Rabies in Michigan Bats: Management and the Epidemiologic Picture

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Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Disease Section

MDHHS

Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

Outline

- Reporting requirements.
- Exposure definition.
- Management of exposures.
- Testing data.
- Conclusions.

Credit: Sense of touch turns bats into acrobats | Science | AAAS

Communicable Disease Rules

- Animal species inflicting the bite.
- Animal owner's name, address and telephone number.
- Vaccination status of animal.
- Date and location of biting incident.
- Name, address and telephone number of the person bitten.
- Site of the bite on the body.
- Name of the person reporting the bite.

"Animal bites, where rabies is considered, should be reported to the **local health jurisdiction where the bite occurred**, and if different, the local health jurisdiction where the patient lives or where the service facility is located. The report must be made **within 24 hours** of the biting incident. The report shall include all of the following information: . . ." Public Health Code 368 of 1978

Exposures Defined

- Occurs when a person has saliva, brain material or spinal fluid that enters the body through:
  - Bites.
  - Scratches.
  - Mucous membranes.
    - Eyes.
    - Nose.
    - Mouth.
  - Open wounds.
- Non-risky exposures:
  - Contact with blood, urine or feces.
  - Touching or handling an animal.
  - Saliva on intact skin.

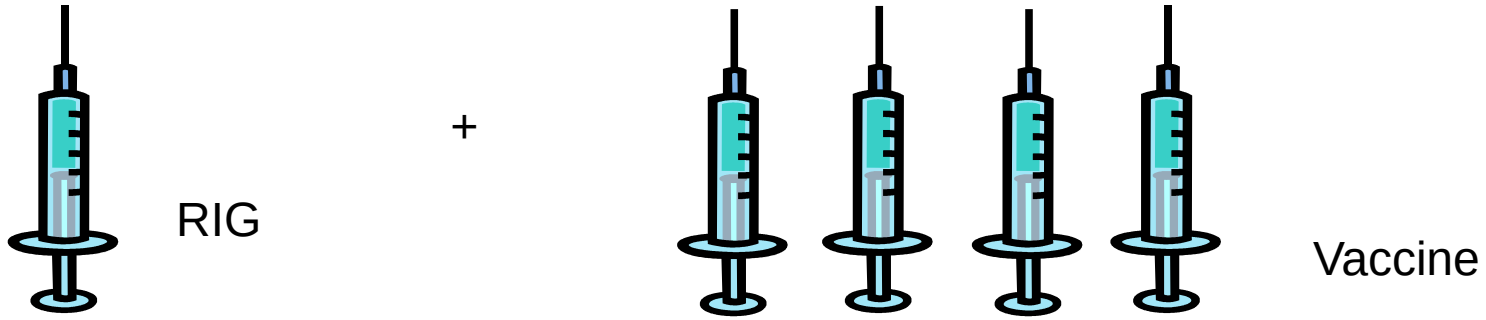
Exposure Management and Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)

- Perform rabies testing at Bureau of Laboratories if bat is available.
- Administer PEP if bat is not available, untestable or rabies test is positive.
  - Sleeping.
  - Unattended children.
  - People with mental disabilities.
  - Intoxicated.
- PEP can be discontinued for persons in which the bat tests negative.

Credit: The genetic basis of bats' superpowers revealed | University of Oxford

Post-Exposure Treatment for Non-Vaccinated Persons

- Rabies Immune Globulin (RIG)- on day 0.
  - Supplies immediate virus neutralizing antibodies until vaccine produces active immunity.
  - Active antibody response requires 7-10 days to develop.
  - Half-life of RIG alone is ~21 days.
  - Local infiltration of bite with RIG should be administered at the same time as the first dose of vaccine in separate body site.
- Series of 4 vaccinations on days 0, 3, 7 and 14.
  - Extra dose on day 28 for immunocompromised.
    - Titer 2 weeks after last vaccine.



Pre-Exposure Vaccination

High-risk groups:

- Veterinarians.
- Animal handlers.
- Certain laboratory workers.
- Persons whose activities might bring them into contact with rabies virus or vector species.
  - Cave explorers (spelunkers).
  - Those with wildlife exposures.
- International travelers.
  - Travel to areas where dog rabies is endemic.
  - Areas where access to biologics might be limited.

MMWR May 6, 2022;71(18);619–27
Use of a Modified Preexposure Prophylaxis Vaccination Schedule to Prevent Human Rabies: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices — United States, 2022
Print version

MMWR, March 19, 2010, Vol 59(RR-02);1-9
Use of a Reduced (4-Dose) Vaccine Schedule for Postexposure Prophylaxis to Prevent Human Rabies
,
Print version

MMWR, May 23, 2008, Vol 57(RR-03);1-26,28
Human Rabies Prevention—United States, 2008
Appendix: Abbreviations Used in this Report
Print version (includes appendix)

MDHHS
Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

Bat Facts

- In the U.S. and Michigan, bats are the most commonly reported animals to have rabies.
- Bats with rabies are found in all U.S. states, except for Hawaii.
- Most people in the U.S. who die of rabies were exposed to a bat with rabies.

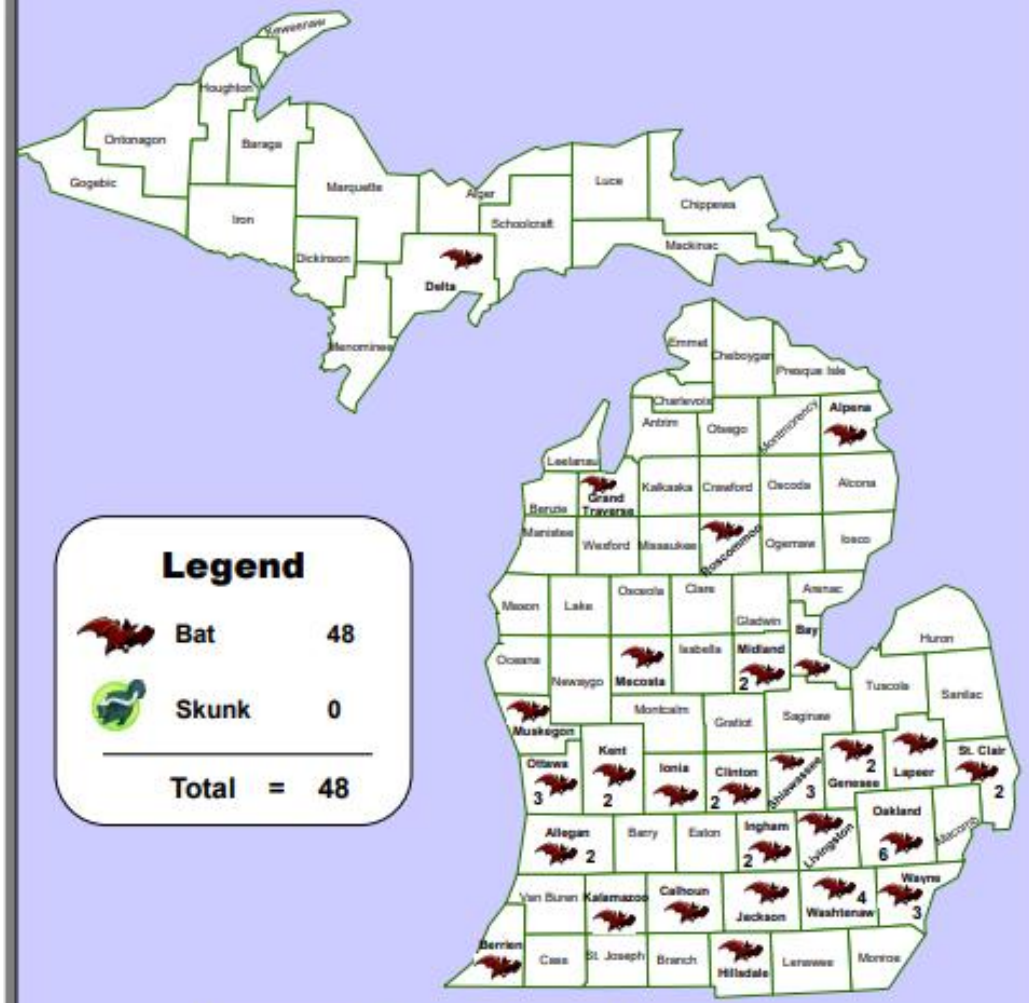
Credit: Bat | San Diego Zoo Animals & Plants

Behavior of Bats with Rabies

- A bat that is active during the day.
- A bat that is found in unusual places (inside a home or on the ground).
- A bat that is unable to fly or is easily approached.

