

## **NATIONAL CENTER FOR ZOONOTIC, VECTOR-BORNE, AND ENTERIC DISEASES (CVH)**

The National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (NCZVED) maximizes public health and safety nationally and internationally through the elimination, prevention, and control of disease, disability, and death caused by suspected and confirmed zoonotic, vector-borne, foodborne, waterborne, mycotic, prion and related infections. In carrying out its mission, NCZVED: (1) Provides leadership, expertise, and service in laboratory, medical, and epidemiological sciences throughout the world; (2) conducts applied research aimed to eliminate, prevent, and control disease; (3) translates research findings into public health policies, practices, and programs; (4) provides diagnostic and reference laboratory services to relevant partners; (5) conducts surveillance and research to determine disease distribution, disease determinants, and disease burden nationally and internationally; (6) responds to disease outbreaks domestically and abroad; (7) ensures that public health decisions are made objectively and based upon the highest quality of scientific data; (8) provides technical expertise, education, and training to domestic and international partners; (9) provides leadership to internal and external partners for establishing and maintaining screening, treatment, and other elimination, prevention, and control programs; (10) develops, implements, and evaluates domestic and international public health policies, practices, and programs; (11) communicates information to increase awareness, knowledge, and understanding of public health issues domestically and internationally; (12) aligns the national center focus with the overall strategic goals of the CDC; (13) implements, coordinates, and evaluates programs across CDC, CCID, and NCZVED to optimize public health impact; (14) conducts bioterrorism preparedness activities to prevent or lessen the severity of bioterrorism incidents; (15) builds strategic partnerships with internal and external stake holders; and (16) clarifies the dynamic link between animals, people, and the environment to maximize public health impact. (Approved 3/22/2007)

### Office of the Director (CVH1)

(1) Works with CCID OD to ensure spending plans, budget planning, and budget execution are in line with the overall CDC infectious disease strategies and priorities; (2) ensures that the CCID strategy is executed by the divisions and aligned with overall CDC goals; (3) co-develops execution strategies for the national center with the division directors; (4) provides program and science quality oversight; (5) builds leadership at the division and branch levels; (6) evaluates the strategies, focus, and prioritization of the division research, program, and budget activities; (7) identifies and coordinates synergies between the national center and relevant partners; (8) ensures that policy development is consistent and appropriate; (9) facilitates research and program activities by providing leadership support; (10) proposes resource priorities throughout the budget cycle; (11) ensures scientific quality, ethics, and regulatory compliance; (12) fosters an integrated approach to research, program, and policy activities; (13) liaises with HHS and partners concerning activities related to vector-borne, zoonotic, and enteric infectious diseases; (14) ensures that programmatic goals are achieved with measurable impact; and (15) serves as primary liaison between NCZVED and the National Center for Health Marketing on communications and marketing science, and its associated research and practice. (Approved 4/2/2008)

### Division of Parasitic Diseases (CVHB)

The Division of Parasitic Diseases (DPD) prevents and controls parasitic diseases in the U.S. and throughout the world by providing diagnostic, consultative, epidemiologic services, and training. In carrying out its mission, DPD: (1) Conducts surveillance, investigations, and studies of parasitic diseases to define disease etiology, mode of transmission, and populations at risk, and to develop effective methods for diagnosis, prevention, control, and elimination; (2) conducts or participates in clinical, field, and laboratory research to develop, evaluate, and improve laboratory methodologies, materials and therapeutic practices used for rapid and accurate diagnosis and treatment of parasitic diseases; (3) provides epidemic aid, epidemiologic consultation, and reference diagnostic services to state and local health departments, other federal agencies, and national and international health organizations; (4) conducts a program of laboratory and field research in the biology, ecology, and host-parasitic relationships to develop better methods for diagnosis, prevention, and control of parasitic diseases; (5) provides scientific and technical assistance to other components within CDC when the work requires unique expertise or specialized equipment not available in other CDC components; (6) serves as WHO Collaborating Centers for Cysticercosis, Research Training and Eradication of Dracunculiasis, Control and Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis, Evaluating and Testing New Insecticides, Insecticide Resistance, Insect Vectors; Malaria Control in Africa, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Production and Distribution of Malaria Sporozoite ELISAs; (7) maintains field-based research and program activities in numerous developing countries; and (8) provides marketing/communications support for responsive, evidence-based information targeted to the public, local and state health officials, international partners, and private organizations to inform health decisions, to prevent, and control parasitic diseases in the U.S. and abroad. (Approved 3/22/2007)

