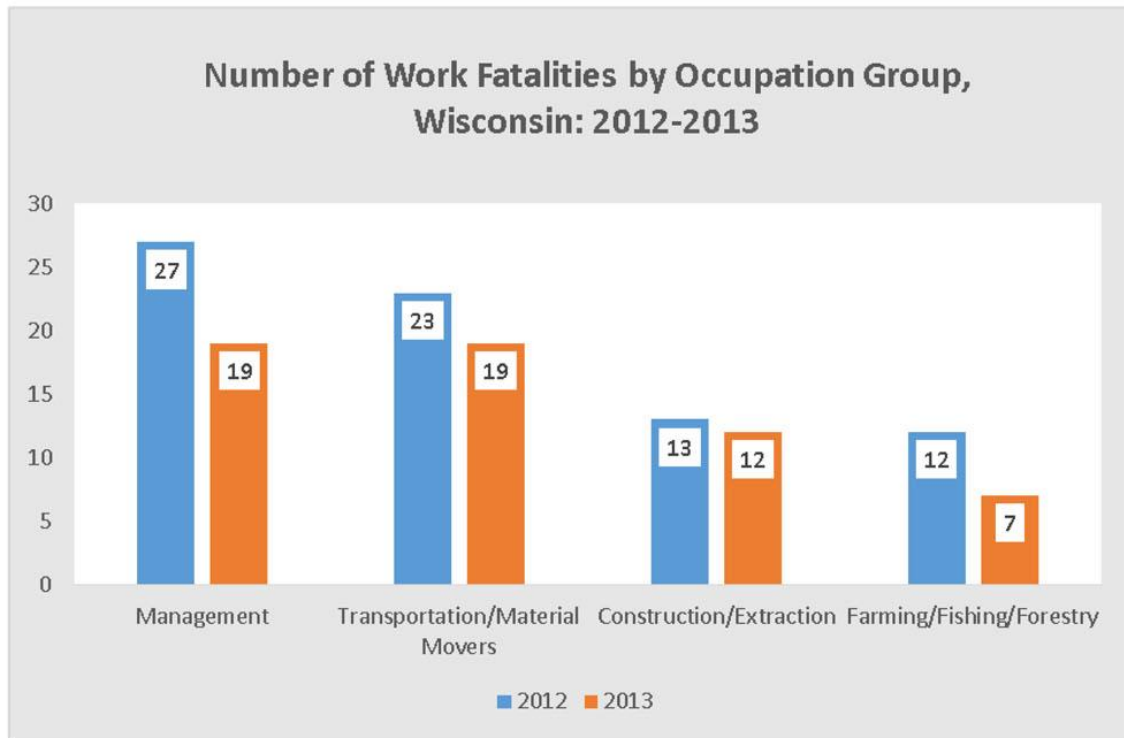
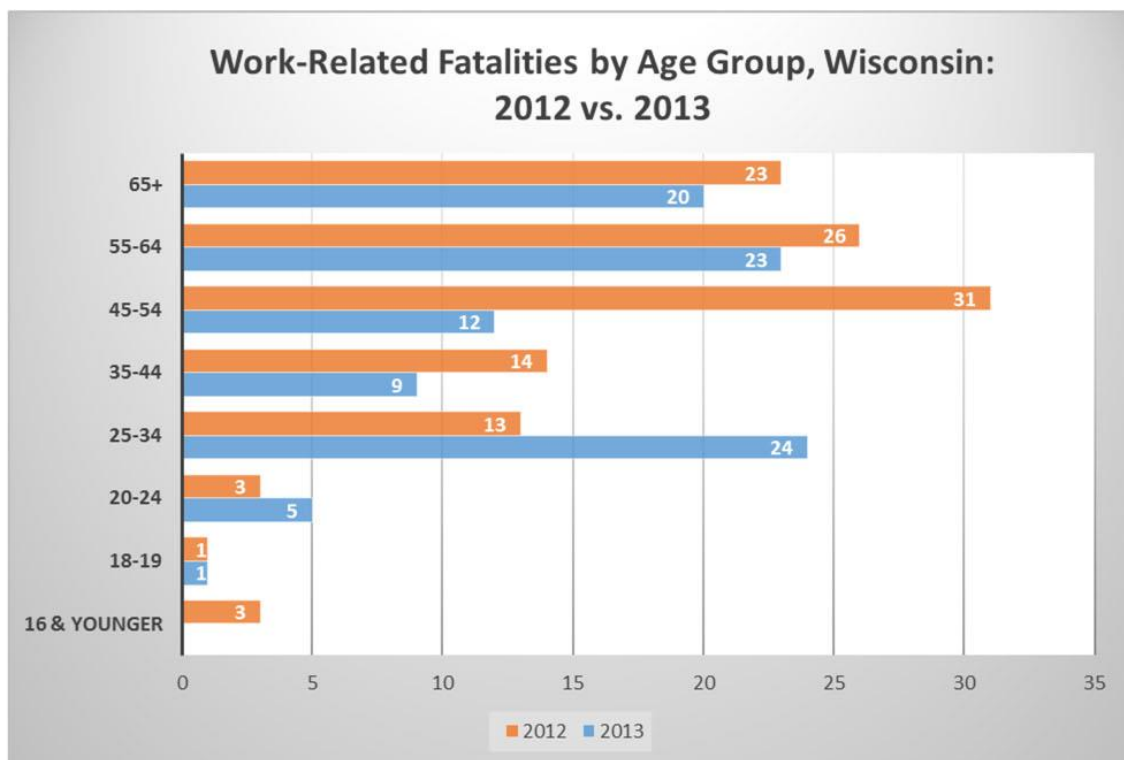