Credit: 5 Surprising Facts About Bats | Britannica

-2024-
Rabies Positive Animals in Michigan



Legend

Bat	48
Skunk	0
Total =	48

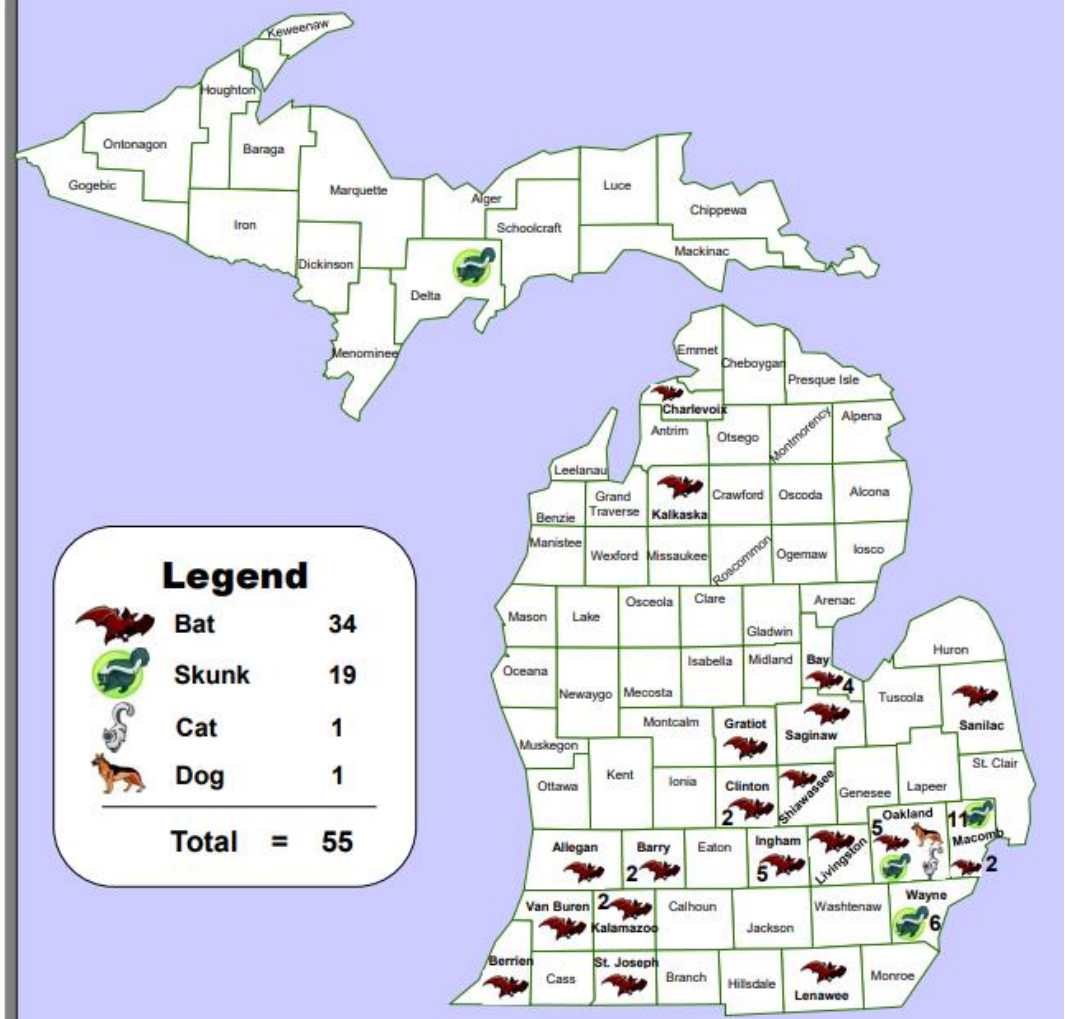
Learn more about rabies in Michigan at michigan.gov/rabies

MDHHS Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

DNR Department of Natural Resources Michigan

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

-2023-
Rabies Positive Animals in Michigan



Legend

Bat	34
Skunk	19
Cat	1
Dog	1
Total =	55

Learn more about rabies in Michigan at michigan.gov/rabies

MDHHS Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

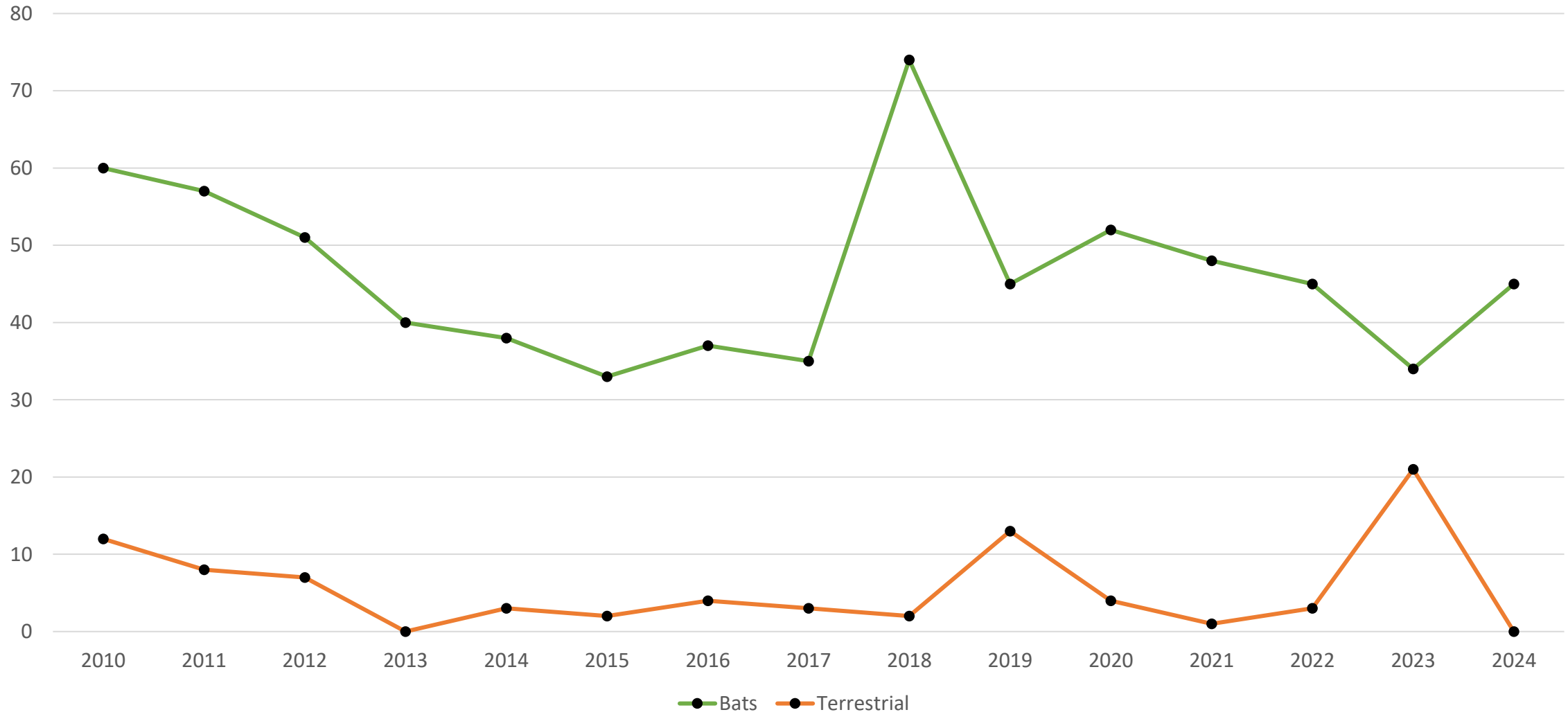
DNR Department of Natural Resources Michigan

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Total Animals Submitted	2,999	3,110	3,437	3,450	3,607	779
Bats	1,203	1,187	1,296	1,390	1,393	210
Positive-Bats	52	48	45	34	48	2
Negative - Bats	1,072	1,092	1,136	1,204	1,201	188
Not Tested - Bats	69	45	84	123	118	16
% Positivity - Bats	4.3	4.0	3.5	2.4	3.4	1.0
% Positivity - Terrestrial	0.22	0.05	0.14	0.63	0	0