### Office of the Director (CVHB1)

(1) Works with NCZVED OD to ensure spending plans and budget are in line with the overall infectious disease strategies and priorities; (2) ensures that the CCID strategy is executed by the divisions and aligned with overall CDC goals; (3) co-develops execution strategies for the division with the branch chiefs; (4) provides program and science quality oversight; (5) builds leadership at the division and branch levels; (6) evaluates the strategies, focus, and prioritization of the division research, program, and budget activities; (7) identifies and coordinates synergies between the division and relevant partners; (8) ensures that policy development is consistent and appropriate; (9) facilitates research and program activities by providing leadership support; (10) proposes resource priorities throughout the budget cycle; (11) ensures scientific quality, ethics, and regulatory compliance; (12) fosters an integrated approach to research, program, and policy activities; and (13) liaises with HHS and partners as defined in the partnership management plan. (Approved 4/11/07)

### Malaria Branch (CVHBB)

(1) Conducts malaria surveillance, prevention, and control in U.S. residents and visitors by monitoring the frequency and distribution of malaria cases that occur in U.S. residents and visitors and the efficacy and safety of antimalarial drugs for chemoprophylaxis and

chemotherapy; (2) provides clinical advice and epidemiologic assistance on the treatment, control, and prevention of malaria in the U.S. and in malaria endemic countries; (3) provides information to the U.S. public and to appropriate agencies and groups on appropriate measures to prevent and control malaria; (4) provides consultation, technical assistance, and training to malaria-endemic countries and to international and U.S. agencies and organizations on issues of malaria prevention and control; (5) conducts epidemiologic, laboratory, and field-based research projects, including laboratory and field studies on parasitic diseases to define biology, ecology, transmission dynamics, parasite species differences, host-parasite relationships, diagnostics, host immune responses, populations at risk, and determinants of morbidity and mortality; (6) conducts laboratory studies of malaria parasites utilizing animal models and in vitro systems for parasitic relationships, chemotherapy, and vaccine evaluation studies; (7) conducts field studies of malaria prevention and control tools and strategies; and (8) conducts assessments of malaria monitoring and evaluation methods and program use of these methods. (Approved 4/11/2007)

#### Parasitic Diseases Branch (CVHBC)

(1) Investigates outbreaks and unusual occurrences of parasitic diseases in concert with states, ministries of health, WHO, and other agencies and organizations; (2) conducts surveillance of waterborne and foodborne disease outbreaks and other parasitic diseases in the U.S.; (3) provides reference and laboratory diagnostic services to physicians and laboratories; (4) transfers technologies and expertise in laboratory diagnosis of parasitic infections to public health laboratories; (5) provides consultation on the prevention, treatment, and management of parasitic diseases to clinicians, laboratorians, departments of health, and other agencies; and provides otherwise unavailable anti-parasitic drugs to healthcare providers and ensures compliance with FDA's regulations; (6) provides leadership and technical expertise in support of the agency's bioterrorism preparedness response initiatives and emergency response plans, primarily as they relate to waterborne venues; (7) supports the agency's overall emergency response mandate; (8) conducts research on methods to detect parasites and agents of bioterrorism in water, and develops emergency public health response plans; (9) conducts field and laboratory investigations and research on the etiology, biology, epidemiology, ecology, pathogenesis, immunology, genetics, host-parasite relationships, chemotherapy and other aspects of parasitic diseases to develop new tools for identifying and controlling parasitic diseases; (10) develops and tests new laboratory methods and tools for improved diagnosis, control, and prevention of parasitic diseases, and conducts laboratory training courses for public health laboratories; (11) carries out and evaluates operational research to evaluate current strategies and develops new strategies to support programmatic activities for the control and elimination of parasitic diseases, and provides technical assistance to ministries of health, WHO, and other agencies and organizations for these programs; (12) provides training to Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS) officers, Emerging Infectious Disease fellows, American Society of Microbiology/NCZVED Postdoctoral Fellows, Preventive Medicine Residents, public health prevention specialists, and other fellows and students; and (12) prepares and disseminates health communication materials on the prevention and treatment of parasitic diseases. (Approved 4/11/2007)

