

June 2016

IEHA NEWS



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

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and more!



ZIKA VIRUS

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IEHA NEWS




Volume 46 Number 2 // June 2016

The purposes of the Illinois Environmental Health Association are: To maintain and improve the environmental health protection of the public by fostering and encouraging research, education and the dissemination of information; To promote the highest degree of skill, efficiency and professional competence among sanitarians and others practicing in the various environmental health disciplines through the mutual exchange of knowledge and experience; To publish, or cause to be published, technical and other useful information relating to environmental health; In both the public and private sectors, to promote the administration of environmental health programs for the maximum public benefit; To foster cooperation of the various branches and departments of government at all levels in activities directed toward the improvement of health and comfort of the public; To engage in other lawful activities which are appropriate for a professional association; Provided, that the Association shall not function as a collective bargaining agent for the purpose of fixing the compensation or conditions of employment for any of its members; provided further, that the Association shall not endorse or sanction the endorsement by any of its members of products or services of a commercial nature.

Illinois Environmental Health Association, PO Box 7505, Rockford, Illinois 61126, Telephone (815) 977-5884, Fax (866) 760-6873. Email: iehaoffice@gmail.com, Web Site: <http://www.iehaonline.org>

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- Manuscripts -** Authors alone are responsible for opinions and views stated in their articles. **FAX** articles to (866) 760-6873. **Email** them to iehaoffice@gmail.com. Email submissions in electronic format are preferred. **Mail paper or disk** copies to The Editor, IEHA News, Box 7505, Rockford, Illinois 61126. Articles and letters submitted may be edited for clarity or space.
- Deadlines -** All materials must be submitted to IEHA News by the first working day of March, June, September and November. The next deadline for materials is September 1, 2016.
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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT: Changes

By Katie Lynn, IEHA President

With the recent approval of the new food code by JCAR, it has made me consider all the changes that have occurred over the last several months and the changes that will be taking place over the next several years. It is easy to get lost in the day to day operations of our work and lose sight of the changes that are in the process and those that will be coming. I say this in order to remind and engage everyone in the legislative and rule making processes. While it may not be routine for us look at proposed legislation or comment on proposed rules, it is important that we are engaged and willing to voice our opinions and views as those in the public health profession. We should not be bystanders and watch the events unfold but be active participants in order to help address public health issues as they arise and as changes evolve to existing public health programs. We should always be trying to improve and move our profession forward. We should be doing this not only as individuals but collectively as a group. Reach out to others in the profession and discuss these issues. Others may think of something that did not cross your mind. This collaboration will be beneficial to everyone involved.



I would also like to encourage you to get involved with IEHA. We have several positions open, so if you are interested in becoming more involved please let me know.

Katie Lynn



Legislation and Sausage

By Lenore Killam, IEHA Past President

This past April, a group of UIS students and faculty joined the IL Public Health Association for their annual Legislative Action Day. We had an informative lecture about the legislative process, legislative and funding concerns for IPHA, and rules of etiquette for lobbyists. We were each provided with several packets of information and given names of legislative member offices to visit.

One of the most striking lessons of the day is what a beehive of activity the state capitol is. I was unable to meet any of the representatives to whom I was assigned, but their gatekeepers were all

very gracious and assured me the information would be welcomed.

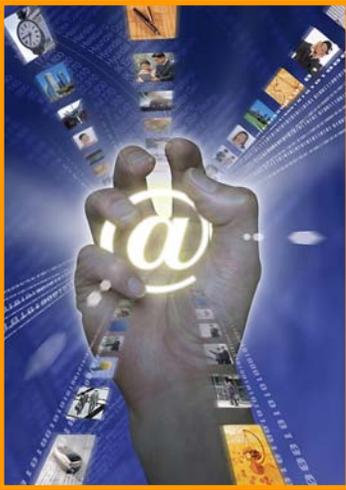
It was another reminder of the yeoman's work Chris Pozzi and other members of the environmental and public health communities do to ride herd on the many legislative initiatives introduced each session. The pace at which these legislative initiative can move can be dizzying. I have great respect for them and I must admit to being awestruck by those who can stay on top of the moving parts.

One of those remarkable people is Ralph Schubert, Director of Public Policy for the

IL Public Health Association. I am pleased to report that he will be one of our presenters at our AEC this October. I look forward to becoming savvier about the legislative machinations at the Capitol, and hope to help our organization grow in both influence and effectiveness with our legislative voice.

