

# Agreement Approval Page

Name of agreement: Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Information Sharing between the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, Utah Department of Health and Human Services, and Utah's Local Health Departments (which have signed this memorandum of agreement)

Revision history (agreement in effect when signed by all parties):

- Initial approval (between state agencies): January 1, 2016
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Approval: Agency, signature, title, date

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food _____	Utah Department of Health and Human Services _____
Bear River Health Department _____	Central Utah Health Department _____
Davis County Health Department _____	Salt Lake County Health Department _____
San Juan County Public Health Department _____	Southeast Utah Health Department _____
Southwest Utah Public Health Department _____	Summit County Health Department _____
Tooele County Health Department _____	Tricounty Health Department _____
Utah County Health Department _____	Wasatch County Health Department _____
Weber Morgan Health Department _____	

# Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Information Sharing between the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, the Utah Department of Health and Human Services, and Utah's Local Health Departments

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## Sharing information between agencies

General protocols for the safeguarding of information shared between agencies are described below. Additionally, specific reporting protocols for each of five identified areas of cooperation are provided below.

### Part I. Purpose

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF), the Utah Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and Utah's local health departments (LHDs) enter into this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to help ensure the timely interagency exchange of information regarding zoonotic infections, food recalls, foodborne outbreaks, food safety following natural disasters or other incidents, and pesticide misuse. Sharing information between these agencies is vital to protect both humans and animals.

### Part II. Definitions

*Bioterrorism (BT) agent* - a biological agent (bacteria, virus, or biological toxin) used as a weapon of terror. Anthrax bacteria and smallpox viruses are examples of agents that could serve as weapons of bioterrorism.

*Communicable disease* - an illness caused by an infectious agent or its toxic products that occurs through the direct or indirect transmission of the agent or its products from an infected individual, animal, vector or the inanimate environment to a susceptible human or animal host.

*Foodborne disease outbreak* - an incident in which two or more unrelated persons experience a similar illness resulting from the ingestion of a common food.

*GRAMA* - the Utah Government Records Access and Management Act (UCA 63G-2).

*Pesticide* - any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest; any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant; and any nitrogen stabilizer.

*Pesticide misuse* - pesticide events when regulations are not followed or operator error occurs, such as application to the wrong location, application in a wrong concentration or quantity, spills, neglecting to make appropriate changes to ventilation systems, and inappropriate work practices.

*Protected information* - information provided by a sharing agency to a receiving agency that will not be disclosed to anyone outside the receiving agency, except as described in this MOA.

*Utah Rapid Response Team (URRT)* - a multi-agency, multi-disciplinary team led by UDAF that operates using Incident Command System (ICS)/National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles and a Unified Command structure to respond to human and animal food emergencies. The URRT was established in 2019 through a cooperative agreement between UDAF and the U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Rapid Response Teams in states throughout the U.S. actively share lessons

learned regarding responses, participate in national workgroups, and provide training opportunities. The URRT's primary purpose is to respond quickly to food-related illness outbreaks and other food or feed-related incidents in order to protect human and animal health.

*Zoonosis* - an infection or infectious disease transmissible from animals to humans (examples include anthrax, plague, rabies, tularemia, influenza A, and West Nile virus).

### **Part III. Scope**

Although UDAF, DHHS, and LHDs have distinct responsibilities, all agencies share areas of common interest and responsibility regarding animal and human health. Because of this, it is beneficial to animal health and public health that these agencies create protocols to share certain information and expertise with one another to enhance each agency's ability to respond quickly and appropriately to public health problems. Five areas of cooperation have been identified for this MOA:

- 1) Zoonotic disease reporting
- 2) Food product recalls
- 3) Foodborne outbreak investigation and response
- 4) Food safety following natural disasters or other incidents
- 5) Pesticide misuse and related injuries

### **Part IV. Authorities and protocol regarding the sharing and protection of information**

Any release of information from DHHS or any LHD to UDAF made pursuant to this MOA will be subject to the confidentiality requirements of UCA 26B-7-217, which allows the sharing of identifiable information "when necessary to continue patient services or to undertake public health efforts to interrupt the transmission of disease" [UCA 26B-7-217(2)(c)]. In addition, "specific medical or epidemiological information may be released in such a way that no individual is identifiable" [UCA 26B-7-217(2)(g)]. If DHHS or any LHD disclose information to UDAF as allowed under 26B-7-217, UDAF agrees not to further disclose that information except as allowed in UCA 26B-7-217.