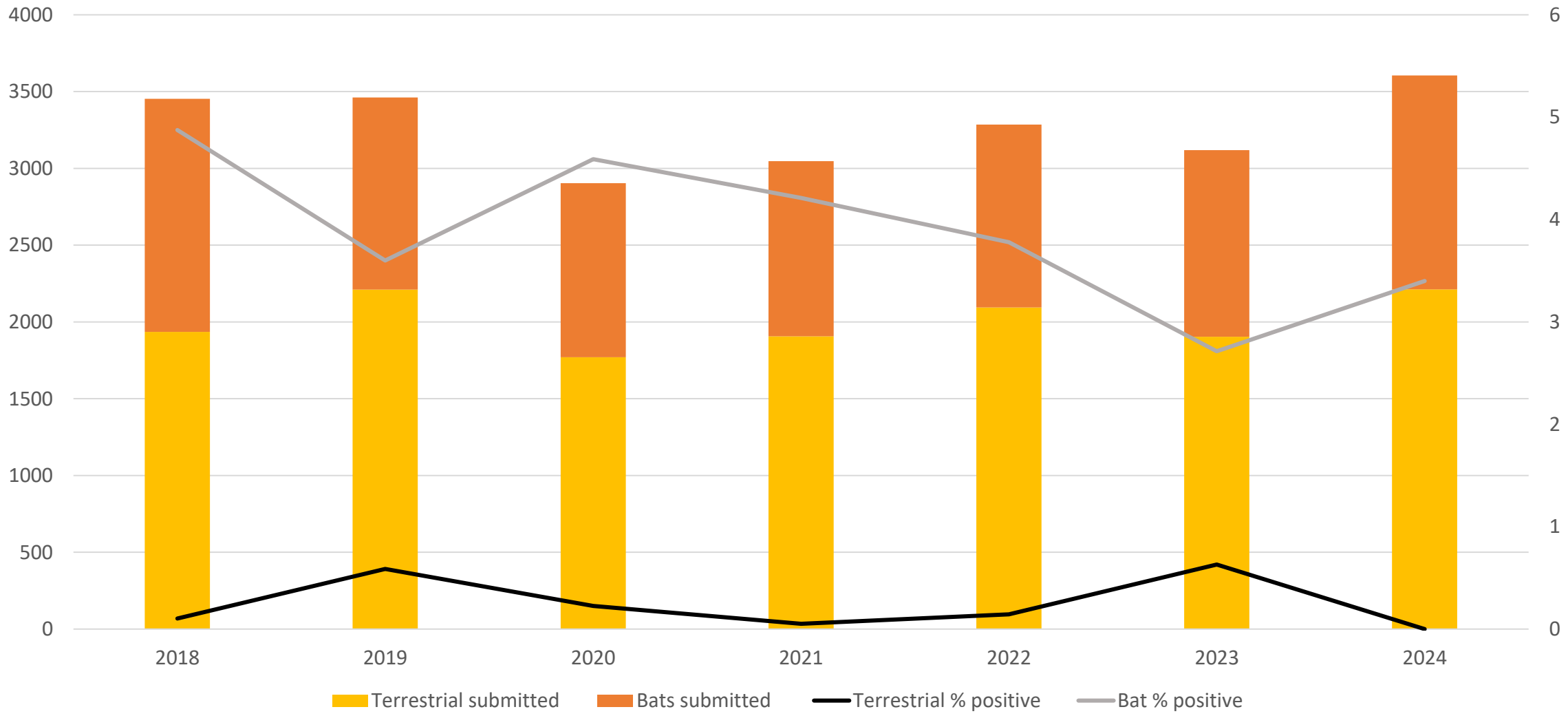
*As of 4/10/2025

MDHHS Rabies-Positive Animal Counts, Michigan 2010-2024



Courtesy of Becky Reik

Tested Animals at MDHHS Bureau of Labs, 2018-2024



Courtesy of Becky Reik

Conclusions

- Test all bats for which persons have had exposure.
- Highest proportion of bats testing positive for rabies is in Southeast Michigan.
- Thorough risk assessments should be performed for persons who may have had exposure to bats.
- Contact the MDHHS Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (EZID) Section staff with any questions about rabies or PEP.

Acknowledgements

- Gabriel LaMore – MDHHS Bureau of Laboratories
- Becky Reik – MDHHS EZID Section

Questions?

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MDHHS
Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

Questions

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Virology Section Manager

Rabies Testing Unit

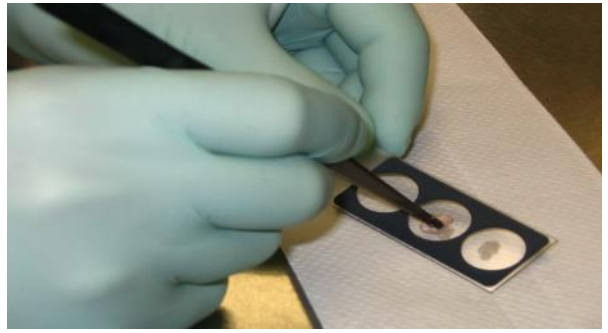
MDHHS
Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

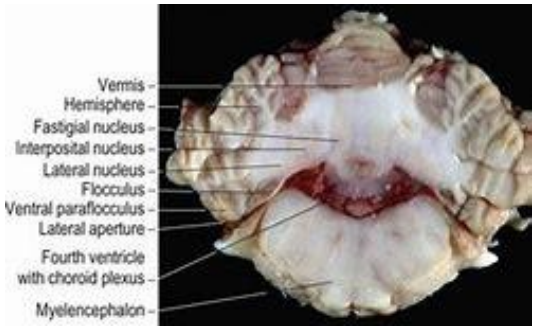
A day in the life of a rabies specimen: Package Arrival

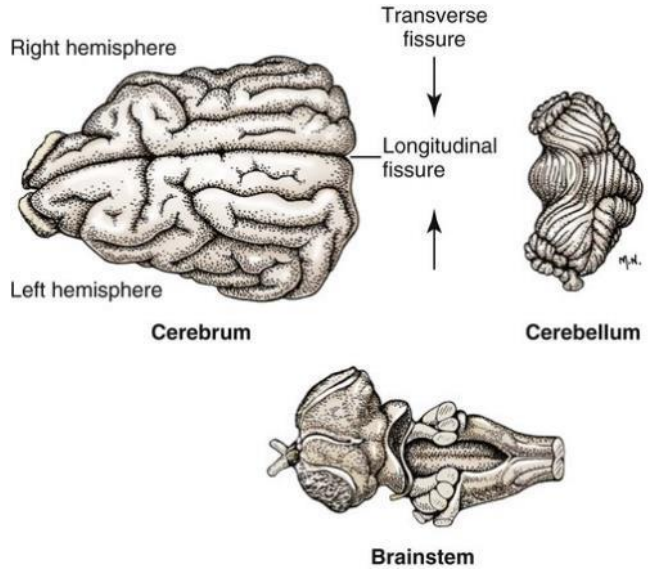
- Specimens are received via shipping or courier drop-off
- Specimens are unpacked and assigned an MDHHS specimen number
- Any requisition form issues are triaged and addressed as time allows by rabies testing staff or virology managers

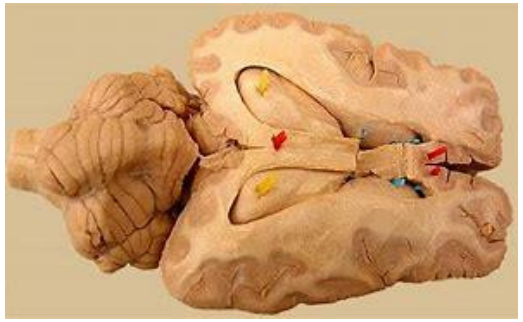
A day in the life of a rabies specimen: Specimen Preparation

- Necropsy is performed to remove the brain from the skull
- Two numbered slides are imprinted, each with a cross section of the cerebellum (left and right, including the vermis) and with brain stem (midbrain, pons, medulla).