### Entomology Branch (CVHBD)

(1) Conducts surveillance, field investigations, and laboratory studies on the vectors of parasitic diseases of humans, with a focus on malaria, Chagas' disease, lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, and leishmaniasis, with a particular emphasis on the anopheline vectors of malaria; (2) serves as WHO Collaborating Centers for pesticides resistance, anopheline vector identification, antimalarial drug evaluation, and vector control; (3) develops methods supporting the use of pesticides for control of vector-borne diseases, the management of insecticide resistance, and the monitoring of anti-parasitic drugs; (4) serves as an international reference reagent and anopheline vector repository, providing materials, training, and information related to malaria vectors; (5) provides entomological consultation, epidemic aid, and training to local, state, federal and foreign agencies and international health organizations on surveillance and control of vectors and vector-borne diseases. (Approved 4/11/2007)

### Division of Vector-borne Infectious Diseases (CVHC)

(1) Conducts surveillance, investigations, and studies of vector-borne viral and bacterial diseases to define disease etiology and to develop effective methods and strategies for diagnosis, prevention, and control; (2) conducts investigations on the biology, ecology, and control of arthropod vectors of viral and bacterial diseases as a basis for development of new and/or modification of existing measures for more effective prevention and control; (3) conducts or participates in clinical, field, and laboratory studies to develop, evaluate, and improve laboratory methods, materials, and therapeutic practices used for diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of vector-borne infectious diseases; (4) provides epidemic aid and epidemiologic consultation, upon request, to state and local health departments, other federal agencies, and national and international health organizations; (5) provides reference/diagnostic services for vector-borne viral and bacterial diseases to state and local health departments, other federal agencies, and national and international health organizations; (6) conducts research and collaborates on development and evaluation of vaccines; (7) provides scientific and technical assistance to other CDC components when the work requires unique expertise or specialized equipment not available in other components; (8) provides intramural and extramural technical expertise and assistance in professional training activities; and (9) serves as designated national and international reference centers for vector-borne viral and bacterial diseases. (Approved 3/22/2007)

### Office of the Director (CVHC1)

(1) Directs and manages the programs and activities of the Division of Vector-borne Infectious Diseases (DVVID); (2) provides leadership and guidance on policy, program planning and development, program management, and operations; (3) coordinates or assures coordination with the appropriate CDC, CCID, and NCZVED offices on administrative and program matters; (4) reviews, prepares, and coordinates congressional testimony and briefing documents related to vector-borne infectious diseases, and analyzes programmatic and policy implications of legislative proposals; (5) represents CDC, CCID, and NCZVED in meetings with other governmental, private, and international organizations; (6) serves as CDC, CCID, and NCZVED's primary internal and external communications contact regarding vector-borne

infectious disease issues; and (7) advises CDC, CCID, and NCZVED on policy matters concerning DVVID programs and activities. (Approved 4/11/2007)

#### Arbovirus Diseases Branch (CVHCB)

(1) Conducts surveillance, field investigations and laboratory studies of vector-borne viral agents and their vectors; (2) defines disease etiology, ecology, and pathogenesis in order to develop methods and strategies for disease diagnosis, surveillance, prevention and control; (3) provides diagnostic reference consultation, epidemic aid and epidemiologic consultation to state and local health departments, other components of CDC, other federal agencies, and national and international health organizations; (4) provides technical expertise and assistance in professional training activities to national and international health workers and scientists; and (5) functions as a WHO Collaborating Center for Reference and Research on Arboviruses. (Approved 4/11/2007)