Any information released from UDAF to DHHS or any LHD made pursuant to this MOA is authorized by UCA 63G-2-206(1)(b) and (2)(a) and is classified as protected under UCA 63G-2-305(49), which states that "records of the Department of Agriculture and Food that provide for the identification, tracing, or control of livestock diseases" are protected; and 63G-2-305(47), which states that "information regarding food security, risk, and vulnerability assessments performed" by UDAF are classified as protected. DHHS and LHDs agree not to further disclose that information except as allowed or required by GRAMA. As required by UCA 63G-2-206(2), this MOA serves as written assurance by DHHS and LHDs that the records or records series classified as protected under GRAMA which are received from UDAF pursuant to this MOA:

- i) are necessary to the performance of the receiving agency's duties and functions;
- ii) will be used for a purpose similar to the purpose for which the information in the record or record series was collected or obtained (i.e., disease surveillance, investigation, response, or prevention); and

- iii) produce a public benefit that is greater than or equal to the individual privacy right that protects the record or record series.

When protected information is shared between UDAF and DHHS and/or any LHD, the receiving agency will not disclose such protected information outside of the receiving agency, with the following exception: as provided by UCA 26B-7-217, DHHS may share information regarding communicable diseases with LHDs, including protected information provided to DHHS by UDAF. As provided by UCA 26B-2-217, DHHS will share such protected information with the relevant LHD(s).

When protected information is shared per this MOA between UDAF and DHHS and/or any LHD, the sharing agency will inform the receiving agency that the information is being shared per this MOA.

When a request is made to any receiving agency for such protected information, the receiving agency will consider such protected information to be protected records owned by the sharing agency, will not provide such protected information to the requestor, and will refer the requestor to the sharing agency. This applies to requests from any source or via any mechanism, including those made through a GRAMA request.

#### **Part V. Appropriate uses of data**

The parties agree to use the data only as allowed by law and to maintain the confidentiality of the data as required by state and federal law. The parties further agree to notify one another in writing of any changes in the law affecting the provisions of this paragraph. Failure to maintain confidentiality will allow the violated party to immediately withdraw from the agreement and pursue all applicable legal and equitable remedies.

#### **Part VI. Responsible personnel and contact information**

The parties agree to regularly share and distribute contact information for key responsible personnel. This will be completed through other preparedness notification processes.

## Area 1. Zoonotic diseases

### Part I. Purpose

Many important infectious diseases of humans are zoonoses. Several of the causative agents of zoonotic illnesses are considered possible agents of bioterrorism. Terrorist use of these agents could represent a risk to animals as well as humans. It is important to assure that agencies and authorities responsible for detection, prevention, and control of infectious diseases in humans know when an infection that could pose a threat to humans has been detected in animals. Similarly, detection of such an infection in humans could be an early warning of risk to animals or be a sentinel event for unrecognized disease in animals.

### Part II. Scope

This MOA establishes that DHHS will provide UDAF specific information about detection of zoonotic illnesses to determine if there was a possibility that the illness was contracted from a Utah animal. Person-specific identifiable information will not be provided to UDAF unless it is necessary to continue patient services or to undertake public health efforts to interrupt the transmission of disease (UCA 26B-7-217(2)(c)). Also, relevant information about animals diagnosed with zoonoses will be provided to DHHS in order to alert public health officials of the possibility of humans becoming infected with the same organism. DHHS will provide this information to the affected LHD(s). This will provide an opportunity to have the affected LHD(s) contact the people involved with or exposed to the infected animal(s) and provide them with information about the human presentation of the zoonotic illness, and what to do if they become ill.

### Part III. Roles and responsibilities; information sharing

- 1) Diseases reportable to UDAF (of interest to DHHS/LHDs)

The events listed below (Table 1) are [reportable to UDAF](#) (<https://ag.utah.gov/farmers/animal-industry/animal-health-program/>) when diagnosed in animals and are also of interest to DHHS.