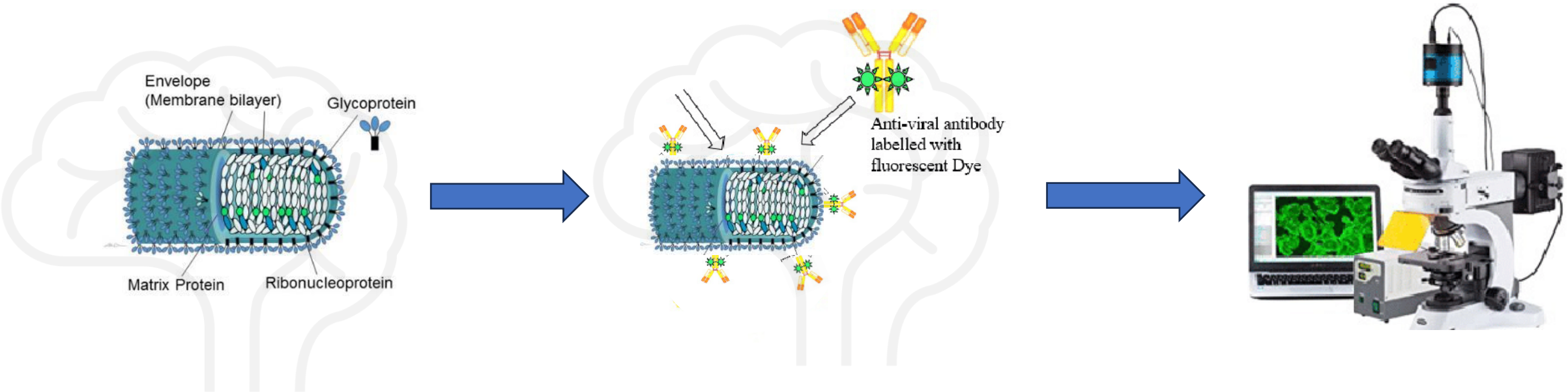


If the cerebellum is not present, the left and right hippocampus can serve as a substitute (marked in yellow)

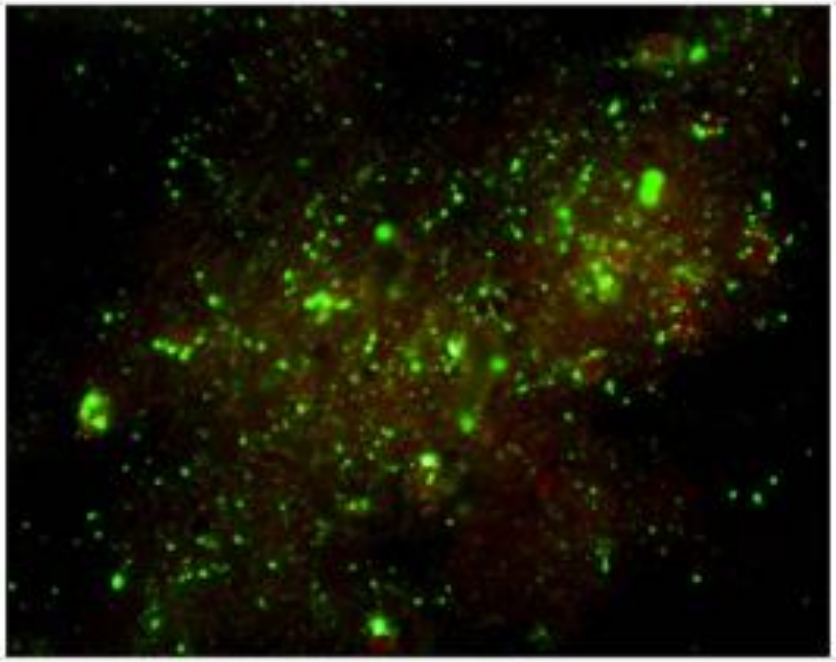
A day in the life of a rabies specimen: Specimen Preparation

Direct Fluorescent Assay (DFA) – Gold Standard test

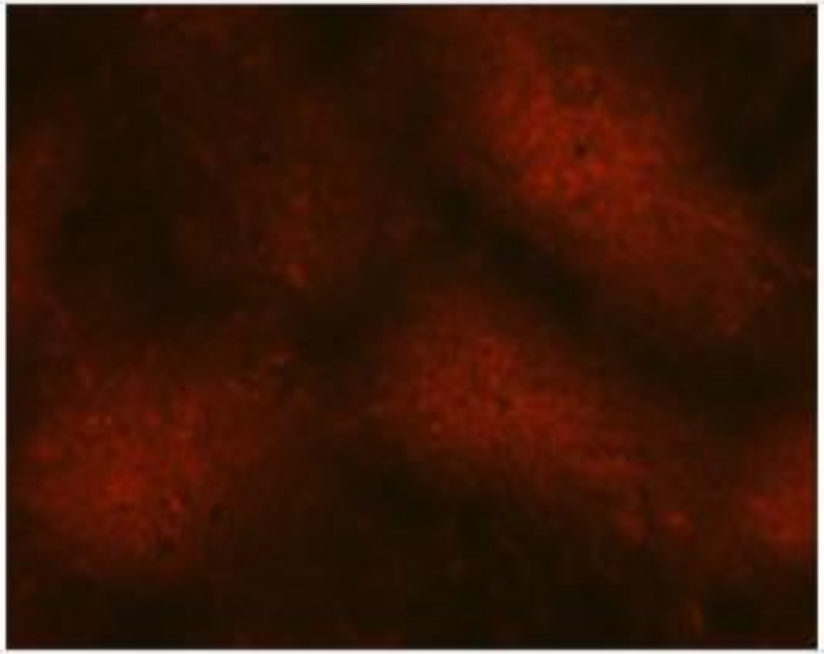
- Fluorescein-labeled monoclonal antibodies
  - Two different antibodies from two different companies are used in testing
  - Greatly reduces risk of non-recognition of any one rabies variant
  - Antigen-antibody complexes will form with the virus. Fluorescent molecules absorb light of one wavelength and emit light of another, higher wavelength ("sparkling apple green").
- Minimum total test time from receipt to result is about 3 hours for one specimen.



A day in the life of a rabies specimen: Specimen Reading



Positive DFA



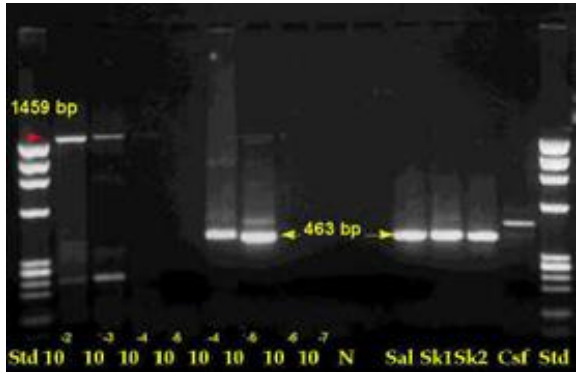
Negative DFA

https://www.cdc.gov/rabies/php/laboratories/diagnostic.html

A day in the life of a rabies specimen: Specimen Results

Possible results:

1. Positive – Virology Managers will call personnel on the contact list.
2. Negative – called by administrative staff
3. Not-Tested – called by rabies staff – no testable brain material, non-suspect spp.
4. Unsatisfactory – called by rabies staff – brain material is testable but incomplete, wrong part of brain was submitted, contaminated, etc. A result cannot be reported because rabies cannot be ruled out
5. Indeterminate – low intensity or low distribution of fluorescence that is repeatable with an additional specificity control. These are sent to the CDC for confirmation (representative samples from specimens are held for 30 days).



Confirmatory testing (LN34 Molecular Assay):
A Pan-Lyssavirus Taqman Real-Time RT-PCR Assay for the Detection of Highly Variable Rabies virus and Other Lyssaviruses - PMC (nih.gov)

- Currently done at the CDC in cases of inconclusive results. May also be done in high-impact cases where brain material is degraded or not sufficient for DFA.

- Specimens shipped “First AM overnight” and CDC is notified of the case for approval prior to shipping.

Packing and Shipping of Rabies Specimens

Upfront Considerations

- Specimens received before 9:30am will be tested that day. Specimens received after 9:30am will be tested next business day.
- Shipments must be in compliance with DoT shipping regulations for Category B (UN3373) Biological Substances.
- Animals must not be shipped live or delivered to the BOL live.
- FedEx and UPS are the most reliable shipping companies. USPS is not recommended at this time due to frequent shipping delays.
- Saturday deliveries MUST be marked Saturday Delivery. Next Day Delivery means next business and it will not arrive until Monday.

