

NOTICE OF MEETING

Washington County Fair Board

Washington County Fair Complex
Cloverleaf Building
873 NE 34th Ave, Hillsboro OR 97124
Wednesday, December 6, 2017
4:30 p.m.

The Washington County Fair Board will hold a meeting on Wednesday December 6, 2017 at 4:30 p.m. in the Cloverleaf Building at the Washington Fair Complex. 873 NE 34th Ave, Hillsboro, OR 97124.

Meetings are recorded.

Agenda & Meeting Procedures are attached

Washington County Fair Board Meeting Agenda

Washington County Fair Complex
Cloverleaf Building
Wednesday, December 6, 2017
4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
873 NE 34th Avenue, Hillsboro, OR 97124

Fair Board

Erin Carroll, President
Bill Ganger, Vice President
Gary Seidel, Board Member

Andy Duyck, Board Member
David Villalpando, Board Member

David Noyes, Board Member
Bob Rollinger, Board Member

A. Call to Order

B. Oral Communications I

This is the time when members of the audience may step forward to address the Board. This opportunity is time-limited to two (2) minutes per individual. The maximum time for this Oral Communications period is ten (10) minutes. Another (longer) oral communication opportunity is available at the end of the agenda for those who need longer than two minutes. Speakers may select only one oral communications opportunity. Those providing written testimony are requested to provide 10 copies.

C. Approval of Minutes

1. October 2017 Fair Board Meeting Minutes

D. Reports

1. Financial Report

F. New Business

1. Event Center Update
2. Presentation on Disease Prevention from Public Health & Bio-Security Considerations

H. Oral Communications II

As noted above, this is the second opportunity for the public to address to Board if more than two (2) minutes is needed. This opportunity is time-limited to five (5) minutes per individual. The maximum opportunity for this Oral Communications period is thirty (30) minutes.

I. Adjourn

Washington County Fair Board Meeting Minutes

Washington County Fair Complex
Cloverleaf Building
Wednesday, October 4, 2017
4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
873 NE 34th Avenue, Hillsboro OR 97124

Fair Board

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Erin Carroll, President | Andy Duyck, Board Member | David Noyes, Board Member |
| Bill Ganger, Vice President | David Villalpando, Board Member | Bob Rollinger, Board Member |
| Gary Seidel, Board Member | | |

Call to Order

Vice President Ganger called the meeting to order at 4:35 p.m. Ganger noted that President Carroll, Board Member Duyck and Board Member Villalpando are absent.

A. Oral Communications I

None

B. Approval of Minutes

Board Member Seidel made a motion to approve the September Board minutes. Second by Board Member Noyes. Motion carried 4-0.

C. Reports

1. Financial Report

Fair Manager Perkins-Hagele presented the financial report. She noted that there is a new line item for cost of parking. Costs of flaggers, higher minimum wages for parking attendants and the bill HPD and Posse were higher than budgeted. Board Member Seidel asked if we are getting a reduced rate for HPD and Sherriff. Board Member Rollinger made a motion to accept the financials. Second by Board Member Seidel. Motion carried 4-0.

2. 4-H Update

4-H Extension Agent Pat Willis reported that October is the kick off for the 4-H year and noted that tonight will be their first 4-H leaders meeting which will be a debriefing of the Fair. Board Member Seidel requested that Willis provide the board minutes of this meeting.

D. Old Business

1. Educational Fund Update

Perkins-Hagele reported to the board that the Education Fund did Air Show Parking and reminded the board that the County Fair Complex leases to the Air Show the Parking lots for the Airshow and then the Air Show hired the Educational Fund to be parking attendants.

E. New Business

1. County Fair 2018

Fair Manager Perkins-Hagele reported that entertainment is being booked. The Wolf Radio Station would like to do a Thursday and Friday Country Music concert. Sub-Committee for the Beef department is working on location and layout for next year.