**Table 1. Agents/diseases reportable to UDAF that are important for public health.**

Agent/Disease	Zoonotic transmission?	BT concern?	Reportable according to Communicable Disease Rule (Utah Administrative Rule R386-702)
Anthrax	Y	Y	Y
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)	Y	N	Y
Brucellosis	Y	Y	Y
Chlamydiosis (Ornithosis,	Y	N	Y

Psittacosis)			
COVID-19 in animals (including mink)	Y	N	Y
Equine encephalomyelitis (EEE, WEE, VEE)	Y	Y	Y*
Glanders	Y	Y	N**
Hantavirus	Y	Y	Y
Harmful Algal Bloom-related illnesses	Y	N	N
Lyme disease	Y (vector)	N	Y
Plague	Y	Y	Y
Q fever	Y	Y	Y
Rabies	Y	N	Y
St. Louis encephalitis	Y	N	Y
Trichinellosis	Y	N	Y
Tuberculosis	Y	Y (multi-drug resistant)***	Y
West Nile Virus	Y (vector)	N	Y
Avian or other novel influenza viruses	Y	Y	Y

\* Reportable as Encephalitis: primary, post-infectious, arthropod-borne and unspecified and as arbovirus infection.

\*\* Not on a reportable disease list, but reportable as "any illness that may indicate an outbreak, epidemic, bioterrorism event, or public health hazard, including any newly recognized, emergent or re-emergent disease or disease producing agent", especially since it is a disease with BT concern.

\*\*\* While considered a potential bioterrorism agent, the endemicity of this organism would permit routine reporting channels to be used, unless the pattern of illness or sheer number of persons /animals affected was unusual.

UDAF agrees that it will report other diseases not specifically listed above to DHHS when it recognizes they represent a threat to human health.

If there is a known public health threat from an animal disease, UDAF will provide to DHHS:

- a. City and county of residence for the animal(s);
  - a. In the case of premises unique to a city/county, regional identification will be substituted, such that the individual premises may not be identifiable.
- b. Date of onset and/or diagnosis (if known); and
- c. Where the animal came from, if known (imported from another city/state).

UDAF and DHHS will design a mechanism to ensure that individuals who have had contact with the infected animal(s) receive relevant information about how this disease might present in an infected human, and what to do if the individual becomes ill.

2) Diseases reportable to DHHS/LHDs (of interest to UDAF)

The diseases listed below in Table 2 are [reportable to DHHS](https://epi.utah.gov/disease-reporting/) (https://epi.utah.gov/disease-reporting/) and their presence in the state, or the magnitude of their presence in the state, are of interest to UDAF.

**Table 2. Agents/diseases reportable to DHHS/LHDs that are of interest to UDAF.**

<b>Agent/Disease</b>	<b>Zoonotic transmission?</b>	<b>BT Concern?</b>	<b>Reportable according to Utah Administrative Rule R58-2. Diseases, Inspections and Quarantines</b>
Anthrax	Y	Y	Y
Brucellosis	Y	Y	Y
Campylobacteriosis	Y	N	N
Colorado tick fever	Y (vector)	N	N
COVID-19	Y	N	Y
Cryptosporidiosis	Y	Y	N
Echinococcus	Y	N	N
Harmful Algal Bloom–related illnesses	Y	N	N
Leptospirosis	Y	N	N
Q Fever	Y	Y	Y
Rabies	Y	N	Y
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	Y (vector)	N	Y
St. Louis Encephalitis	Y (vector)	Y	N
Tularemia	Y (vector)	Y	Y
West Nile Virus	Y (vector)	Y	Y

DHHS agrees that it will report other diseases not specifically listed above to UDAF when it recognizes they might pose a threat to animal health or otherwise are of importance to veterinary medicine.