#### Bacterial Diseases Branch (CVHCC)

(1) Conducts national surveillance of plague, tularemia, Lyme disease, and tick-borne relapsing fever; (2) conducts multidisciplinary public health-oriented research aimed at developing effective disease prevention and control measures for vector-borne bacterial zoonoses; (3) provides diagnostic reference consultation, epidemic aid and epidemiologic consultation, upon request, to state and local health departments, other components of CDC, other federal agencies, and national and international health organizations, and performs relevant duties for the Laboratory Response Network; (4) functions as WHO Collaborating Centers for Plague, Tularemia, and Borreliosis; (5) investigates disease outbreaks of vector-borne bacterial zoonoses in both national and international settings; (6) provides science-based guidance and recommendations for prevention and control of vector-borne bacterial zoonoses, in both natural and potential terrorism-related outbreaks; (7) provides training on the diagnosis, prevention, and investigation of vector-borne diseases; (8) collaborates with universities, industry, and public health partners in promoting sound disease prevention policies and practices for vector-borne bacterial zoonoses. (Approved 4/11/2007)

#### Dengue Branch (CVHCD)

(1) Conducts national and international surveillance, field investigations, and laboratory studies of dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever; (2) provides diagnostic reference consultation, epidemic aid and epidemiologic consultation, upon request, to state and local health departments, other components of CDC, other federal agencies, and national and international health organizations; (3) functions as a WHO Collaborating Center for Reference and Research on Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever; (4) provides epidemic aid and investigates dengue epidemics; (5) conducts field and laboratory research on the biology, behavior, and control of *Aedes aegypti* and other mosquito vectors of dengue; (6) conducts research and provides consultation and assistance to local, state, national, and international health agencies on improved methods for surveillance, prevention, and control of epidemic dengue; (7) provides training in laboratory and clinical diagnosis, and on surveillance, prevention, and control of dengue; and (8) develops,

implements, and evaluates new intervention strategies for prevention of epidemic dengue.  
(Approved 4/11/2007)

### Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases (CVHD)

The Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases (DVRD) maximizes public health and safety nationally and internationally through the diagnosis, prevention, and control of disease, disability, and death caused by suspected and known zoonotic viral, rickettsial, prion, and related infections. In carrying out its mission, DVRD: (1) Conducts surveillance, investigations, and studies of viral and rickettsial diseases, including bioterrorism agents, as well as of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies or prion diseases, and severe diseases of unknown, but suspected infectious, etiology to define their etiology and epidemiology, and to develop effective methods for prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and control; (2) conducts or participates in clinical, field, and laboratory research to develop, evaluate, and improve laboratory methods, materials, and therapeutic practices used for prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and control of viral, rickettsial, and prion diseases, including bioterrorism agents; (3) conducts research on virus transmission to develop effective prevention and control strategies and on vaccine effectiveness to assess prevention potential; (4) conducts laboratory, clinical, and epidemiologic studies of highly hazardous disease agents that require biosafety level 3 or biosafety level 4 security for their safe handling; (5) conducts ecological studies to develop and evaluate disease prevention and control measures; (6) provides epidemic aid, epidemiologic consultation, reference and diagnostic services, and technical assistance to state and local health departments, other federal agencies, and national and international health organizations; (7) provides scientific and technical assistance to other CDC components when the work requires unique expertise or specialized equipment not available in other components; (8) provides routine and specialized laboratory training in the diagnosis, isolation, and characterization of viral and rickettsial agents to personnel from state and local health departments and other national and international organizations; (9) provides training opportunities for EIS officers and others in CDC sponsored programs, including postgraduate students, postdoctoral fellows, and other public health and laboratory scientists; (10) provides expert pathological support for various infectious diseases to other groups at CDC, state and local health departments, other CCID components, and national and international organizations; and (11) serves as appropriately designated national and WHO Collaborating Centers for viral and rickettsial diseases. (Approved 3/22/2007)