F. Other Matters of Information

1. County Administrative Office Update, if any.

Perkins-Hagele reported that the Joint Committee Meeting between the Fair Board and the County Commissioners will be held April 17, 2018. Perkins-Hagele also reported that the plans for the Event Center are moving along. She also reminded the board that OFA is the end of October. Board Member Seidel made a motion to donate a maximum of \$ 2000.00 at the OFA Auction for the 4-H and FFA scholarship funds. Second by Board Member Rollinger. Motion carried 4-0.

G. Oral Communications II

1. Troy VanRoekel talked with Pat Willis and asked that any questions/concerns about bio-security at the 4-H debriefing meeting to go through himself or Nick Vial.
2. Nick Vial thanked everyone that met on Saturday to discuss options for location and layout for the beef department next year. He asked the board exhaust all possibilities of moving the beef to a different barn. He said that the Farm Bureau paid and built the Beef Show ring and the Beef need to show in it. Troy joined the conversation and reported that Bob Jones, a local banker, loaned money to the PI to build the beef show ring, not the Farm Bureau. Nick Vial passed out the State Fair Grounds bio-security procedures and requested that the Fair Board use their guidelines.

H. Adjourn at 5:16

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MEMORANDUM

Date: November 24, 2017

To: Washington County Fair Board

From: Leah E. Perkins-Hagele, Fair Complex Manager

Re: Financial Reports

The 2017_2018 YTD Financials through October will be available at the meeting.



What is Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)?

Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS) is a serious condition most commonly caused by infection with Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC), especially *E. coli* O157:H7. The toxins that the bacteria release can lead to the damage of blood vessels and organs, especially the kidneys. People who develop HUS have destruction of their red blood cells and increased clotting in small blood vessels that can lead to kidney failure, bleeding problems, seizures, heart problems, stroke, coma, damage to other organs and death.

Who gets HUS?

Anyone infected with *E. coli* O157:H7 can get HUS but it is most common in children. Children are also more likely to get infected with *E. coli* O157:H7 due to their under-developed immune systems, tendency for hand-to-mouth activities (thumb sucking, mouthing objects, touching face) and poor hygienic practices. HUS is the most common cause of acute kidney failure in children.

How is *E. coli* O157:H7 spread?

E. coli O157:H7 is primarily spread through raw or undercooked meat products, raw milk, food or water contaminated with fecal matter and contact with animals. Person-to-person spread is common and particularly concerning among young children in daycare settings. It only takes a small dose of bacteria to make someone ill.

How is HUS diagnosed?

There is no single laboratory test to diagnose HUS. A person will usually have a history of diarrhea, often bloody, a few days prior to developing HUS. Individuals who develop HUS do not necessarily have more severe diarrheal symptoms prior to HUS onset. A combination of clinical signs and symptoms and laboratory test results help a doctor determine the diagnosis of HUS.

How is HUS prevented?

There is no vaccine to prevent against HUS. Preventing infection by bacteria, particularly *E. coli* O157:H7, is the only way to prevent HUS.

How is HUS treated?

There is no antibiotic or specific treatment for HUS; in fact, giving antibiotics for infections with *E. coli* O157:H7 can increase the chances of developing HUS. Instead, treatment usually involves hydration, hospitalization, blood transfusions and kidney dialysis. If an ill person sustains significant kidney damage s/he may receive a kidney transplant.

Key Points

- There is no cure or effective treatment for HUS
- Infection with *E. coli* O157:H7 and development of HUS are most common in children
- 50% of HUS cases in children require dialysis and 5-10% die
- *E. coli* O157:H7, which causes HUS, is often transmitted to families and in daycares; it only takes a small dose of bacteria to make someone sick