You will be hearing much more about the offerings at this year's AEC in the coming months. There is still time to propose a topic of interest, so please contact me at LKILL2@uis.edu with ideas.





IEHA News Aggregator

By David Banaszynski, IEHA Publications Committee Chair

A collection of news, information and products of interest to Environmental Health professionals from around the web.

Read some stories; understand your role (Web site):

<http://www.stopfoodborneillness.org/stories/>

Flint Water Advisory Task Force Final Report (Document):

<http://www.michigan.gov/documents/snyder/>

[FWATF_FINAL_REPORT_21March2016_517805_7.pdf](http://www.michigan.gov/documents/snyder/FWATF_FINAL_REPORT_21March2016_517805_7.pdf)

Allergies can kill (News item):

<http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-36360111>

Man admits to contaminating food at Michigan store (article)

<http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/nationworld/ct-michigan-man-poisons-grocery-foods-20160504-story.html>

Menu labeling (Article):

<http://www.restaurantnutrition.com/Insights/FDA-Releases-Final-Guidance-for-Menu-Labeling>

Cats eat deer in filthy stall (Article):

<http://www.yorkshirepost.co.uk/news/health/shocking-pictures-of-behind-the-scenes-filth-of-market-stall-1-7864244>

Man who had Zika Virus shares story (Article)

<http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation-now/2016/04/25/missouri-man-zika-virus-shares-story/83488512/>

World Malaria Day (Article):

<http://www.vox.com/2016/4/25/11488196/world-malaria-day>

Don't fall for this (Article):

<http://www.cnn.com/2016/04/09/us/minnesota-burger-king-prank/index.html>

Angry customer throws python into a Sushi restaurant (Article)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Hlj0qnutKQ&feature=player_embedded

When Health Inspections go bad (Article):

<http://barfblog.com/2016/03/raising-arizona-when-health-inspections-go-bad-they-go-really-bad-and-may-involve-meat-tenderizers/>

Robots deliver Pizza (Video):

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/innovations/wp/2016/03/21/dominos-has-a-robot-delivering-pizzas-in-australia/>



This is what happens when you do not have a garbage can near the door



BUGS! (and other critters)

By Andy Swartz, IEHA Pest/Vector Control Technical Section Chair
and Randy Markillie, Former IEHA Pest/Vector Control Technical Section Chair



As everyone knows, the news in our field this year is on Zika. This is an article recently posted on abcnews.go.com written by Gillian Mohny about Genetically Modified Mosquitoes. This is a brief, but interesting article and concept.

GMO Mosquito Company Calls for Expanded Action to Allow Test Against Zika Virus

By Gillian Mohny

The head of a British biotech company that has developed a genetically modified mosquito in an effort to lower the population of the insects that spread the Zika virus called for federal regulators today to expedite a decision about on conducting a test of these mosquitoes in Florida.

Hadyn Parry, the CEO of Oxitec, spoke at a congressional hearing today about his company's mosquitoes, which are genetically modified in an effort to reduce the population of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, the species primarily responsible for the spread of the Zika virus.

The GMO mosquitoes are all male and hence do not bite. When released into the wild, they mate with females and produce non-viable offspring, thereby reducing the mosquito population without the need for pesticides. They have already been used in Brazil and the Cayman Islands to fight the spread of the Zika virus.

When asked by the panel to explain the U.S. Food and Drug Administrations' response to Oxitec's application, Parry said "it's complicated." He said the company initially filed in 2011 to test the GMO mosquito called "Oxitec OX513A" in the U.S. "We are being treated as an investigational animal drug," Parry testified at the congressional hearing today, noting that means from the FDA's perspective "they need to approve an animal drug in order to provide a public health benefit."

The FDA has given an initial "Finding of No Significant Impact" regarding the proposed test in the Florida Keys. In a statement to ABC News, the FDA explained that the agency is "reviewing relevant comments" about the proposed trial before making a final assessment. The agency would not speculate on the timeframe for how long this will take.

Parry said at the hearing that he hoped the FDA would act quickly to allow the testing.

"I think we should encourage them to find the processes to make this happen," Parry said, noting that an emergency route for approval may be appropriate in this case. He pointed out that the

GMO mosquitoes can reach mosquitoes in areas where traditional spraying can't, such as in indoor areas.

In previous tests outside of the U.S. the GMO mosquito has helped reduce the population of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes by 90 percent in urban areas, Perry said.