### Office of the Director (CVHD1)

(1) Directs and manages the programs and activities of DVRD; (2) provides leadership and guidance on policy, program planning and development, program management, and operations; (3) coordinates or assures coordination with the appropriate CDC, CCID, and NCZVED offices on administrative and program matters; (4) reviews, prepares, and coordinates congressional testimony and briefing documents related to viral, rickettsial, and prion diseases, and analyzes programmatic and policy implications of legislative proposals; (5) represents CDC, CCID, and NCZVED programs and prevention policies in meetings with other governmental, private, and international organizations; (6) serves as CDC, CCID, and NCZVED's primary internal and external communications contact regarding viral, rickettsial, and prion disease issues; (7) advises CDC, CCID, and NCZVED on policy matters concerning DVRD programs and activities;

(8) conducts or participates in clinical, field, and laboratory research to develop, evaluate, and improve laboratory methods, materials, and therapeutic practices used for prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and control of prion diseases; (9) coordinates, in collaboration with the appropriate CCID and CDC components, international health activities related to the prevention and control of prion diseases; (10) conducts or supports surveillance and epidemiologic investigations to facilitate the understanding and control of prion diseases and severe diseases of unknown, but suspected infectious, etiology; and (11) serves as the primary disseminator of information from CDC, including clinical and disease prevention consultations to state and local health departments and/or federal and international agencies on the illnesses and syndromes caused by or related to prions. (Approved 4/11/2007)

#### Special Pathogens Branch (CVHDB)

(1) Provides epidemic aid and conducts epidemiologic studies on the detection, prevention, and control of highly hazardous viral diseases; (2) provides primary isolation, identification, and characterization of highly hazardous disease agents that require biosafety level 3 or biosafety level 4 laboratory conditions for their safe handling; (3) develops, evaluates, and improves methods for treatment, prevention, and laboratory diagnosis of hazardous disease agents; (4) conducts laboratory, clinical, and epidemiologic investigations on the pathogenesis, pathophysiology, and prevention of viral infections caused by highly hazardous viruses; (5) provides consultation on the clinical and epidemiologic management of suspected cases and/or epidemics of these diseases; (6) consults with national and international scientists on the design, staffing, and efficient operation of a high hazard pathogen laboratory program; (7) serves as a WHO Collaborating Center for Virus Reference and Research for Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers; and (8) develops and evaluates health education programs for educating the general public and health professionals about infection, treatment, infection control in clinical settings, prevention, and laboratory diagnosis of highly hazardous viral diseases. (Approved 4/11/2007)

#### Rickettsial Zoonoses Branch (CVHDC)

(1) Provides epidemic aid, consultation, surveillance, and epidemiologic and/or ecologic investigations of rickettsial, and bartonella-associated zoonoses domestically and internationally; (2) conducts studies on the microbiology, molecular biology, and pathogenesis of rickettsial, and bartonella-associated zoonotic infections; (3) provides reference/diagnostic services domestically and internationally; (4) develops, evaluates, and improves methods and reagents for diagnosing rickettsial and bartonella-associated diseases; (5) serves as a WHO Collaborating Center for Rickettsial and Bartonella-associated Reference and Research; (6) provides consultation and laboratory training to state and local health departments and other national and international organizations; (7) responds to requests for information regarding rickettsial, and bartonella-associated zoonotic diseases and their prevention from CDC, health care providers, academic institutions, state and local health departments, other government agencies, and the general public; (8) collaborates with government agencies, domestic and international academic institutions, and the private sector in developing novel diagnostic assays and vaccines for rickettsial and bartonella-associated zoonotic diseases; and (9) maintains the Bioterrorism Laboratory for *Coxiella burnetii* (Q fever) and rickettsial response and research. (Approved 4/11/2007)