Figure 6.



2014 Influenza Update

10/7/2014

Speaker



Peter A. Shult, PhD, Director, Communicable Disease Division and Emergency Laboratory Response Communicable Disease Division, Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, Madison, WI

Dr. Shult is the Director of the Communicable Disease Division and Emergency Laboratory Response of the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene. He received his Ph.D. in Medical Microbiology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1984. Dr. Shult has over 25 years of experience in clinical and public health microbiology and is a Clinical Associate Professor in the Department of Medical Microbiology and Immunology at UW-Madison. Dr. Shult currently directs statewide emergency laboratory response during disease outbreaks and public health emergencies. He serves on numerous local, state and national public health preparedness and response working groups with primary focus on pandemic influenza, vaccine-preventable diseases, laboratory diagnostics, Biosafety and laboratory network development.



Julie Villanueva, PhD, PMP, Virus Surveillance and Diagnostics Branch Influenza Division, CDC, Atlanta, GA

Dr. Villanueva received her B.S. degree in chemistry at the University of Richmond and her Ph.D. in biomolecular chemistry at Emory University. Her post-doctoral work was performed at the CDC in the Division of AIDS, STD, and Laboratory Research investigating HIV-1 shedding and developing cell culture assays for microbicide research. In 2007, Dr. Villanueva joined the Influenza Division at the CDC as a contractor to achieve FDA clearance of the CDC Human Influenza Virus Real-time RT-PCR Detection and Characterization Panel and to collaborate with other governmental agencies on influenza pandemic preparedness and planning in the area of diagnostics. During the influenza pandemic of 2009, Dr. Villanueva directed clinical specimen diagnostic testing and reporting and supported the FDA clearance of the CDC Influenza 2009 A(H1N1)pdm Real-Time RT-PCR Panel in 2010. In 2011, she became the Deputy Chief of the Virus Surveillance and Diagnostics Branch of the

Influenza Division where she continues to collaborate with external partners, complete strategic planning, manage the branch budget, and provide technical expertise, guidance, and training domestically and internationally.

Objectives

At the conclusion of this program, participants will be able to:

- Describe the current status of seasonal influenza and novel influenza viruses.
- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of available methods for diagnosis of influenza.

Continuing Education Credit

The Association of Public Health Laboratories (APHL) is approved as a provider of continuing education programs in the clinical laboratory sciences by the ASCLS P.A.C.E.® Program. Participants who successfully complete each program will be awarded 1.0 contact hours. P.A.C.E.® is accepted by all licensure states except Florida. APHL is a Florida and CPH-recertification approved CE provider; each course has been approved for 1.0 contact hours.

Evaluation/Printing CE Certificate

Continuing education credit is available to individuals who successfully complete the **program and evaluation by 4/7/2015**.

1. Go to <http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/588-922-14co> and complete the evaluation.
2. Select: P.A.C.E.®, Florida or CPH-recertification credit.
3. Complete the survey.
4. Certificate printing
 - a. **PACE or Florida Certificates:** add your information in the boxes and click on Submit. If you are requesting Florida CEU, you must submit a valid Florida license number for the certificate and for us to enter your information into CE Broker.
 - i. Please review your certificate. If you need change any information, go to the bottom of the page and click on [here](#) to go back and edit. **IMPORTANT: Enable printing of background images in the print (Firefox) or page setup (Internet Explorer) dialog options.**
 - ii. Certificates are available only by selecting the Print button. They will not be emailed or mailed.
 1. Print the certificate.
 2. We recommend that you also print the certificate to an adobe file and save. There is a \$15 fee if you request a duplicate certificate later. Webinar certificates will no longer be saved in the Continuing Education Center (CEC).
 - b. **CPH-recertification credit:** you must submit a valid certification number on the evaluation. Your information will be forwarded to the National Board of Public Health Examiners. At the end of the evaluation, you will be able to print a

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Certificate of Attendance. Copy the Certificate of Attendance URL to your browser, then in the next screen print your certificate.