"We can target the mosquito as an integrated approach. We have now the technology to control the mosquito in an urban environment and focus as a priority," he said.

The congressional Committee on Science, Space and Technology held the hearing on the Zika virus and the research being done to understand and fight the virus. Currently, at least 500 people have been diagnosed with the Zika virus in the U.S., though virtually all contracted the disease while outside the country. In limited cases, the disease was spread through sexual contact, according to health officials.

In the Pest World May/June 2016 Issue Ask the Expert Section, one question asked to the magazine was on what mosquitoes carry and transmit the Zika Virus.

What mosquitoes are capable of transmitting Zika virus?

Zika fever, caused by the Zika virus, has been detected in every country in North and South America with the exception of Chile and Canada. The symptoms of the illness include fatigue, joint and back pain, fever, skin rash, headache and eye redness. Most people infected with Zika fever show no symptoms. Most alarming is the association between Zika infection in pregnant women and a certain birth defect in infants called microcephaly, or reduced head size due to incomplete brain development. Microcephaly can result in a range of problems in children including developmental delays and intellectual disabilities. It's important to remember that mosquitoes are not the cause of Zika fever. Instead, certain mosquitoes are capable of transmitting the virus that causes the disease. Zika transmission is most commonly associated with the yellow fever mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*), but the Asian tiger mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*) is also believed to be a competent vector of the virus. Both of these mosquitoes are present in the United States and the Caribbean and are aggressive daytime biters. The distribution of the yellow fever mosquito is restricted to tropical and subtropical climates. In the United States, it is primarily found in the Southeast and Gulf

See **BUGS** on next page

BUGS *continued from page 6*

states with pockets in the Southwest and California. The Asian tiger mosquito, on the other hand, is better adapted to cooler climates and has a much wider distribution, ranging into coastal regions of the southern New England states and into the Midwest, Southwest and California. In addition to residual treatment of adult mosquito resting sites, any potential breeding sites on a client's property should be identified and eliminated, including clogged roof gutters and drain pipes leading from downspouts.

In the Pest World May/June 2016 Issue Ask The Expert Section, one question asked to the magazine was on the difference between a German Cockroach and an Asian Cockroach. Asian cockroaches are commonly found in the Southern U.S. but it is possible that they may arrive in Illinois in the future due to climate change and migration changes.

How can I tell the difference between a German cockroach and an Asian cockroach?

The German cockroach (*Blattella germanica*) is one of the most ubiquitous pests on earth. The species' predilection for warm, humid environments make human structures, particularly areas where food is prepared, the perfect habitat for infestation. Anywhere that humans are found, cockroaches are probably present too. The Asian cockroach (*Blattella asahinai*), not to be confused with the Oriental cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*), has a more recent history of association with humans compared to German cockroaches. To the casual observer, and even the seasoned pest management professional, the Asian cockroach looks nearly identical to the German cockroach. They are closely related, but there are some key differences in behavior that make management methods different for the two species.

Asian cockroaches have longer and narrower wings compared to German cockroaches, along with a few other minor morphological differences. The most obvious difference is the ability of Asian cockroaches to fly. They are often attracted to lights and are most commonly found outdoors. In North America, the Asian cockroach is currently known to be established in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, but has the potential to spread further throughout the United States because it can be established indoors.

Information on Asian Cockroaches can be found here:

<https://www.terminix.com/pest-control/cockroaches/asian-cockroach/>

Information on German Cockroaches can be found here:

<https://www.terminix.com/pest-control/cockroaches/german-cockroach/>

Spider Integrated Pest Management

According to Orkin's International Technical & Training Director Frank Meek, BCE and a Contributor to Pest Management

Professional Magazine, the first step in an integrated pest management (IPM) based solution is, of course, to identify the pest. What is it, where is it, why is it? If we pay attention, the pest will tell us the answer to these three questions.

One of the common pests around the globe that we're asked to control is the spider, which can be difficult to control unless we listen to them. Spiders typically live where they have a food source---insects in most cases. Where the web is constructed, then, will tell us not only where the food source is, but in some cases what the food source is (by examining the contents caught in the web.) Let's examine this a little more:

- A web built at the floor level tells us the food source for this spider is a crawling insect of some type. It will also say that the location of the insects is very close to the web, so the spider can easily capture them.
- A web constructed high around the ceiling could indicate that the food source is nighttime flying insects.
- A web halfway up a wall could indicate daytime flying insects.
- Webs located within warehouse rack systems could indicate a stored product insect infestation of some type.