If a zoonotic disease is diagnosed in a human and there is a known or suspected animal contact, DHHS will provide to UDAF:

- City and county of residence of the patient(s);
- Date of onset and/or diagnosis;
- Relevant travel and/or exposure history;



- d. History of exposure to pets and/or other animals; and
  - e. If the known or suspected animal is from a livestock or poultry producer, DHHS will also provide to UDAF the premise contact information (premise name, premise address, and phone number of the owner or manager of the affected livestock or poultry premise), if known.
- 3) Non-emergency notification
- a) The parties will establish an ad-hoc exchange of information to report all non-emergency disease occurrences. Information will be exchanged in a mutually agreed-upon format, which may include email or phone. More frequent exchanges (i.e., weekly) may be requested by UDAF or DHHS as needed.
- 4) Emergency notification
- a) The parties will provide one another immediate notification of conditions that may be due to bioterrorism as indicated by the causative agent, illness pattern, or number of organisms affected.
  - b) UDAF will use a 24/7 phone number (1-888-EPI-UTAH, or 1-888-374- 8824) to notify DHHS, and DHHS will contact the UDAF State Veterinarian or designee.
  - c) UDAF and DHHS understand that an exchange of all available information may not always be possible in emergency situations.

## Area 2. Food product recalls

### Part 1. Purpose

UDAF, DHHS, and LHDs have actively participated in food product recalls for many years. In recent years, the number, scope, and severity of these recalls has markedly increased. In the interest of protecting public health, enhancing the use of professional resources, and avoiding duplication, the agencies agree that the partnership should be formalized and detailed in this MOA.

### Part II. Scope

This agreement applies to recalls initiated by UDAF, as well as to Class I recalls of food products in which the recall notice provided by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) specifically mentions Utah as a distribution state or declares the recall to be nationwide. FDA recall definitions are:

- **Class I recall:** A situation in which there is a reasonable probability that the use of or exposure to a violative product will cause serious adverse health consequences or death.
- **Class II recall:** A situation in which use of or exposure to a violative product may cause temporary or medically reversible adverse health consequences or where the probability of serious adverse health consequences is remote.
- **Class III recall:** A situation in which use of or exposure to a violative product is not likely to cause adverse health consequences.
- **Market withdrawal:** Occurs when a product has a minor violation that would not be subject to FDA legal action. The firm removes the product from the market or corrects the violation.
- **Medical device safety alert:** Issued in situations where a medical device may present an unreasonable risk of substantial harm. In some cases, these situations also are considered recalls.

### Part III. Roles and responsibilities (UDAF food recall procedures)

- 1) Recalls initiated by a Utah firm
  - a) A recall may be initiated voluntarily by manufacturers or distributors due to potential adulteration or misbranding of food products. For Class I and Class II recalls issued by a food manufacturer or distributor in Utah, UDAF will:
    - i) Coordinate with the firm to determine the depth of the recall and the appropriate level of public notification or warning to be issued as specified in the firm's recall plan.
    - ii) Monitor and audit the recall process by conducting recall audit checks to assure compliance with the recall.
    - iii) Remove recalled products from commerce and embargo defective products when necessary.
    - iv) Witness destruction or final disposition of condemned goods.
    - v) Coordinate with FDA if recalled product is distributed interstate or USDA if recall involves meat, poultry, or eggs.
    - vi) Provide appropriate information, documents, and records to the FDA, USDA, state and LHDs, and any other affected government agencies.

- vii) Coordinate with the URRT; unified command may be initiated to assist with response.
- 2) Recalls initiated outside the State of Utah
  - a) When recalled food items come into Utah from out-of-state, FDA is the lead agency for recall activities (USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service [FSIS] is lead agency for meat, poultry, or egg products). UDAF Regulatory Division will assist with all recall activities including:
    - i) Notifying affected state and local government agencies of the recall.
    - ii) Providing information and notification to the public, retailers, wholesalers and distributors including known or suspected recipients of recalled food products in the State.
    - iii) Maintaining communication with industry recall coordinators.
    - iv) Performing traceback and traceforward investigations when necessary.
    - v) Removing recalled products from commerce and embargoing defective products when necessary.
    - vi) Witnessing destruction or final disposition of condemned goods.
    - vii) Performing recall audit checks when assigned by FDA.
    - viii) Coordinate with the URRT; unified command may be initiated to assist with response.
- 3) Public notification or warning
  - a) The level of public notification or warning is determined by the classification status assigned to the recall (Class I, II, or III) and other relevant factors. Public notification or warning may include but is not limited to:
    - i) Removal of products from retail shelves.
    - ii) Press releases.
    - iii) Specific information concerning the recall that is targeted to particular geographical areas or segments of the population.
- 4) Media contacts
  - a) Media inquiries regarding the mechanics of a recall will be referred to UDAF.
  - b) Media inquiries regarding human cases or pathogen information will be referred to DHHS and/or the appropriate LHD.