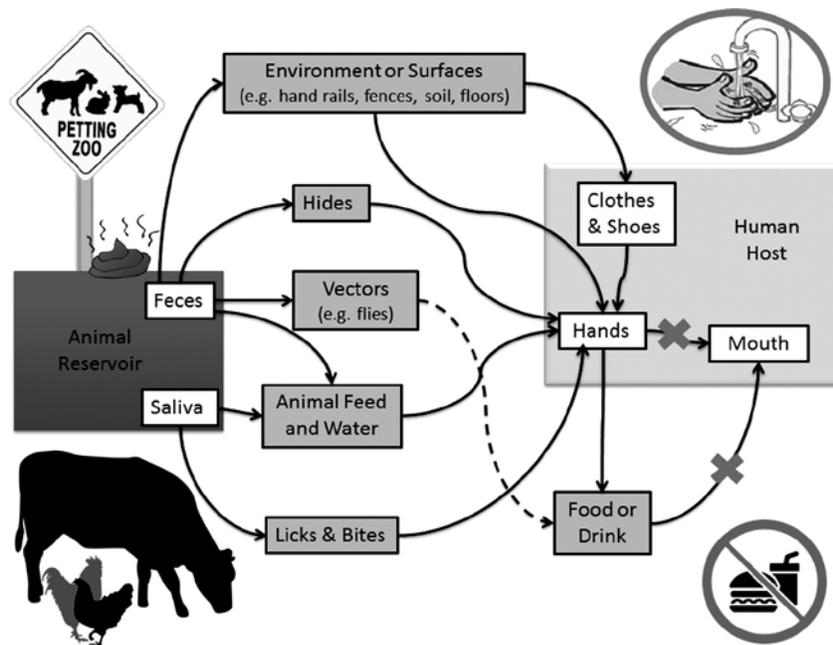
Re: Animal Contact at the Washington County Fair

The Washington County Fair provides the public with a unique opportunity to view and learn about a variety of animals, this opportunity is a core part of the fair experience. While appreciating the benefits animal viewing brings to visitors, it is important to consider that contact with animals and animal environments can cause serious illness and permanent injury, as residents of Washington County have experienced. Below are considerations for animal touching options and the evidence-based best practices for each to help ensure public protection from illness and injury.

Problem

Animals can transmit diseases through direct contact, such as touching and handling animals, and indirect contact, by touching animal droppings or fluids, bedding and animal pens or by breathing contaminants in the air (see figure 1). Animals in public settings are often stressed (due to prolonged transportation, confinement, crowding and increased handling) and more likely to shed germs in their urine or stool, often intermittently.^{1,2} Close contact between animals at the fair also means other animals are more likely to be infected.³ Many of these disease-causing germs, such as *Salmonella* and Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli*, *Campylobacter*, and *Cryptosporidium*, are naturally found in the intestines of healthy livestock and poultry and shed at higher numbers during the summer and fall months.^{4,5} These germs can pass to humans leading to illness, death or permanent injury. While anyone can become ill, young children, persons with weakened immune systems, including pregnant women, and adults 65 and older are at highest risk of becoming seriously sick. Lack of awareness of disease risk, inadequate handwashing and hand-to-mouth activities make children particularly vulnerable.⁶ Outbreaks and injuries related to contact with animals at public events have substantial medical, public health, legal and economic consequences. Annually, pathogens from animal contact cause about 445,000 illnesses, 5,000 hospitalizations, 75 deaths and at least 3 major outbreaks across the nation.^{7,8}

Figure 1. Potential transmission routes of pathogens from animals to humans within an animal environment (including farms, fairs and petting zoos). Important control points are indicated with an X.¹⁰



Prepared by Kathleen Rees, MSPH, CD Epidemiologist, Research, Analytics, Informatics and Data (RAID)

¹National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians. Compendium of measures to prevent disease associated with animals in public settings, 2013. *JAVMA* 2013;243:1270-1288.

²McPherson AS, Dhungyel OP, Ward MP. Comparison of recto-anal mucosal swab and faecal culture for the detection of *Escherichia coli* O157 and identification of super shedding in a mob of Merino sheep. *Epidemiol Infect* 2015;143:2733-2742.

³Webb C. Investigating the potential spread of infectious diseases of sheep via agricultural shows in Great Britain. *Epidemiol Infect* 2006;134:31-40.