### Poxvirus and Rabies Branch (CVHDD)

(1) Provides epidemic aid, consultation, surveillance, and epidemiologic and/or ecologic investigations of poxvirus and rabies associated diseases both domestically and internationally; (2) conducts research studies on the microbiology, molecular biology, and pathogenesis of poxvirus and rabies infections; (3) provides reference/diagnostic services domestically and internationally; (4) develops, evaluates, and improves methods for diagnosing poxvirus and rabies associated diseases; (5) serves as one of two WHO Collaborating Centers for Smallpox and other Poxvirus Infections and as a WHO Collaborating Center for Reference and Research on Rabies; (6) provides consultation and laboratory training to state and local health departments, and other national and international organizations; (7) responds to requests for information and assistance regarding poxvirus and rabies associated diseases and their prevention, control, and treatment from CDC, health care providers, academic institutions, state and local health departments, other government agencies, and the general public; (8) collaborates with government agencies, domestic and international academic institutions, and the private sector in developing novel diagnostic assays and vaccines for poxvirus and rabies associated diseases; and (9) maintains the Bioterrorism Laboratory for poxvirus response and research. (Approved 4/11/2007)

### Infectious Diseases Pathology Branch (CVHDE)

(1) Provides histopathology, molecular pathology, and ultrastructure reference/diagnostic support and epidemic aid to state and local health departments, other federal agencies, and national and international health organizations; (2) collaborates with other CDC and non-CDC infectious disease laboratories to investigate outbreaks of infectious diseases of unknown etiologies and identify new pathogens; (3) develops, improves, evaluates, and applies special immunohistologic, ultrastructural, and/or nucleic acid probe technologies for detecting microbial agents and/or expressed gene products in tissue specimens or tissue culture; (4) conducts basic and applied research into the pathogenesis of infectious diseases; (5) provides intramural and extramural technical and professional expertise for assistance in training in infectious disease pathology and molecular approaches to the identification of specific nucleic acid sequences and special antigens in tissue specimens; and (6) serves as the WHO Collaborating Center for Reference Pathology of Hemorrhagic Fevers and other Infectious Diseases. (Approved 4/11/2007)

### Chronic Viral Diseases Branch (CVHDG)

(1) Conducts surveillance and hypothesis-driven clinical studies of chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS); (2) develops novel genomic and proteomic laboratory assays to be used in studies of CFS; (3) develops bioinformatics techniques to elucidate the pathophysiology of CFS and similar medically unexplained illnesses; (4) develops, executes, and evaluates medical and public education programs to decrease morbidity associated with CFS; (5) conducts laboratory-based epidemiologic studies of human papillomavirus (HPV) infection and cervical cancer to enable effective control and prevention; (6) conducts research concerning human immune responses to HPV, CFS, and other related unexplained or chronic illnesses; (7) develops, evaluates, and

improves reagents/methods for rapid diagnosis of HPV, CFS, and other related unexplained or chronic illnesses; (8) provides epidemiology, molecular biology, bioinformatics, diagnostic serology/virology, and immunology consultation and collaboration to national and international organizations concerning prevention and control of CFS, cervical cancer, and related chronic or medically unexplained illnesses; and (9) provides expert assistance and consultation to national and international investigators and organizations regarding sequelae of viral infections. (Approved 4/11/2007)

#### Division of Foodborne, Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases (CVHE)

The mission of the Division of Foodborne, Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases (DFBMD) is to improve public health nationally and internationally through the prevention and control of disease, disability, and death caused by zoonotic and enteric bacterial infections and by fungal infections. In carrying out its mission, DFBMD: (1) Conducts surveillance, investigations, and studies of bacterial, fungal, and actinomycotic diseases to define disease etiology and develop effective methods for diagnosis, prevention, and control; (2) conducts or participates in clinical, field, and laboratory research to develop, evaluate, and improve laboratory methodologies, materials and therapeutic practices used for diagnosis, treatment, investigation, and control of bacterial, fungal, and actinomycotic diseases; (3) provides epidemic aid and epidemiological consultation, upon request, to state and local health departments, other federal agencies, and national and international health organizations; (4) provides reference/diagnostic services for bacterial, fungal, and actinomycotic diseases to state and local health departments, other federal agencies, and national and international health organizations; (5) provides scientific and technical assistance to other CCID components when the work requires unique expertise or specialized equipment not available in other components; (6) provides intramural and extramural technical expertise and assistance in professional training and proficiency testing activities; and (7) serves as appropriately designated national and international reference centers for various bacterial, fungal, and actinomycotic diseases and disease groups. (Approved 3/22/2007)