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The archived streaming video will be available within one day after the live program. Anyone from your site can view the Web archived program and/or complete the evaluation and print the certificate for free. ***New this year!*** Registration is not necessary for the archive program. For Live or archived *site* registrations, the URL will be sent to the site representative who is responsible for distributing the URL.

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2014 Influenza Update

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Faculty Disclosure

The Association of Public Health Laboratories adheres to established standards regarding industry support of continuing education for healthcare professionals. The following disclosures of personal financial relationships with commercial interests within the last 12 months as relative to this presentation have been made by the speaker(s):

Dr. Pete Shult and Dr. Julie Villanueva have nothing to disclose

2



2014 Influenza Update Objectives

- Describe seasonal influenza activity in the U.S. and globally this past season
- Describe the mechanisms and impact of several instances of novel influenza A emergence in humans that have recently occurred
- Describe current and future influenza testing technologies and the impact they might have on influenza diagnosis and surveillance in the U.S.
- Describe recent outcomes of the Influenza Virologic Surveillance Right Size Project and their potential impacts
- Describe how PHL-clinical lab partnerships can benefit influenza virologic surveillance

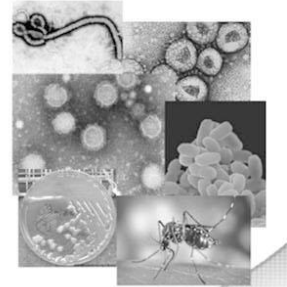
3



What We're Dealing with Now

- Ebola virus
- EV-D68
- MERS CoV
- Dengue fever
- Chikungunya
- Pertussis
- Measles/mumps

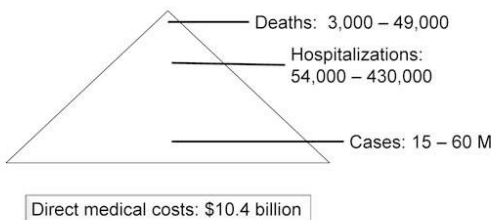
... So what's the big deal with influenza?



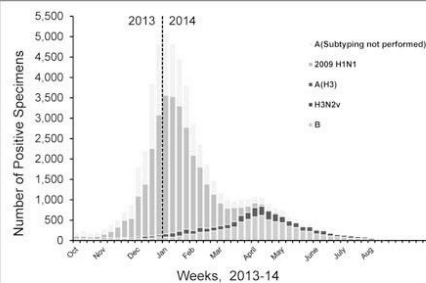
4



Estimated Annual Burden of Seasonal Influenza in the United States



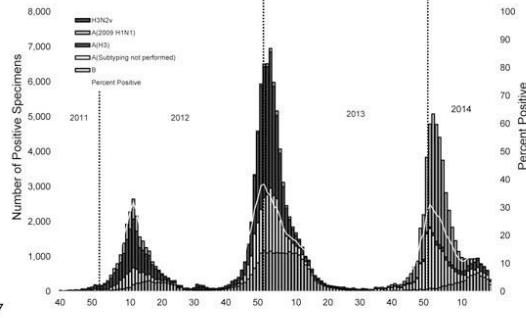
2013-14 Season Virus Surveillance 2009 H1N1 Predominance



2009 H1N1 predominated – susceptible to oseltamivir

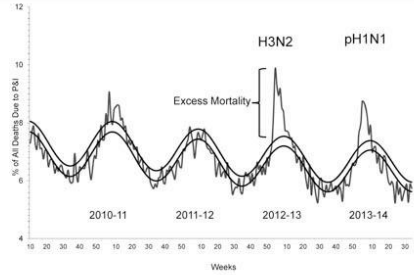


U.S. World Health Organization and National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System Collaborating Laboratories, National Summary, 2011-14

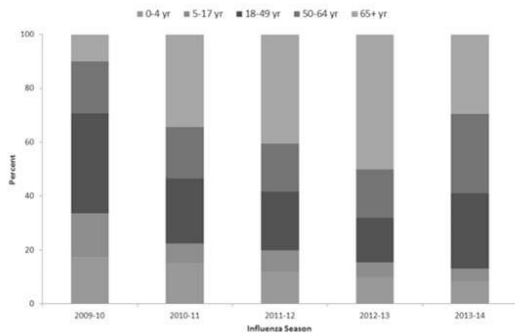


7

2013-14 Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality



Laboratory-Confirmed Influenza Hospitalizations by Age Group
Preliminary data as of May 10, 2014



9

Characterization of Influenza Viruses – February 2014

- 919/920 pH1N1 viruses were antigenically similar to A/California/7/2009
- 86/86 influenza A (H3N2) viruses were antigenically similar to A/Texas/50/2012
- 21/21 (100%) influenza B/Yamagata lineage viruses were antigenically similar to B/Massachusetts/2/2012
- 19/19 (100%) viruses influenza B/Victoria lineage viruses were antigenically similar to B/Brisbane/60/2008
- 3109/3314 influenza viruses tested were sensitive to oseltamivir
- 25 pH1N1 viruses were resistant to oseltamivir