BOL-Provided Kits

47S: Kit #47: Rabies Infections (Submission of Small/Routine Specimens) 1 Gallon Pails

Components

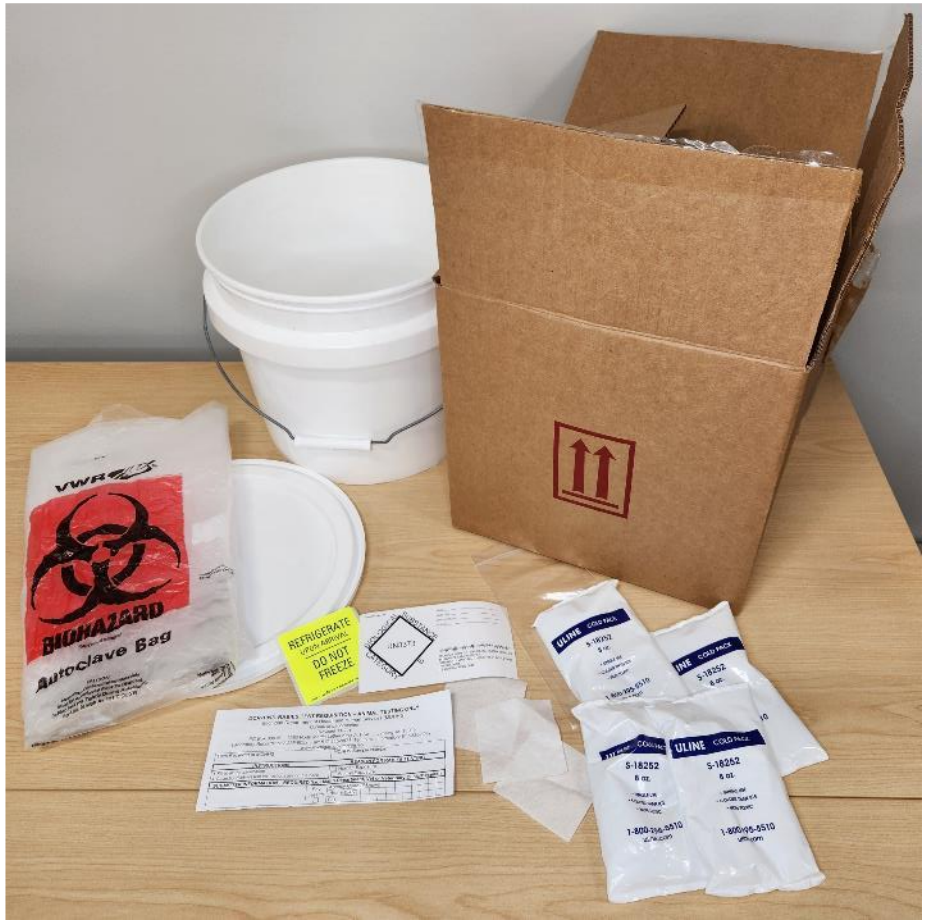
- 1 – Corrugated Box, 8”x8”x8”
- 1 – Plastic 1 Gallon Pail with Lid
- 1 – Ice Pack
- 1 – Zipper Bag, 4”x8”
- 1 – Zipper Bag, 10”x12”
- 2 – Absorbent Pads
- 1 – Biological Substance Shipping Label, Lansing Address (DCH-0800)
- 1 – Refrigerate on Receipt, Do Not Freeze Label
- 1 – Requisition/Directions (DCH-1053) with Zipper Bag

BOL-Provided Kits

47L: Kit #47: Rabies Infections (Submission of Large Specimens) 3.5 Gallon Pails

Components

- 1 – Corrugated Box, 12”x12”x12”
- 1 – Plastic 3.5 Gallon Pail with Lid
- 4 – Ice Pack
- 1 – Zipper Bag, 4”x8”
- 1 – Extra Large Bio-hazard Autoclave Bag
- 4 – Absorbent Pads
- 1 – Biological Substance Shipping Label, Lansing Address (DCH-0800)
- 1 – Refrigerate on Receipt, Do Not Freeze Label
- 1 – Requisition/Directions (DCH-1053) with Zipper Bag



Place the prepared specimen in a primary container. We recommend using a clear ziplock bag (not provided in Rabies Collection Kits). Do not use opaque garbage bags or red biohazard bags. It is important that laboratory staff unpacking the boxes can see the specimen clearly. For larger specimen heads, place in a see-through bag and secure the opening with tape. **Please remove any material soaked in chemical solutions, such as cotton balls, before packing for shipment.**

Small Kit

Large Kit

Add absorbent material to the bag. Use enough material to absorb any liquids in the primary container. Do not completely wrap the specimens in absorbent material as this will obstruct laboratory staff from viewing the specimen clearly.

Small Kit

Large Kit

Seal the primary container. The primary container MUST be leakproof.

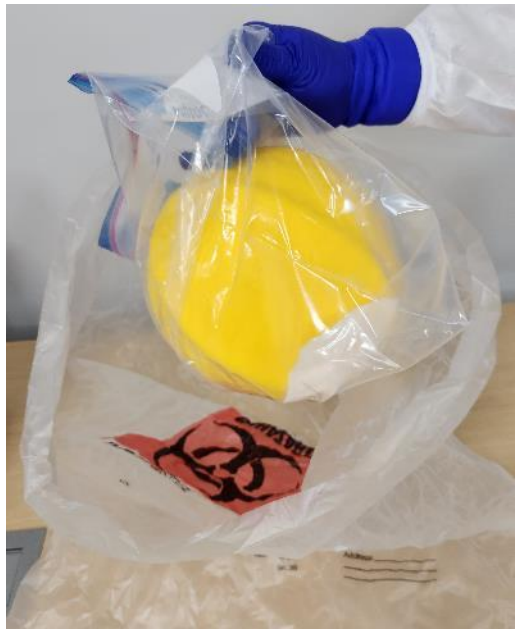
Small Kit

Large Kit

Place the sealed primary container into a secondary container. The Small Kit provides a second zipper bag that can be used as the secondary container. The Large Kit provides a marked biohazard bag to use as a secondary container.

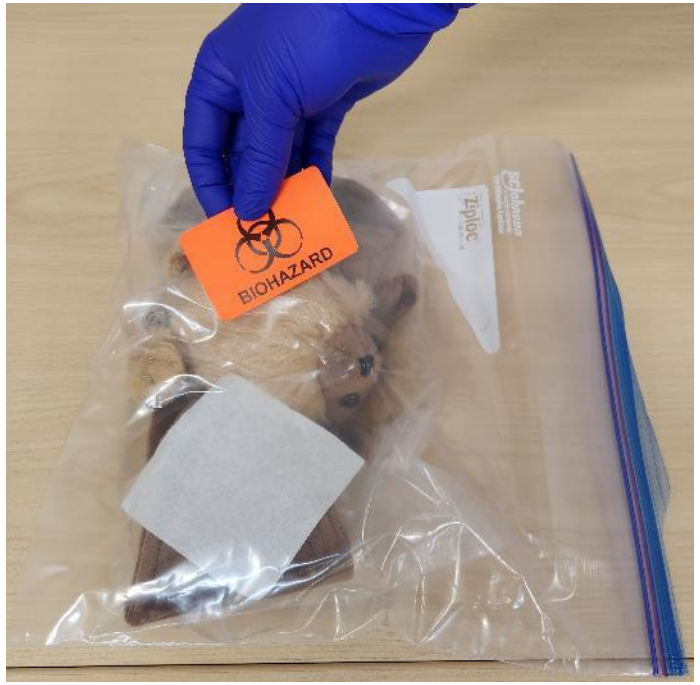
Small Kit

Large Kit



Seal the secondary container. The secondary container MUST be leakproof, secure with tape if unsure. Place a biohazard label on the secondary container if necessary (not provided).

Small Kit



Large Kit

Add additional absorbent pads to the bottom of the bucket (provided in Small and Large Kits) or styrofoam container (use of styrofoam containers is optional and are not provided).

Small Kit

Large Kit

Add pre-frozen cold packs to the bucket or styrofoam container. The cold packs need to be leakproof. Please do not use wet (regular) ice or dry ice. The cold packs must be placed inside the bucket, not between the bucket and the outer cardboard box.

Small Kit

Large Kit

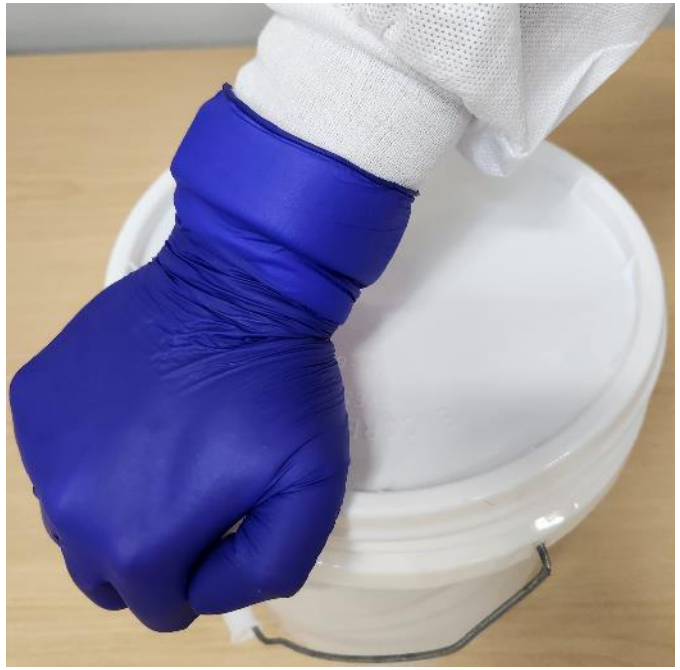
Place the double-bagged specimen on top of the frozen cold pack(s). Add enough frozen cold packs to keep the specimen chilled during transport. The specimen should be snug inside the box, but not crushed. Add more packing material on top of the specimen if needed to keep the specimen secure during transport.