#### **Part IV. Information sharing**

- 1) UDAF will provide to DHHS/LHDs:
  - a) Notification of a Class 1 recall impacting Utah.
  - b) Notification of a foodborne illness report or complaint.
  - c) Information regarding an investigation, traceback, recall audit checks, embargo, news release, or other significant action related to a recall.
  - d) Information regarding distribution of implicated products to food service establishments.
  - e) Reports or complaints of chemical contamination of food products.
  - f) Information to update this MOA.

- 2) DHHS/LHDs will provide to UDAF:
- a) Notification of a Class 1 recall impacting Utah.
  - b) Notification of a foodborne illness report or complaint.
  - c) Information regarding an investigation, traceback, recall audit checks, embargo, news release, or other significant action related to a recall.
  - d) General information regarding disease cases that may be associated with a recalled product or a food processor under the jurisdiction of UDAF.
  - e) Reports or complaints of chemical contamination of food products.
  - f) Information to update this MOA.

## **Area 3. Foodborne outbreak investigation and response**

### **Part I. Purpose**

Investigation and response to foodborne disease outbreaks often requires cooperation and sharing of information between UDAF, DHHS, and LHDs. The purpose of this section is to outline the roles of these agencies when investigating foodborne disease outbreaks and procedures for communicating about foodborne disease outbreaks. Relevant information that should be shared may include disease information needed to enable each agency to meet its statutory responsibilities or otherwise impacts the mission or responsibility of the agency. Relevant information may include, but is not necessarily limited to:

- Confirmed or suspected etiological agent.
- Confirmed or suspected food vehicle.
- Information about contributing factors for reports of illness, injury, or incidents implicating food.
- Information about illness reports involving shellfish (the State Shellfish Standardization Officer needs the report).
- Names of counties involved.
- Patient contact information.
- Information on any course of action already implemented or to be implemented.
- Consultation and advice regarding interventions, interpretations, teamwork, and other factors that may arise during a suspected or confirmed outbreak.
- Information needed by the agency preparing the investigation after-action review report as referenced in Part V below.

### **Part II. Scope**

This agreement defines roles and responsibilities of UDAF, DHHS, and LHDs in the investigation of foodborne disease outbreaks, including how information will be shared.

### **Part III. Roles and responsibilities**

- 1) LHDs
  - a) LHDs will coordinate or conduct investigations of foodborne disease outbreaks that involve a single LHD.
  - b) LHDs have regulatory authority and are responsible for food service establishments (i.e., restaurants).
  - c) LHDs will be the lead agency in conducting inspections and other environmental health interventions at those establishments that are under their jurisdiction.
- 2) DHHS, Division of Population Health, Office of Communicable Disease (OCD)
  - a) OCD will coordinate or conduct investigations of foodborne disease outbreaks that involve multiple jurisdictions or which otherwise represent a statewide threat.
  - b) OCD may also assist an LHD with the investigation of single-LHD outbreaks, upon request.
- 3) DHHS, Utah Public Health Laboratory (UPHL)