#### Office of the Director (CVHE1)

(1) Directs and manages the programs and activities of DFBMD; (2) provides leadership and guidance on policy, program planning and development, program management, and operations; (3) coordinates or assures coordination with the appropriate CDC, CCID, and NCZVED offices on administrative and program matters; (4) reviews, prepares, and coordinates congressional testimony and briefing documents related to foodborne, bacterial, and mycotic diseases, and analyzes programmatic and policy implications of legislative proposals; (5) represents CDC, CCID, and NCZVED programs and prevention policies in meetings with other components of the National Food Safety Initiative (NFSI) and other governmental, private, and international organizations; (6) serves as CDC, CCID, and NCZVED's primary internal and external communications contact regarding foodborne disease issues; (7) advises CDC, CCID, and NCZVED on policy matters concerning DFBMD programs and activities; (8) directs activities related to the development of long-term CDC, CCID, and NCZVED strategies, policies, and budgets for foodborne disease prevention activities conducted as part of the NFSI; (9) allocates and tracks NFSI and interagency resources within CDC for foodborne disease surveillance, outbreak response, applied research, education and training; (10) administers and tracks NFSI

resources for foodborne disease prevention and control activities of state and local health departments and other organizations; (11) provides statistical methodology and participates in the division's outbreak investigations and disease reporting systems for ongoing surveillance; (12) develops new methods or adapts existing methods for statistical applications in epidemiologic or laboratory research studies for the division; (13) provides statistical consultation for epidemiologic and laboratory research studies conducted by the division; (14) assists researchers with statistical aspects of report writing and prepares statistical portions of papers, protocols, and reports written by staff of the division; and (15) trains professional staff of the division in statistical methods. (Approved 4/11/2007)

#### Enteric Diseases Epidemiology Branch (CVHEB)

(1) Provides epidemic aid, surveillance, investigation, analysis, and consultation on foodborne and waterborne outbreaks of acute gastrointestinal illness to state and local health departments, other federal agencies, and national and international health organizations; (2) provides disease surveillance activities for agents of selected foodborne, waterborne, and other bacterial enteric diseases; (3) performs studies to determine risk factors for, and host and etiologic agent factors related to, foodborne, waterborne, and other bacterial enteric diseases; (4) coordinates and collaborates in national and international enteric disease surveillance, training, and studies, including those specifically related to foodborne diseases; (5) coordinates the investigation and control of enteric health problems with other CDC groups, and with other U.S. federal and local government agencies, state health departments, and foreign health agencies; (6) develops, implements, and evaluates prevention strategies for bacterial enteric diseases, especially those for persons in resource-poor settings and for vulnerable populations; (7) develops and implements prevention strategies for foodborne and waterborne diseases in consultation with regulatory agencies, the food industry, and other health agencies; (8) conducts surveillance for and analysis of antimicrobial resistance in enteric organisms; (9) provides training to EIS officers, fellows, students, and visiting scientists from the U.S. and abroad; (10) prepares and disseminates health communication materials on the prevention and treatment of acute bacterial enteric diseases; and (11) provides information and expert advice to policy-makers about acute enteric diseases. (Approved 4/11/2007)