MMWR: Update: Influenza Activity — United States, September 29, 2013-February 8, 2014

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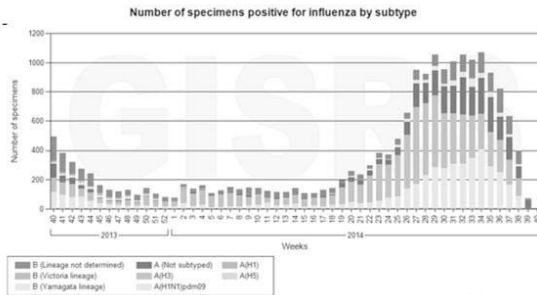
2014 Northern Hemisphere Influenza Vaccine Recommendation - WHO

- The recommended components for the 2014–15 Northern Hemisphere influenza trivalent vaccines are an A/California/7/2009 (H1N1)-like virus, an A/Texas/50/2012 (H3N2)-like virus, and a B/Massachusetts/2/2012-like (B/Yamagata lineage) virus.
- For quadrivalent vaccines, an additional component, B/Brisbane/60/2008-like (B/Victoria lineage) virus, is recommended.

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Southern Hemisphere



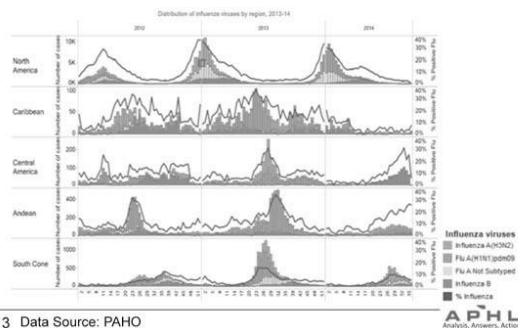
Data source: FluNet (www.who.int/flu-net), GISRS

12



WHO Region of the Americas

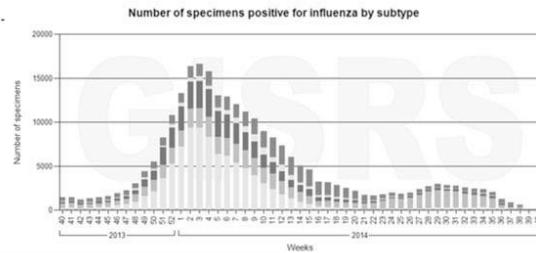
2013 – 2014: number of influenza-positive cases by epidemiologic week and subtype



13 Data Source: PAHO

APHL
Analyze, Answer, Act

Global Influenza Surveillance



Data source: FluNet (www.who.int/flu-net), GISRS

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Analyze, Answer, Act

Characterization of Influenza Viruses – September 2014

- 70/70 (100%) pH1N1 viruses were antigenically similar to A/California/7/2009
- 69/141 (49%) influenza A (H3N2) viruses were antigenically similar to A/Texas/50/2012
- 140/140 (100%) influenza B/Yamagata lineage viruses were antigenically similar to B/Massachusetts/2/2012
- 40/40 (100%) viruses influenza B/Victoria lineage viruses were antigenically similar to B/Brisbane/60/2008
- 325/325 viruses tested were sensitive to oseltamivir

MMWR: Update: Influenza Activity – United States and Worldwide, May 18–September 20, 2014

15

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Analyze, Answer, Act

2015 Southern Hemisphere Influenza Vaccine Recommendation - WHO

- It is recommended that trivalent vaccines for use in the 2015 influenza season (southern hemisphere winter) contain the following:
 - an A/California/7/2009 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus;
 - an A/Switzerland/9715293/2013 (H3N2)-like virus;
 - a B/Phuket/3073/2013-like virus.
- It is recommended that quadrivalent vaccines containing two influenza B viruses contain the above three viruses and a B/Brisbane/60/2008-like virus.
- A/South Australia/55/2014, A/Norway/466/2014 and A/Stockholm/6/2014 are A/Switzerland/9715293/2013-like viruses

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Analyze, Answer, Act

Expectations for 2014-2015 US Influenza Season

- US CDC and other WHO Collaborating Centers will continue to monitor influenza circulation globally
- Flu vaccine is the best way to protect against influenza
 - Vaccine Doses Anticipated by Manufacturers: 154 – 160 million doses
 - 78 million will be quadrivalent (A/H1, A/H3, B/Yam, B/Vic)
 - 41 million doses already distributed
 - Multiple Formulations
 - 21 different products from 7 manufacturers; new ACIP preference for LAIV
 - Inactivated & Live; Tri & Quadrivalent; Standard & High Dose