⁴Hancock DD, Besser TE, Rice DH, et al. A longitudinal study of *Escherichia coli* O157 in fourteen cattle herds. *Epidemiol Infect* 1997;118:193-195.

⁵Edrington TS, Callaway TR, Ives SE, Engler MJ, Loofer ML, Anderson RC, Nisbet DJ. Seasonal shedding of *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 in ruminants: A new hypothesis. *Foodborne Pathog Dis* 2006;3:413-421.

⁶McMillian M, Dunn JR, Keen JE, et al. Risk behaviors for disease transmission among petting zoo attendees. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2007;231:1036-1038.

⁷CR, Scallan E, Cronquist AB, et al. Estimates of enteric illness attributable to contact with animals and their environments in the United States. *Clin Infect Dis* 2012;54(suppl 5):S472-S479.

^{8,10}Conrad CC, Stanford J, Narvaez-Bravo C, Callaway T, McAllister T. Farm fairs and petting zoos: A review of animal contact as a source of zoonotic enteric disease. *Foodborne Pathogens and Disease* 2017;14:59-73.

⁹Erdozain G, KuKanich K, Chapman B, Powell D. Observation of public health risk behaviours, risk communication and hand hygiene at Kansas and Missouri petting zoos. *Zoonoses Public Health* 2013;60:304-310.

Option #1: Fairgoers Can Touch Animals

Allow the public to touch the animals at the Washington County Fair while ensuring the following:

| | Essential Preventive Measure | Reason |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Animal touching only allowed over/through barriers; visitors not allowed into animal pens | Limits visitor contact with animal droppings and bedding, which harbor germs |
| 2. | Create transition areas at the entrances and exits of the animal contact areas where visitors leave strollers and store bags, toys, pacifiers, cups and bottles; exclude all food and beverages from animal areas | Items may become contaminated with germs and lead to illness; hand-to-mouth activities in animal areas are particularly risky |

Liabilities:

- Even with the above measures in place, Washington County Fair will not be able to ensure that all visitors are adequately washing their hands after contact with the animals and animal environments
- Young children will be at greatest risk for illness and death because of their under-developed immune systems, tendency for hand-to-mouth activities (thumb sucking, mouthing objects, touching face) and poor hygienic practices

Option #2: Fairgoers Can See but Not Touch Animals

(Public Health’s Recommendation)

Don’t allow the public to touch the animals at the Washington County Fair and limit possible illness from indirect contact with animals and animal environments by:

| | Essential Preventive Measure | Reason |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Add physical barriers, particularly in the goat and sheep areas and small animals exhibit, which allow clear sight of the animals but prevent the public from touching the animals (like at a zoo) | Ensures no direct contact with the animals is possible |

Liabilities:

- Indirect contamination from animal environments still possible
- Public complaints and complaints from animal owners, particularly in the absence of proper education

Additional Recommendations for Both Options

In addition to maintaining biosecurity measures already in place, particularly signage in multiple languages and measures to reduce contamination (travel paths without public access to move animals and animal manure/soiled bedding, cleaning/disinfecting pens daily, not pointing fans towards bedding or public), we recommend the following:

| Essential Preventive Measure | Reason |
|---|--|
| Adequate number of child and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible handwashing stations located in transition areas or exits to all animal contact areas; proper handwashing instructions in multiple languages posted at stations; staff/exhibitors available to stock stations and remind visitors to wash their hands and assist with handwashing | Proper handwashing with soap and running water, preferably warm water, is the most important prevention step for reducing illness associated with animal contact; a 2013 study found that fairgoers were 4.8x more likely to wash hands when staff member was present ⁹ |
| Place all food and beverage services, food booths and eating areas outside of animal contact areas | Helps prevent contamination of food from animal waste; introduces more opportunities for handwashing prior to eating |

Public Health wants to be a proactive partner to the Washington County Fair and offers the following support:70

1. Ongoing meetings with the fair manager to discuss annual fair safety procedures
2. Feedback on public facing announcements and signage
3. Issue joint pre-fair press release
4. Annual training to livestock exhibitors about fair safety