#### Enteric Diseases Laboratory Preparedness Branch (CVHEC)

(1) Provides expert identification and laboratory-based disease surveillance activities for agents of foodborne and diarrheal diseases; (2) supports enteric pathogen identification and characterization at the state, federal, and international levels through reference identification, consultation, and training; (3) develops, validates, and implements new or improved methods for enteric pathogen identification and characterization; (4) maintains expertise in microbiology, molecular biology, immunology, and microbial pathogenesis of organisms that cause foodborne and diarrheal diseases; (5) provides expert identification, laboratory-based disease surveillance, and outbreak investigation activities for agents of botulism; and (6) provides expertise in developing and validating new methods to enhance U.S. laboratory capacity for preparedness and response to bioterrorism events involving Botulinum toxins. (Approved 4/11/2007)

### Enteric Diseases Laboratory Response Branch (CVHED)

(1) Conducts laboratory surveillance, and provides epidemic aid and consultation on the investigation of foodborne and diarrheal diseases occurring naturally in outbreaks or as a result of acts of bioterrorism; (2) develops, evaluates, and implements enteric pathogen subtyping methods for cluster identification and for facilitating the identification of sources of foodborne and diarrheal disease outbreaks; (3) establishes and maintains libraries of DNA ‘fingerprints’ of enteric pathogens to facilitate early recognition and investigation of foodborne disease outbreaks; and (4) coordinates, collaborates, and provides expertise in regional, national and international surveillance studies of foodborne and diarrheal disease including microbial source tracking and attribution of foodborne illnesses to specific food types. (Approved 4/11/2007)

### Bacterial Zoonoses Branch (CVHEE)

(1) Provides assistance in control of endemic and epidemics disease, and exploits opportunities to improve control and prevention of bacterial zoonotic diseases and mycobacterium infections other than tuberculosis; (2) provides subject matter expertise for preparedness and emergency response for anthrax, brucellosis, melioidosis, and glanders; (3) provides reference and diagnostic activities for agents causing these diseases and for the identification of unknown bacterial isolates associated with human diseases; (4) conducts laboratory research for improved laboratory identification and subtyping of bacterial zoonoses and identification of novel bacterial pathogens; (5) develops, implements, and evaluates domestic and international prevention strategies for these diseases; (6) maintains WHO Collaborating Centers for epidemiology and laboratory research of bacterial zoonotic diseases; and (7) collaborates with other CDC NCs, NCZVED divisions, state and federal agencies, Ministers of Health, WHO, PAHO, private partners and other governmental organizations involved in public health. (Approved 4/11/2007)

### Mycotic Diseases Branch (CVHEG)

(1) Conducts laboratory studies and provides epidemic aid, surveillance, and consultation on the control of emerging, reemerging, and opportunistic mycotic diseases; (2) provides reference and diagnostic activities for agents causing these diseases and for the identification of unknown mycotic isolates associated with human disease; (3) coordinates and collaborates in national and international studies and surveillance for mycotic diseases; (4) develops and evaluates methods for the diagnosis of emerging, reemerging, and opportunistic mycotic diseases; (5) develops, implements, and evaluates prevention strategies for these diseases; and (6) collaborates with other CDC NCs, NCZVED divisions, state and federal agencies in addressing reemerging mycotic diseases. (Approved 4/11/2007)

### Office of Critical Information Integration and Exchange (CVHG)

The mission of the Office of Critical Information Integration and Exchange (OCIIX) is to provide a CDC-wide resource that facilitates the exchange, integration, and visualization of relevant information from a variety of sources to enhance Agency and programmatic situational awareness for decision making and early event detection. To carry out its mission, OCIIX:

(1) Develops tools that enable social networking and the creation of communities of practice to

facilitate the exchange of information essential to developing an accurate and complete picture of developments that could threaten health worldwide; (2) identifies and/or develops information technologies to improve access to the integrated information; (3) detects, analyzes and communicates relevant information from a variety of sources to provide situational awareness services that reduce emergency response times for the CDC Office of the Director and Agency programs; and (4) analyzes, integrates and provides information to key stakeholders to widen their understanding of emerging threats and to enhance the effectiveness of subsequent response strategies. (Approved 5/8/2008)