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Analyze, Answer, Act

Recent Studies for Vaccine Effectiveness

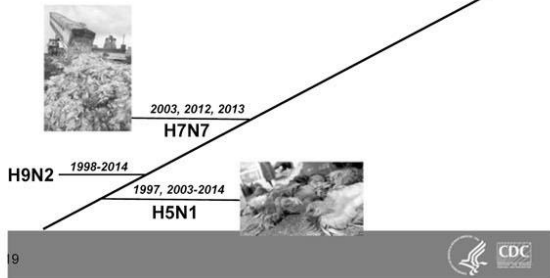


- August 14, 2014
 - Among persons 65 years of age or older, high-dose influenza vaccine
 - Showed significantly higher antibody responses, and
 - Provided better protection against laboratory-confirmed influenza illness than did standard-dose vaccine.
- September 4, 2014
 - New study shows vaccinating mothers protects both mother and infant
 - Similar results for HIV infected mothers and their infants

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CDC
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Emerging Novel Influenza A Viruses



9

Human Infections with H7 subtype Influenza A Viruses

- H7 virus infection in humans is uncommon and is associated with outbreaks of highly pathogenic H7 virus among poultry
- Reported human H7 infections have been generally mild, causing conjunctivitis and influenza-like illness
- Netherlands, 2003 – H7N7¹
 - >30 million birds either died or were culled
 - 86 humans with conjunctivitis or ILI
- Mexico, 2012 – H7N3²
 - 3.8 million birds either died or were culled
 - Two human cases with conjunctivitis
- Italy 2013
 - 6 reported outbreaks in poultry
 - Three human cases with conjunctivitis

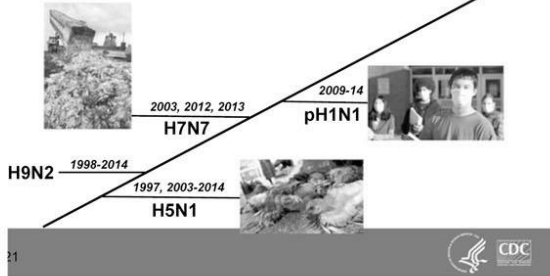


20

1. Foucher, Schneeberger, Rozendaal, et al. PNAS 2004;101(5):1356-1361
 2. CDC MMWR 2012 Sep 14;61(36):726-7

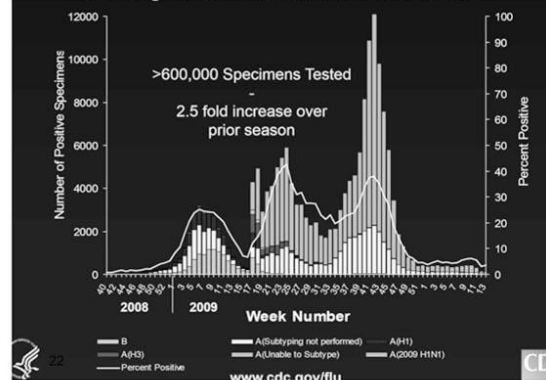


Emerging Novel Influenza A Viruses



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CDC Virologic Surveillance – 2008-10 Influenza Seasons

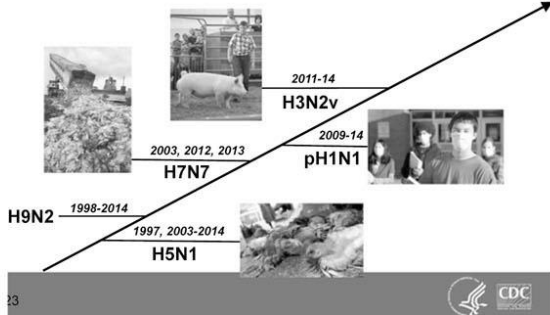


22

www.cdc.gov/flu



Emerging Novel Influenza A Viruses



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Emerging Issues: Swine H3N2

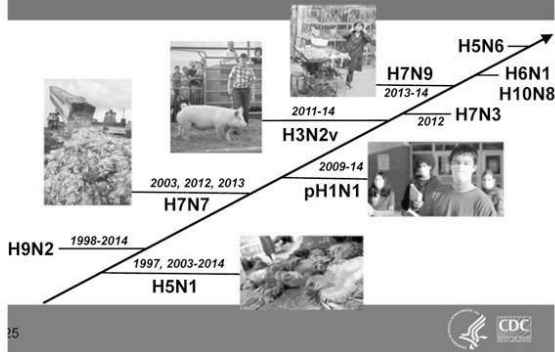


24

As the winner of the 'Kiss a Pig' contest, XXX kisses the pig as it takes a jumbo sized marshmallow from his mouth. Youth Fair attendees bought votes for the person they most wanted to see kiss the pig to raise money for the 4-H swine group. <http://www.thevilagenews.com/story/56324/>