In many cases, spider control can be as easy as controlling the food sources. Let the spider tell you what it is eating. Remove that, and you will often remove the spider.

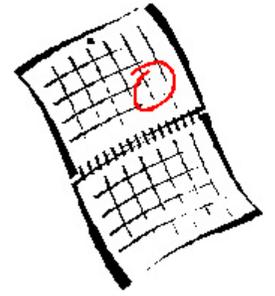
Powderpost Beetles & Hardwood Floors

In the February 2016 issue of Pest Management Professional Magazine, Ask The Expert column, Technical Consultant Dr. Doug Mampe was asked:

Q: Powderpost beetles are emerging from a customer's new hardwood floor which was installed in October. The house has a crawlspace under this area covered by the hardwood floor. Is the manufacturer responsible? Will the beetles infest other areas of the house? Can I prevent that from happening, and if so, how?

A: The answer depends on which powderpost beetle is the culprit. If the frass is very fine (you feel no grit) when rubbed between your thumb and forefinger, the beetle is one of the lyctids. If the frass feels gritty, the culprit is an anobiid. Lyctids only infest hardwoods. Therefore, it is unlikely they will infest anything else in the house. The infestation will die out on its own. The only other option is to tent and fumigate the house, which can be expensive. The exit holes are so small, however, that no one will ever notice them once the frass is gone. If the culprit is an anobiid, it can infest both hardwoods and softwoods. Most framing in houses today are constructed of pine or fir, both softwoods. However, anobiids require at least 14 percent moisture content to survive. As the hardwood floor dries--it may be below 14 percent moisture already--the infestation will die out on its own. I'd test the the framing in the crawlspace. If it's above 14 percent moisture content, I'd treat it with a borate spray to prevent infestation. Both powderpost beetle

MARK YOUR CALENDAR



NEHA 2016 AEC and HUD Healthy Homes Conference
June 13 - 16, 2016, San Antonio, Texas

For more information, visit <http://neha.org>



2016 IEHA Annual Educational Conference
October 27 - 28, 2016, Holiday Inn and Suites, East Peoria, Illinois

Mark your calendar



2017 IEHA Annual Educational Conference
October 19 - 20, 2017, Holiday Inn and Suites, East Peoria, Illinois

Mark your calendar



The IEHA South Chapter AEC: Date and venue TBD.
Contact Doug King at dking@jerseycountyhealth.org if you would like to be on the committee or have topic ideas.

The Northern Onsite Wastewater Conference: Date and venue TBD. Contact Katie Lynn at Klynn@fultonco.org if you are interested in being on this committee or have topic ideas.



As part of IEHA's outreach efforts to local colleges, Northern Illinois University provided a contingent of students and professors to the North Chapter Conference. Pictured here the students sought out answers to their environmental health questions during lunch.

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BUGS *continued from page 7*

groups require at least one (1) year to complete a life cycle. Therefore, the hardwood flooring was infested prior to the floor installation. Someone will need to determine the whereabouts of the wood in the preceding year to determine on whose watch the infestation occurred.

Vole Control

In a recent issue of Pest Management Professional Magazine, Ask The Expert column, Technical Consultant Dr. Doug Mampe, was asked:

Q: This is the season for voles in my area (Illinois). In the past, I haven't found anything registered for them. I've heard that some rodenticides will work. What's available at this moment?

A: In states that do not require the target pest to be listed on the label, rodenticide blocks have worked well during the winter months. For the rest of the year, however, voles usually ignore these baits until their usual food (grasses, etc.) disappears in the cold weather. Then they find food by gnawing on the bark of shrubs. Unfortunately, this can kill the shrubs. A recent regulatory change allows voles to be listed on some rodenticide labels, so even states that require the target pest to be on the label can accommodate this method of control. Talk with your distributor or manufacturer reps about what might be available in your service area.