- a) UPHL will provide laboratory support for epidemiological investigations of foodborne disease outbreaks. UPHL primarily will handle specimens related to human cases of disease unless testing of UDAF-regulated specimens is requested or required by UDAF.
  - b) Because outbreaks involving a single household usually preclude making epidemiologic associations with particular food exposures, UPHL will not, with few exceptions, conduct testing of clinical or food items from these incidents. Exceptions include a single case of suspected botulism, food-related poisoning such as paralytic shellfish poisoning, or an unusually severe illness in several members of a household requiring hospitalization. As always, personnel from DHHS and/or UPHL are available to consult regarding requests for laboratory testing in individual situations.
  - c) UPHL will analyze samples that have been linked to an outbreak of foodborne illness via epidemiological analysis and/or hazard analysis critical control points (HACCP) assessment. Upon request and approval, UPHL will assist UDAF in testing samples regulated by UDAF.
- 4) UDAF
- a) UDAF has regulatory authority and is responsible for raw agricultural food products and commercially prepared food products. Food establishments under inspection by UDAF include: bakeries, grain processors, grocery stores (all food departments excluding deli), warehouses, food processors, cottage food operations, and bottled water and water vending machines.
  - b) UDAF will be the lead agency in conducting inspections and other environmental health interventions at those establishments that are under its jurisdiction. When an outbreak occurs, UDAF will participate in the sampling plan of those establishments that are under its jurisdiction. UDAF and the LHD will consult regarding roles. This will help ensure that the sample chain of custody is maintained.
  - c) UDAF will handle complaints of commercially processed food products, except where illness has resulted from the consumption of these products. In these cases, DHHS will either serve as the lead agency or delegate to the appropriate LHD as the lead agency. The lead agency will coordinate with UDAF regarding environmental health assessments at the affected facility.
  - d) The UDAF Laboratory Services Division will analyze samples obtained during disease investigations and test food or animal products within its scope of responsibility. The UDAF laboratory will analyze samples that originate from UDAF inspectors if tests are within the capabilities of the division. The UDAF laboratory will assist DHHS as requested and if the laboratory has the capabilities.
  - e) When a foodborne outbreak has been detected, the URRT will work closely with local, state, federal, and tribal food safety liaisons. In response to outbreaks, the URRT may activate ICS to help coordinate response efforts.

#### **Part IV. Information sharing**

- 1) LHDs
  - a) If an LHD confirms or suspects that a food source is implicated in a foodborne disease investigation, it will inform DHHS and UDAF to trigger possible traceback,

recall, or embargo of the food product. The LHD will contact DHHS and UDAF if animals, animal products, or raw agricultural products within UDAF regulatory jurisdiction are identified as a possible source of illness.

2) DHHS, OCD

- a) If DHHS confirms or suspects that a food source is implicated in a foodborne disease investigation, it will inform the appropriate LHD(s) and UDAF for possible traceback, recall, or embargo of the food product. OCD will contact the appropriate LHD(s) and UDAF if animal or animal products or raw agricultural products within UDAF regulatory jurisdiction are identified as a possible source of illness.

3) DHHS, UPHL

- a) Test results associated with an outbreak of foodborne illness will be reported to OCD which will disseminate test results to the appropriate UDAF and LHD contacts.

4) UDAF

- a) UDAF will report all foodborne illnesses that it is made aware of to DHHS for investigation. UDAF will also notify DHHS of any potential health alerts from regular testing and surveillance of facilities and products.

#### **Part V. Collaborative after-action review**

An after-action review should be conducted among the involved organizations as soon as possible but no later than three months after the initial investigation has been completed to review lessons learned and to update participants on findings, conclusions, and actions taken.

An after-action review report should be prepared by the lead state agency responsible for coordinating the investigation. The report should summarize the effectiveness of communication and coordination between agencies and jurisdictions and identify specific gaps or problems that arose during the course of the investigation. All participating agencies should have the opportunity to review and comment on the report before it is more widely distributed.

## **Area 4. Food safety following natural disasters or other incidents**

### **Part I. Purpose**

The purpose of this section is to outline the collaborative roles of UDAF, DHHS, and LHDs to ensure food safety following natural disasters or other incidents.

### **Part II. Scope**

Food safety following natural disasters or other hazards will primarily be managed by the URRT. The URRT is an "all hazards" team, meaning that although responses will be associated with food and/or feed, the initial hazards that warrant the response may be wide ranging. Some of these hazards may include: human or animal food-associated illness outbreaks, natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, wildfires, etc.), contamination events (unintentional or intentional), industrial accidents, and planned events.

### **Part III. Roles and responsibilities**

The URRT will coordinate with its food safety partners, such as those in UDAF, DHHS, LHDs, state laboratories, federal agencies, associations, and private businesses, in order to effectively respond to food safety concerns following natural disasters. Through collaborative response efforts and leveraging resources among epidemiology, laboratory, and environmental health, the URRT will be able to identify and respond to threats to public health more efficiently and effectively.

During a disaster, the role of the URRT will be to collaborate with their food safety partners to ensure food establishments are safe to operate and assist with damage assessments as needed. The URRT may implement ICS to facilitate the response. If possible, the URRT will also offer "just-in-time" training before any type of response is activated.

### **Part IV. Information sharing**

UDAF, DHHS, and LHDs will share information regarding instances of foodborne illness or outbreaks related to the natural disaster or hazard in question.