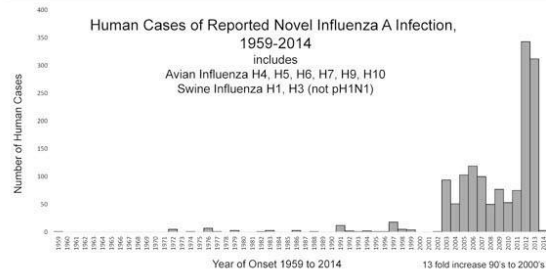
Emerging Novel Influenza A Viruses



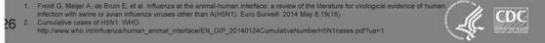
25



Novel Influenza Cases Are Increasing



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Cases of H7N9 Infection Highlight Factors Leading to Emergence of Novel Influenza

- Increasingly Crowded
 - In the affected region, around 575 million people - 45% of China, 8% of World¹
- Increasingly Connected
 - 40 Million passengers through Shanghai Airport yearly
 - Connections globally within incubation period
- Increasingly Converging
 - In the 50 km around the 60 early cases of H7N9, there were an estimated²:
 - 131 M people
 - 241M domestic chickens
 - 47M domestic ducks



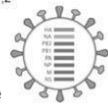
27

1. National Bureau of Statistics - China Statistical Database. 2011. <http://219.235.129.68/bsdata/bs/>
2. Butler D. Mapping the H7N9 avian flu outbreaks. www.nature.com



Factors Leading to Emergence: Internal Gene Cassettes Enable Reassortment

- Avian H9N2 Internal Gene Cassette found in:^{1,2}
 - HPAI H5N1 viruses that emerged in 1997
 - H7N9 viruses in 2013
 - H10N8 viruses in 2013
- Swine H1N1 Triple-Reassortant Internal Gene (TRIG) Cassette found in:³
 - Pandemic H1N1 in 2009
 - H3N2v in 2011-12
- Either cassette (or others ?) may serve as engines for emergence of additional novel influenza viruses.



28

Lam TY, Wang J, Shen Y, et al. The genesis and source of the H7N9 influenza viruses causing human infections in China. *Nature*. 2013 Oct 10;502(749):214-4.
Liu D, Shi W, Guo G. Poultry carrying HPAI and as incubators for novel human avian influenza viruses. *Lancet*. 2014 Mar 8;383(9820):888-9.
Ma N, Liang H, Lacharidzevsk P, et al. Viral reassortment and transmission after co-infection of pigs with classical H1N1 and triple-reassortant H3N2 swine influenza viruses. *J Gen Virol*. 2010 Sep;91(9):2314-21



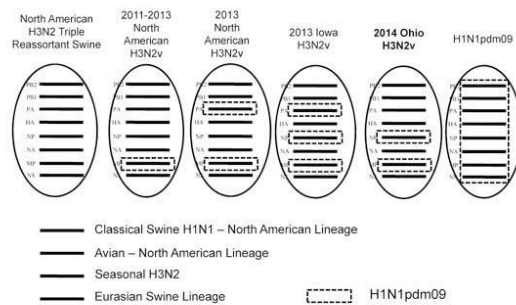
Influenza A(H3N2)v Update - US

- Between February 12, 2014 – August 27, 2014 two cases of A(H3N2)v were identified (both in August):
 - two children in Ohio (2 year old female and 10 year old female)
 - one child was hospitalized; both have fully recovered
- Although both cases had exposure to swine at county agricultural fairs and/or farms prior to clinical onset
- Both A(H3N2)v viruses from Ohio were closely related, and their genomes are comprised of swine triple reassortant A(H3N2) genes with NP and M from A(H1N1)pdm09

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Full Genome H3N2v



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What might occur this fall for H7N9?

- H7N9 avian and human cases likely will return this fall, c/w H5 cases
- Lack of symptoms in poultry will allow H7N9 to spread undetected
 - Cost of first H7N9 wave estimated to be at a minimum \$600 million^{1,2}
- Humans will continue to serve as sentinels of infection in poultry
- H7N9 likely to spill over into other countries
- H7N9 vaccine developed
 - CDC synthesized vaccine candidate
 - NIH conducting trials



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In addition...