CDC Discourages Routine Use Of Insecticides Inside Commercial Passenger Airplanes To Prevent The Spread Of Zika Virus

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) does not recommend disinsection (routine use of insecticides) inside commercial passenger aircraft to be an effective approach to control the movement of Zika virus over long distances, such as one country to another. CDC recommends that other local public health interventions should be the primary focus to prevent local transmission of Zika virus. Key Points in the Technical Statement include:

- The World Health Organization (WHO) convened an Advisory Group on aircraft disinsection in Geneva during April 2016 to discuss the role of disinsection in the spread of Zika virus. In the context of Zika virus, WHO stated: "Effectiveness of disinsection was considered low for preventing pathogen importation, as there is a low risk of importation by mosquito vectors compared to infected travelers." However, WHO continues to recognize a possible role for disinsection in certain circumstances and advises countries to conduct a risk assessment before instating requirements. It is therefore possible that individual countries may require disinsection of aircraft originating from countries with Zika outbreaks.

- An infected person is the most common source for imported mosquito-borne viruses with a human-mosquito-human transmission cycle. Mosquito-borne diseases, such as dengue, chikungunya, and Zika, spread internationally primarily through infected people. This can occur when an infected person goes to

a different country and is bitten by uninfected mosquitoes that become infected. The newly infected mosquito population can then spread the disease.

- It is thought that the probability of any mosquito being on a plane is low (and perhaps even lower for an infected mosquito).
- Given the use of air conditioning and the relative brief period for potential exposure, the risk of travelers becoming infected on board an airplane through the bite of an infected mosquito is considered to be lower than their risk of being bitten by an infected mosquito while they were in affected areas.
- Public health interventions for travelers should focus on preventing mosquito bites while in areas with Zika virus outbreaks and on return from those areas (for 3 weeks following return).
- Routine, established efforts to control or eliminate mosquitoes in and around airports and seaports should be followed. Limitations with Respect to the Use of Disinsection in Airplanes to Control the Spread of Zika Virus
- There is no evidence to show that using insecticide to kill mosquitoes inside aircraft cabins is effective in preventing introduction and spread of mosquito-borne diseases.
- Given the lack of efficacy, drawbacks to consider include possible adverse effects (including allergic reactions) to crew members or passengers, damage to aircraft materials, and objections by passengers and crew members. The issue of emerging resistance to insecticides among mosquito species is another factor to weigh in when considering disinsection.
- There are currently no products approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for disinsection inside an occupied aircraft cabin.

Although CDC has the authority to require disinsection under parts 70 and 71 title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations, disinsection is not currently required for airplanes or ships arriving at U.S. ports of entry.

Humans are the Most Common Way for Zika Virus to Enter a Country

The most common way that Zika virus enters a country is by introduction of the virus to the local mosquito population by an infected traveler. Mosquito species that can transmit the Zika virus (*Aedes* species) are found in many parts of the United States, so infected people arriving in the United States could be bitten in their homes or residential areas by mosquitoes, which could result in local spread. For these reasons, areas where these mosquitoes are located or where Zika virus is spreading should focus on local mosquito control and other prevention efforts, such as encouraging returning travelers to take measures to prevent mosquito bites.

For further information, please go to

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/vector/disinsection>



Legislative Update

Proposed legislation of interest to the Environmental Health community.

By Chris Pozzi, IEHA Legislative Committee Chair

Compared to last year, watching legislation has been a bit more laid back this year, as only a minimal amount of bills involving Environmental Health have been introduced. That being said, we have had some action on the New Food Code.

The proposed revisions to the Food Sanitation Code (which incorporate the FDA Food Code) were first posted to JCAR on January 26, 2016. A few health departments submitted comments during the first notice period. IDPH responded to those comments and resubmitted the Code to JCAR for second notice on April 26, 2016.

Significant changes made since the original submittal include:

1. Added definition of Repeat Violation. A "repeat violation" means a violation noted on a previous inspection report that is not corrected during the time of the inspection and that is observed again on the next routine inspection on the same piece of equipment, same area of the facility or same practice"

2. Changed the proposed implementation date from January 1, 2017, to July 1, 2018.

3. Decided to not repeal Subpart I: temporary Food Service, Section 750.1660-1700 at this time.

4. The Department will add a line to the inspection form to document the required HACCP topic discussed.
The Code was officially put on notice on May 6, 2016. JCAR met on May 10 and approved the Food Code.