Small Kit

Large Kit

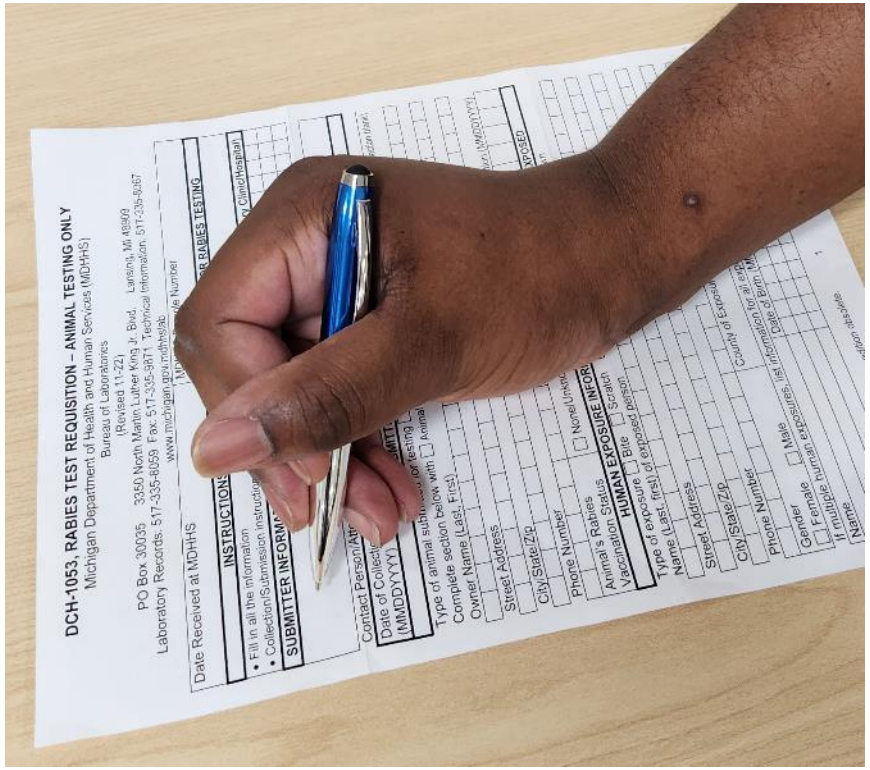
Snap the lid on top of the bucket. The lid MUST be snapped close and should not be placed on top of the bucket without securing.

Small Kit



Large Kit

Completely fill out the Rabies Examination form, DCH-1053. Any missing information may result in a delay in specimen processing as information is collected. Fold form in half with the submission information visible and place in the included ziplock bag and seal.



Tape the form to the top of the bucket. Do not place the form inside the bucket or it will get damp and may become unreadable.

Small Kit

Large Kit

Place the bucket inside a sturdy cardboard box (included in Small and Large Kit. Ensure that the arrows printed on the outside of the box are oriented in the correct direction. Use of a cardboard box is a requirement for Category B shipping for FedEx, UPS, and US Postal Mail.

Small Kit

Large Kit

Seal the box with clear packing tape.

Small Kit

Large Kit

Attach a return address label and a UN3373 Biological Substance Category B label to the outside of the box where it will not be covered by commercial shipping labels. The Department of Transportation REQUIRES the use of UN3373 Biological Substance Category B labels for the transportation of all biological specimens. Attach a “refrigerate, do not freeze” sticker to the outside of the box. The Small and Large Kits provide both stickers.

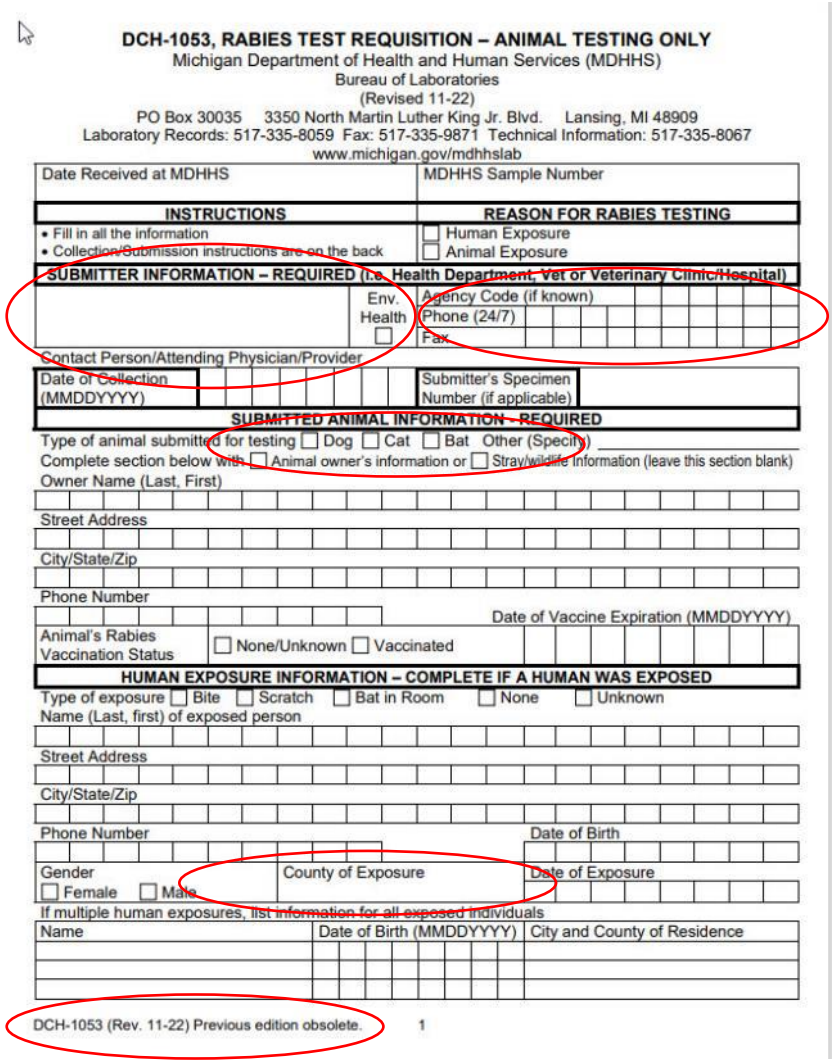
Small Kit

Large Kit

Ship the box to the MDHHS Bureau of Laboratories. FedEx or UPS delivery is preferred as United States Postal Service deliveries may experience delays**. If shipping for weekend delivery, you MUST specify "Saturday Delivery" and apply a Saturday shipping label to the package (not supplied).** Otherwise, the specimen will ship next business day and arrive the following Monday. If "Saturday Delivery" is not selected, the majority of samples shipped Friday will arrive on Monday in an un-testable condition due to decomposition.

How to ensure a smooth testing experience:

- Forms are labeled with the date of creation in the bottom left, front and back.
- Submitter info is critical!
- Preferably give a phone number that goes directly to the person who needs the test result info
  - Working from home, position not currently filled, reception vs. direct line
- County of exposure and county of residence of exposed person may be different – if no exposure, then county of collection
- If the species isn't marked correctly, did we get the right specimen for testing?
- Specimens sent for weekend testing MUST be marked for Saturday delivery, or they won't be delivered until Monday, even if marked "priority overnight".