- On May 5, 2014, the Sichuan Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission of China reported a fatal human infection with avian influenza A (H5N6)
 - The patient was a poultry farmer and was reported to have had exposure to sick and dead poultry prior to his illness.
 - To date, this is the only reported human infection with a HPAI H5 virus bearing an N6 NA gene (H6N6 Eurasian lineage)
 - H5N1 clade 2.3.4.6 HA with six internal genes from 2.3.2.1 clade
- Human infections with H10N8 avian influenza virus in Jiangxi province of China
 - Three H10N8 human infection cases with two deaths were reported.
 - H10N8 virus was detected in a live poultry market
 - Internal genes are of influenza A(H9N2)

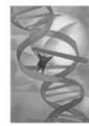
38



Novel Influenza Virus Summary

- Factors Leading to Recognition: Increasing Awareness, Surveillance, and Diagnostic Testing
- WHO Collaborating Centers and global public health partners continue to monitor for novel influenza A viruses
- Human infection with influenza viruses circulating in other species have occurred but without sustained human-to-human transmission
- Diagnostic assays may or may not detect novel influenza viruses in human specimens
- Contact federal, state, and/or local public health laboratories for additional guidance

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Influenza
Diagnostic Technology
Update

NGS

RIDTs
Multiplex
PCRs

REGULATIONS

Automation

Rapid
Molecular

40



Influenza Molecular Tests - PCR

Available in the PHL

- CDC Flu rRT-PCR Dx Panel – FDA cleared
- Flu B lineage testing – FDA cleared
- H7N9 available under EUA
- H3v evaluation for FDA approval
 - Multi-site PHL clinical study

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Influenza Molecular Tests - PCR

Commercially Available - FDA Cleared

- CDC periodically updates list
- More and more clinical labs using these
- Literature in general indicates high level of performance
- Concerns:
 - **Detection** of novel influenza A's
 - Variable subtyping capabilities

<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/diagnosis/molecular-assays.htm>

42



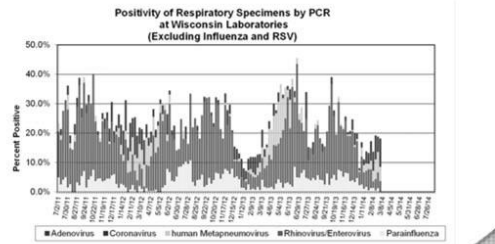
Multiplex PCR Respiratory Pathogen Tests

Name	Manufacturer	# Targets	Targets 510(k) Cleared	Sample >Result YR
FilmArray Respiratory Panel	BioFire	20	Viral & Bacterial	Yes 2012
eSensor Respiratory Virus Panel	GenMark Diagnostics	14	Viral only	No 2012
XTAG Respiratory Virus Panel	Luminex	12	Viral Only	No 2008
XTAG Respiratory Virus Panel FAST	Luminex	8	Viral Only	No 2011
Verigene Respiratory Virus Plus	Nanosphere	7	Viral Only	Yes 2011
Prodesse ProFlu+	Hologic Genprobe	3	Viral Only	No 2008
Simplexa FluA/B + RSV	Focus Diagnostics	3	Viral only	No 2012
Quidel Molecular RSV + hMPV	Quidel	2	Viral Only	No 2013

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WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE - UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Multiplex PCR Respiratory Pathogen Tests *Their value?*



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Rapid Influenza Diagnostic Tests (RIDTs) *A perennial discussion*



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Rapid Influenza Diagnostic Tests *The Next Generation*

- Incorporates reader instrument
- Reduces subjectivity
- Improved sensitivity
- CLIA-waved
- Data transmission capabilities
- A step in the right direction



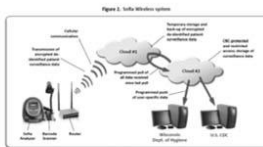
B-D Veritor Influenza A & B



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46

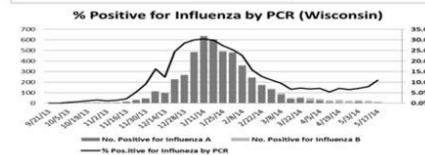
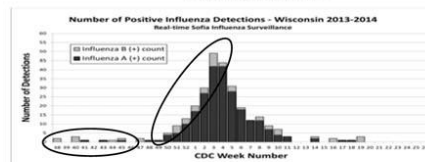
Rapid Influenza Diagnostic Tests *An Unique Application for Surveillance*



Options for the Control of Influenza VIII Meeting, Sept. 2013, Cape Town, South Africa

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The Potential for "Real-time" Influenza Surveillance



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Improving RIDT Performance There are new regulations in our future

<https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2014/05/22#food-and-drug-administration>

- New nomenclature proposed:
Influenza **V**irus **A**ntigen **D**etection test



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If you are an RIDT(IVAD) user...

- **What would the new regulations entail?**
 - Reclassifying RIDTs from **Class I to Class II**
 - Add "**special controls**" to ensure device safety and effectiveness
 - Set minimum clinical performance criteria for sensitivity and specificity
 - Identify appropriate comparator tests for new assays
 - Accuracy assessed by manufacturers **each year** and when **novel strain emerges**
- **When will this happen?**
- **Possible impacts:**
Better tests? Fewer tests?

50

J. Clin. Microbiol. published ahead of print 10 September 2014, doi:10.1128/JCM.01639-14

Rapid Influenza Diagnostic Tests It gets even better...