Other Legislation to watch:

The Department of Public Health proposed amendments to the Certified Local Health Department Code (77 IAC 600; 40 Ill Reg. 7021). Predominantly, the rulemaking makes numerous technical changes throughout for consistency, adds definitions for accreditation, sentinel event and SHIP, revises other definitions, and adds a referenced materials Section. Also, DPH removed obsolete certification expiration provisions, clarified the waiver request process, and revised community health needs assessment and IPLAN requirements. Local health departments are required to notify the Department in writing within 10 business days after the effective date of the termination, resignation or leave of absence of the public health administrator and other employees identified in the rulemaking. Local health departments are affected. Questions/requests for copies/ comments through 6/20/16: Elizabeth Paton, DPH, 535 W. Jefferson St.,

5th Floor, Springfield IL, 62761, 217/782-2043, e-mail: dph.rules@illinois.gov.

HB153: Would Require that the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the Department of Public Health, conduct a study of lead in Illinois drinking water describing the chemical and human health impacts of lead in Illinois piped water supplies, make weekly reports and publish them online, and specifies dates for reports.

SB2416: Originally planned to replace State Board Of Health has been amended replacing everything after the enacting clause and provides that the State Board of Health shall review proposed administrative rules within 30 (rather than 90) days of submission by the Department of Public Health and deletes provisions concerning compensation for Board members.



Contact the IEHA Office

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Paul Chase, Office Manager

Awards Committee News

By Wil Hayes, Awards Committee Chair and Randy Markillie, Outgoing Chair

2016 Awards Forms Available Now

Application forms for the 2016 IEHA awards are now available on the IEHA web site. IEHA offers four awards annually:

SANITARIAN OF THE YEAR

- Deadline for the submission of a completed nomination is September 1, 2016
- Recipient receives a plaque. Also, the recipient possesses the "Traveling Trophy" for at least one year. The "Traveling Trophy" lists all the names of previous recipients.
- Established to recognize a member for the outstanding job he or she is doing for public health.
- 2015 Sanitarian Of the Year was Kimberly Bradley.

O.L. MEYER STUDENT STIPEND AWARD

- Deadline for submission of a completed application is October 3, 2016. See application for further details.
- Stipend amount determined by the Board.
- Established to encourage research and education.
- The stipend is named in honor of former DuPage County Health Department, Director Of Environmental Health Orville Meyer.
- 2014 recipients were Illinois State University Environmental Health Program students Enas Qureshi and Brandon Holliday.

THOMAS CHOJNACKI NEHA ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

- Deadline for submission of a completed application is September 1, 2016.
- Recipient will attend the 2017 National Environmental Health Association Annual Educational Conference.
- The stipend, an amount to be determined by the Board, is used to assist with the expenses associated with attending the Conference such as: airfare, lodging, registration fee, and meal allowance.



- Established to assist with financing a deserving IEHA member's expenses to attend the NEHA AEC.
- The stipend is named in honor of former DuPage County Health Department, Director of Environmental Services Thomas Chojnacki.
- 2015 recipient was Cameron Hendricks.

NEWCOMER OF THE YEAR

- Deadline for submission of a completed nomination is September 1, 2016.
- Established to recognize an environmental health practitioner or sanitarian with 2 years or less experience.
- Recipient receives a satchel equipped with assorted equipment commonly used in the profession, free registration to the IEHA AEC, and a one year free membership to IEHA.
- 2014 recipient was Whitney Young.





ELECTRONIC EDITION

By Paul Chase, IEHA Office Manager

Summer is upon us! This time of year things tend to slow down at the IEHA Office. The Spring conferences are over and the late year conferences are still in the planning stages. The board elections are scheduled for August so between now and then, we here at the office get a bit of a breather. That being the case, the June issue of the IEHA News contains only one extra, the 2016 membership application.

This issue contains a double helping of BUGS thanks to our outgoing Pest/Vector Technical Section Chair, Randy Markillie and our incoming chair Andy Swartz. Thanks to both for their contributions. Please note there is a lot of information about the Zika Virus outbreak in their articles.

As always, if you have any questions or need help with anything, please contact me at the IEHA Office.





Illinois Environmental Health Association

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Instructions: **New members** please complete the entire form. **Renewing members**, please enter your name and any other information that has changed. **Members who are renewing with no changes**, please enter your name only.

New Member Renewing Member Renewing - No Changes

Name: _____

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I wish to receive a printed hard copy of the IEHA News by U.S mail rather than the electronic version by email.

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Please mark your membership class: Active - \$45.00 Retired - \$15.00 *Student - \$5.00

* Students: Please submit a letter from your faculty advisor verifying that you are a student.

All applicants: Please return your completed application and check payable to **IEHA** to:

Illinois Environmental Health Association
ATTN: Membership
P.O. Box 7505
Rockford, Illinois 61126

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