DCH-1053, RABIES TEST REQUISITION – ANIMAL TESTING ONLY
Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS)
Bureau of Laboratories
(Revised 11-22)
PO Box 30035 3350 North Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. Lansing, MI 48909
Laboratory Records: 517-335-8059 Fax: 517-335-9871 Technical Information: 517-335-8067
www.michigan.gov/mdhhslab

Date Received at MDHHS | MDHHS Sample Number

INSTRUCTIONS
- Fill in all the information
- Collection/Submission instructions are on the back

REASON FOR RABIES TESTING
☐ Human Exposure
☐ Animal Exposure

SUBMITTER INFORMATION – REQUIRED (i.e. Health Department, Vet or Veterinary Clinic/Hospital)
Env. Health ☐ | Agency Code (if known) | Phone (24/7) | Fax
Contact Person/Attending Physician/Provider
Date of Collection (MMDDYYYY) | Submitter's Specimen Number (if applicable)

SUBMITTED ANIMAL INFORMATION - REQUIRED
Type of animal submitted for testing ☐ Dog ☐ Cat ☐ Bat Other (Specify) ____
Complete section below with ☐ Animal owner's information or ☐ Stray/wildlife information (leave this section blank)
Owner Name (Last, First)
Street Address
City/State/Zip
Phone Number
Date of Vaccine Expiration (MMDDYYYY)
Animal's Rabies Vaccination Status ☐ None/Unknown ☐ Vaccinated

HUMAN EXPOSURE INFORMATION – COMPLETE IF A HUMAN WAS EXPOSED
Type of exposure ☐ Bite ☐ Scratch ☐ Bat in Room ☐ None ☐ Unknown
Name (Last, first) of exposed person
Street Address
City/State/Zip
Phone Number | Date of Birth
Gender ☐ Female ☐ Male | County of Exposure | Date of Exposure
If multiple human exposures, list information for all exposed individuals

Name	Date of Birth (MMDDYYYY)	City and County of Residence

DCH-1053 (Rev. 11-22) Previous edition obsolete. 1

No Kit? No Problem!

[Test Request Forms (michigan.gov)]

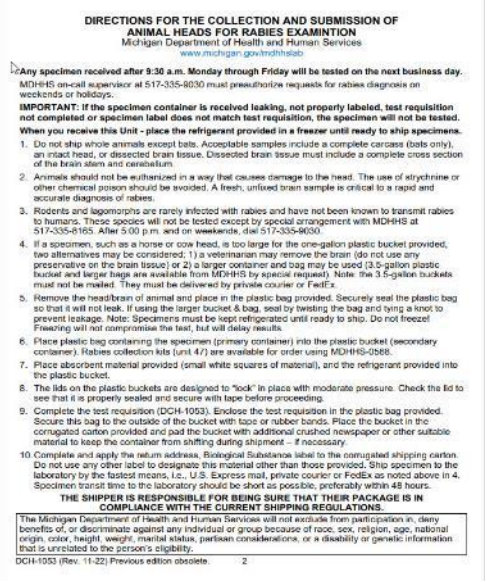
Print Off Requisition Form 1053

No Kit? BIG problem ☹

No requisition form

How to ensure a smooth testing experience:

- Ice packs are essential in the summer, but ensure they are outside the primary specimen bag and not directly packed within the specimen bag.
- Decomposed samples may be unsuitable for testing, but send them, anyway. Overnight shipping is critical in the heat of the summer.
  - Please send heads only. Whole animal specimens usually decay faster due to the presence of gut bacteria.
  - No need to skin them
- Specimens that are frozen (once) can be tested, but testing may be delayed up to 72 hours for thawing.
  - Repeat freeze/thaw cycles may render the brain unsuitable for collection.
- For best results, ensure your shipment has a tracking number.
- Multiple bat specimens can be shipped in one container, if need be, as long as it is clearly evident which bat goes with which requisition form.
- If there are multiple submissions from the same citizen, it is helpful to give the specimens individual ID numbers before sending (or label “bat from the bedroom”, “basement bat” etc.) – we may not always agree on which is the bigger, browner bat.
- Place clean requisition form in a plastic bag on the outside of the bucket – no bag means a wet form (condensation – even in winter), or a torn form if taped to the bucket directly.



DIRECTIONS FOR THE COLLECTION AND SUBMISSION OF ANIMAL HEADS FOR RABIES EXAMINTION
Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
www.michigan.gov/mdhhslab

Any specimen received after 9:30 a.m. Monday through Friday will be tested on the next business day.
MDHHS on-call supervisor at 517-335-8030 must preauthorize requests for rabies diagnosis on weekends or holidays.
IMPORTANT: If the specimen container is received leaking, not properly labeled, test requisition not completed or specimen label does not match test requisition, the specimen will not be tested.
When you receive this Unit - place the refrigerant provided in a freezer until ready to ship specimens.

1. Do not ship whole animals except bats. Acceptable samples include a complete carcass (bats only), an intact head, or dissected brain tissue. Dissected brain tissue must include a complete cross section of the brain stem and cerebellum.
2. Animals should not be euthanized in a way that causes damage to the head. The use of strychnine or other chemical poison should be avoided. A fresh, unfixed brain sample is critical to a rapid and accurate diagnosis of rabies.
3. Rodents and lagomorphs are rarely infected with rabies and have not been known to transmit rabies to humans. These species will not be tested except by special arrangement with MDHHS at 517-335-8165. After 5:00 p.m. and on weekends, dial 517-335-8030.
4. If a specimen, such as a horse or cow head, is too large for the one-gallon plastic bucket provided, two alternatives may be considered: 1) a veterinarian may remove the brain (do not use any preservative on the brain tissue) or 2) a larger container and bag may be used (3.5-gallon plastic bucket and larger bags are available from MDHHS by special request). Note: the 3.5-gallon buckets must not be mailed. They must be delivered by private courier or FedEx.
5. Remove the head/brain of animal and place in the plastic bag provided. Securely seal the plastic bag so that it will not leak. If using the larger bucket & bag, seal by twisting the bag and tying a knot to prevent leakage. Note: Specimens must be kept refrigerated until ready to ship. Do not freeze! Freezing will not compromise the test, but will delay results.
6. Place plastic bag containing the specimen (primary container) into the plastic bucket (secondary container). Rabies collection kits (unit 47) are available for order using MDHHS-0888.
7. Place absorbent material provided (small white squares of material), and the refrigerant provided into the plastic bucket.
8. The lids on the plastic buckets are designed to "lock" in place with moderate pressure. Check the lid to see that it is properly sealed and secure with tape before proceeding.
9. Complete the test requisition (DCH-1053). Enclose the test requisition in the plastic bag provided. Secure this bag to the outside of the bucket with tape or rubber bands. Place the bucket in the corrugated carton provided and pad the bucket with additional crushed newspaper or other suitable material to keep the container from shifting during shipment – if necessary.
10. Complete and apply the return address, Biological Substance label to the corrugated shipping carton. Do not use any other label to designate this material other than those provided. Ship specimen to the laboratory by the fastest means, i.e., U.S. Express mail, private courier or FedEx as noted above in 4. Specimen transit time to the laboratory should be short as possible, preferably within 48 hours.

THE SHIPPER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BEING SURE THAT THEIR PACKAGE IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CURRENT SHIPPING REGULATIONS.

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services will not exclude from participation in, deny benefits of, or discriminate against any individual or group because of race, sex, religion, age, national origin, color, height, weight, marital status, partisan considerations, or a disability or genetic information that is unrelated to the person's eligibility.

DCH-1053 (Rev. 11-22) Previous edition obsolete. 2

Stay Tuned!

- Re-designed rabies shipping kits will be rolling out later this year.
- Visual instruction guides will be distributed with the re-designed kits.

MDHHS BOL Contact Information

- Katie Margulieux, Virology Section Manager
  - margulieuxk@michigan.gov
  - 517-335-8099

- Jennifer Osterman, Rabies Testing Lead
  - ostermanj3@michigan.gov
  - 517-335-8104

- Matthew Bashore, Data, Shipping, and Handling Unit Manager
  - bashorem@michigan.gov
  - 517-335-8373

- Order shipping supplies through LKOTS
- mdhhslab@michigan.gov for help with ordering supplies

Building Partnerships with Veterinarians and Animal Control Officers in Washtenaw County.