Molecular Results in Minutes!

- Novel isothermal amplification technology
- Amplification of target NA at a single temperature
- Results in ~15min
- Point-of-care testing



J. Clin. Microbiol. published ahead of print 10 September 2014, doi:10.1128/JCM.01639-14
J. Clin. Microbiol. September 2014 52:3339-3344

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Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) Impact on influenza diagnostics and surveillance

Broad Applications

- Current focus on Food-borne diseases, STDs, HIV
- Pathogen identification
- Antiviral/drug susceptibility
- Molecular epidemiology
- Host-pathogen interactions
- **Immediate impact on influenza diagnosis and surveillance not clear at present**



Quinones-Mateu et al., (2014) Deep sequencing...*J Clin Virology* 61: 9-19
Barzon et al., (2014) Next-generation sequencing...*J Clin Virology* 58: 346-350

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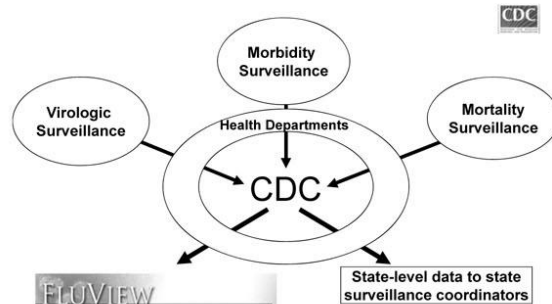
Update on Ongoing Efforts to "Right-Size" Influenza Virologic Surveillance



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U.S. Influenza Surveillance

www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly



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Influenza Virologic Surveillance Goals

- Provide situational awareness
- Detect novel or reassortant viruses
- Inform vaccine strain selection
- Detect and monitor antiviral resistance

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Influenza Virologic Surveillance Right Size Project

- How much influenza surveillance is really needed? What is the “right size”?
- Do we need more or less laboratory testing?
- How do we know the surveillance data we have provides an accurate picture of what is really happening? Is it representative of the all populations and influenza activity?
- The resulting Roadmap helps jurisdictions evaluate where we are, where we want to get to, and how to get there.

Right Size Roadmap Executive Summary

<http://www.aphl.org/aphlprograms/infectious/influenza/Pages/Influenza-Virologic-Surveillance-Right-Size-Roadmap.aspx>

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Right Size Roadmap



Roadmap to achieve an effective virologic surveillance system:

- **Requirements:** define state and national virologic surveillance needs, and associated functional requirements of state and local public health laboratories.
- **Implementation Guidance/toolkit** for CDC, state and local health departments and public health laboratories.
- **Sample Size Calculators**, to determine effective sample size needed to detect/monitor key virologic surveillance objectives.

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Right Size Influenza Virologic Surveillance Requirements

- Sampling (sample size and representativeness)
- Laboratory Testing
- Data Management
- Partnerships and Communications
- Quality Systems (performance metrics, benchmarks)
- Surge (outbreaks, novel events, pandemics)
- Financial Resources

Requirements developed based on multiple engagements over 2 years of stakeholder (epi and lab) input.

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Right Size Roadmap Key First Year Efforts...

- Opening dialogue with states to help with Roadmap implementation
- **“Using Alternative Data for Influenza Virologic Surveillance”**
- Development of sample size calculators
- Roadmap Implementation Checklists
- Right-size Example Practices, Resources and Tools
- Communications Toolbox

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Using Alternative Data for Influenza Virologic Surveillance(I)

• What is Alternative Data

Alternative data is existing virologic data from non-public health laboratory sources that can be used to supplement public health laboratory testing data for improved situational awareness.

- **Include data from PCR(preferred) or RIDTs**
- **Benefits to surveillance:**
 - Enhance influenza seasonal situational awareness
 - Identify positives during low prevalence
 - Detect potential geographic clusters
 - Detect institutional outbreaks

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Using Alternative Data for Influenza Virologic Surveillance(II)

- **Type and frequency of data collection**
 - Aggregate data(# tested and # positive)
 - Weekly collection
 - Test methods used
 - Consider requesting other RVP data as well
- **Request specimens for follow-up as needed**
- **Cautions:**
 - Be aware of test used by data submitters
 - Be mindful of biases
 - Time /resource intensive to set up submitter networks

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Using Alternative Data for Influenza Virologic Surveillance(III)

Things to consider for success

- No one being compelled to change virologic surveillance practices
- Communication/Coordination among partners is critical
- What level of data is readily available?
 - What can PH reasonably ask for? What can clinical labs provide?
- Need to ensure detection/reporting /submission of novel viruses
- Technology advances vs. performance/interpretation
 - Ongoing monitoring of diagnostic test performance
 - Impact on surveillance

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Remember Pandemic Preparedness??

www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6306a1.htm?s_cid=rr6306a1_w



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2014 Influenza Update



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