## **Area 5. Pesticide misuse and related injuries**

### **Part I. Purpose**

The DHHS Environmental Epidemiology Program (DHHS EEP) collects information on acute pesticide misuse and related injuries through the National Toxic Substance Incidence Program (NTSIP). Currently, most of the information regarding pesticide problems comes from Utah Poison Control Center (UPCC) data. The UDAF Plant Industry Division's Pesticide Program (UDAF PP), through a cooperative agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency, is the State Lead Agency (SLA) for enforcing the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). State SLA's are the first point of contact for pesticide regulatory enforcement and conduct investigations on pesticide applicator product misuse. The primary point of contact for UDAF PP is the Pesticide Program Manager, with the Plant Industry Director as backup. The primary point of contact for DHHS EEP is the EEP Program Manager, with the DHHS State Toxicologist as backup. DHHS EEP investigates site-specific exposures of persons to hazardous substances, which sometimes include pesticides. DHHS EEP investigates disease clusters or perceived disease clusters or other public health concerns that sometimes relate to pesticide use. Information exchange between UDAF PP and DHHS EEP will include results from investigations of applicator product misuse. Some examples are as follows:

- UPCC report of a release of a pesticide: the caller was spraying the product (rid lice control spray from Bayer Consumer Care 2, 2-Dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate 0.5%) in the house as directed, and the caller is now lightheaded and dizzy. She is ventilating the house.
- UPCC report of acrolein release due to tightening a fitting resulted in spray on a victim's face. The victim was not currently wearing face protection. The severity of the victim was death after arrival at hospital.
- Public health assessment investigations of environmental hazards at a site or of disease clusters that involve pesticides.

### **Part II. Scope**

This information exchange will include as much information as is available on:

- 1) The factors for release-human error, equipment failure etc.
- 2) The start and end date and time of release
- 3) The location of release- latitude and longitude or physical address
- 4) The chemical name and quantity (or estimated quantity) released
- 5) Information on any evacuation or in-place sheltering used
- 6) Length of evacuation or shelter-in place order
- 7) Number of people officially evacuated or ordered to shelter-in place
- 8) Evacuation criteria-building, section of building, ½ a mile radius etc.
- 9) Decontamination information
- 10) Information on the victims
  - a) Age
  - b) Sex
  - c) Category of victim, such as:
    - i) Employee
    - ii) Emergency responder: police, EMT, hospital personnel, firefighter (volunteer or career)

- iii) General public
    - iv) Student
  - d) Injury information of victim such as
    - i) Trauma
    - ii) Respiratory system problems
    - iii) Eye irritation
    - iv) Gastrointestinal problems
    - v) Heat stress
    - vi) Burns
    - vii) Skin irritation
    - viii) Dizziness or other central nervous system symptoms
    - ix) Headache
    - x) Heart problems
    - xi) Shortness of breath (unknown cause)
    - xii) Other
  - e) Personal protective equipment worn by victim
  - f) Severity of victim's injury or illness
    - i) Treated on scene
    - ii) Treated at hospital (not admitted)
    - iii) Treated at hospital (admitted)
    - iv) Death on scene/on arrival at hospital
    - v) Death after arrival at hospital
- 11) Comments or synopsis of event

### **Part III. Roles and responsibilities; information sharing**

- 1) Reportable to UDAF PP from DHHS EEP in the event of harm to the public.
  - a) This MOA establishes that DHHS EEP will provide UDAF PP with specific information about detection of pesticide misuse and associated injuries.
    - i) Any type of public health harm from a pesticide will be reported to UDAF PP within two days of when DHHS EEP receives notification. Then UDAF PP staff can conduct a follow-up. DHHS EEP will coordinate with UDAF PP any site-specific or disease cluster investigation that DHHS EEP is doing on hazardous exposures that may involve pesticides.
- 2) Reportable to DHHS EEP from UDAF PP in the event of harm to the public. Information exchange from UDAF PP to DHHS EEP will include information on pesticide events when regulations are not followed or when operator error occurs that results in harm to public health.
  - a) This MOA establishes that UDAF PP will provide DHHS EEP with specific information from the follow-up investigations of any pesticide misuse and associated injuries.