Ailen Velazquez, Interim Epidemiology Manager
Amy Salazar, Health Educator

Washtenaw County Health Department (WCHD)

Washtenaw County
Health Department

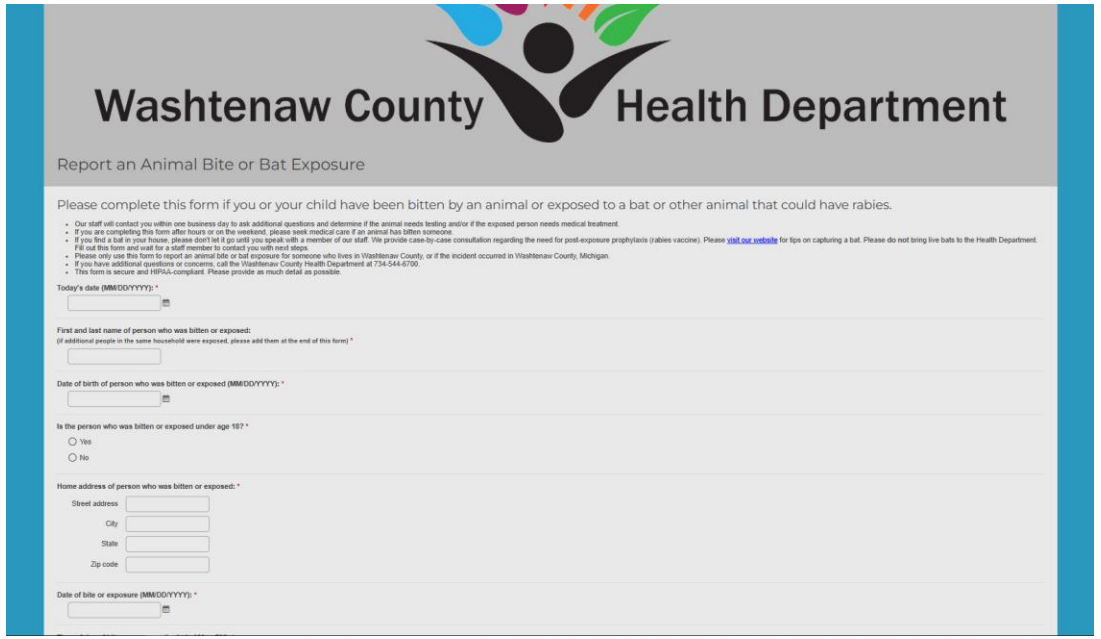
Report an Animal Bite or Bat Exposure:

- ✓ **Alchemer submission:**

[Bats, Bites & Rabies IWashtenaw County]

Complete this [secure online form] to report an animal bite or exposure.

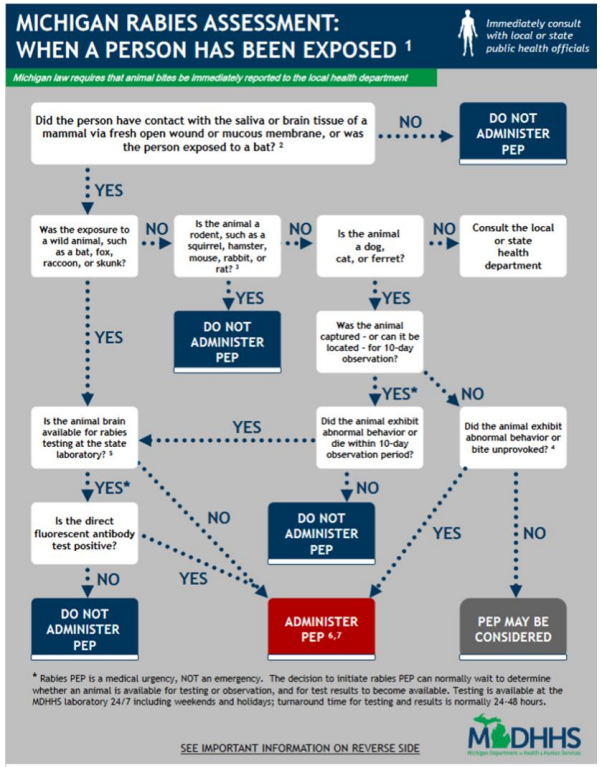
- ✓ **MDSS/WCHD FAXAGE** (734-544-6706/734-544-6705): ED & Urgent Cares.
- ✓ **WCHD main phone number:** 734-544-6700

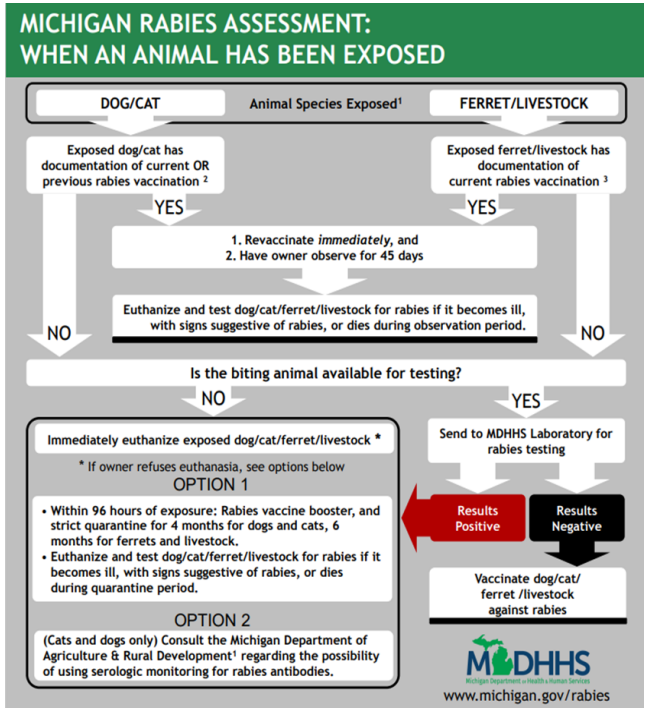


Rabies Investigation/MDHHS Flow Charts.

- All Animal Bites & Bats cases should be entered into MDSS under the reportable condition: **Rabies: Potential Exposure & PEP.**

- **Case Investigators** should refer to the MDHHS Rabies Flowsheets





Referral Code:

- To keep a track of how cases are reported to us. Tracking code in the Local 1 field in MDSS detail form.
  - ONLINE: report came via on-line Alchemer reporting system.
  - CALL: people calling the WCHD main phone number. (CD@Washtenaw.org)
  - FAXREPORT: report came from urgent care/hospital via physical fax or e-fax.
  - PEPFAX: report from health care provider reporting PEP given.

Rabies Testing:

- When an animal in Washtenaw County needs to be tested for rabies and it's our recommendation, we refer clients to **Griffith Veterinary Hospital**. If it's **NOT** our recommendation we refer them to work with their private veterinary.
- While Public Health pays for the rabies testing at the state lab, it is important to inform a case that there are fees associated with the preparing the animal that are covered by the resident.

	Packing and Processing Fee	Euthanasia Fee	Total Cost
Bat	$24	$16	$40
Dog	$26	$21	$47
Cat/Skunk/other	$24	$21	$45

Griffith Veterinary Hospital:

240 Jennings Rd, Whitmore Lake 48189 734-449-7387 http://www.griffithveterinaryhospital.com/

After the assessment, if the Case Investigator recommends sending the animal for rabies testing, the following steps must be completed:

- Case Investigator must inform the client of Griffith's address, phone number, their hours for animal collection, the fees the client is expected to pay, and Griffith's intake procedure.
- Case Investigator should call Griffith and inform them of the type of exposure (bite or bat in the room) bite/bat exposure victim's name, date of birth, address, phone number and date of exposure.
- Griffith wants clients to **keep the animal in their car** while filling out the paperwork and paying. They will have a staff member come out to the car and collect the animal.

WCHD and

SHERIFF'S OFFICE
WASHTENAW
COUNTY Michigan

WCHD has a working partnership with the Washtenaw County Sheriff's Office - Animal Control Division.

Animal Control may be dispatched to assist with:

- ✓ Collecting a stray animal that has bitten a resident.
- ✓ Transporting animals to Griffith Veterinary Hospital.
- ✓ Doing wellness checks on animals after their quarantine.
- ✓ Providing additional information to cases, if a police report has been filed.

Washtenaw County Animal Control.

Any WCHD Case Investigator needing assistance from Animal Control, should first email the Animal Control Officers.

Monday-Friday 8:00AM-4:00PM

- **If we do not get a response from Animal Control within 24-hours, then call dispatch (734) 994-2911 for further follow up.**

Humane Society of Huron Valley.

The Humane Society of Huron Valley (**HSHV**) is also a source of our bite reports. Bites that occur **at** HSHV are investigated by WCHD Case Investigator (Health Educator and PHNs).

- If a bite occurs at HSHV, and the decision is made to euthanize the animal. HSHV must contact WCHD to report it, and the case investigator will then contact Animal Control to assist with procedures and transport to Griffith Animal Hospital for rabies testing.

Contact Information:

- Ailen Velazquez

Velazqueza@washtenaw.org, 734-492-5747

- Amy Salazar

Salazaram@washtenaw.org, 734-492-5122

- CD@washtenaw.org