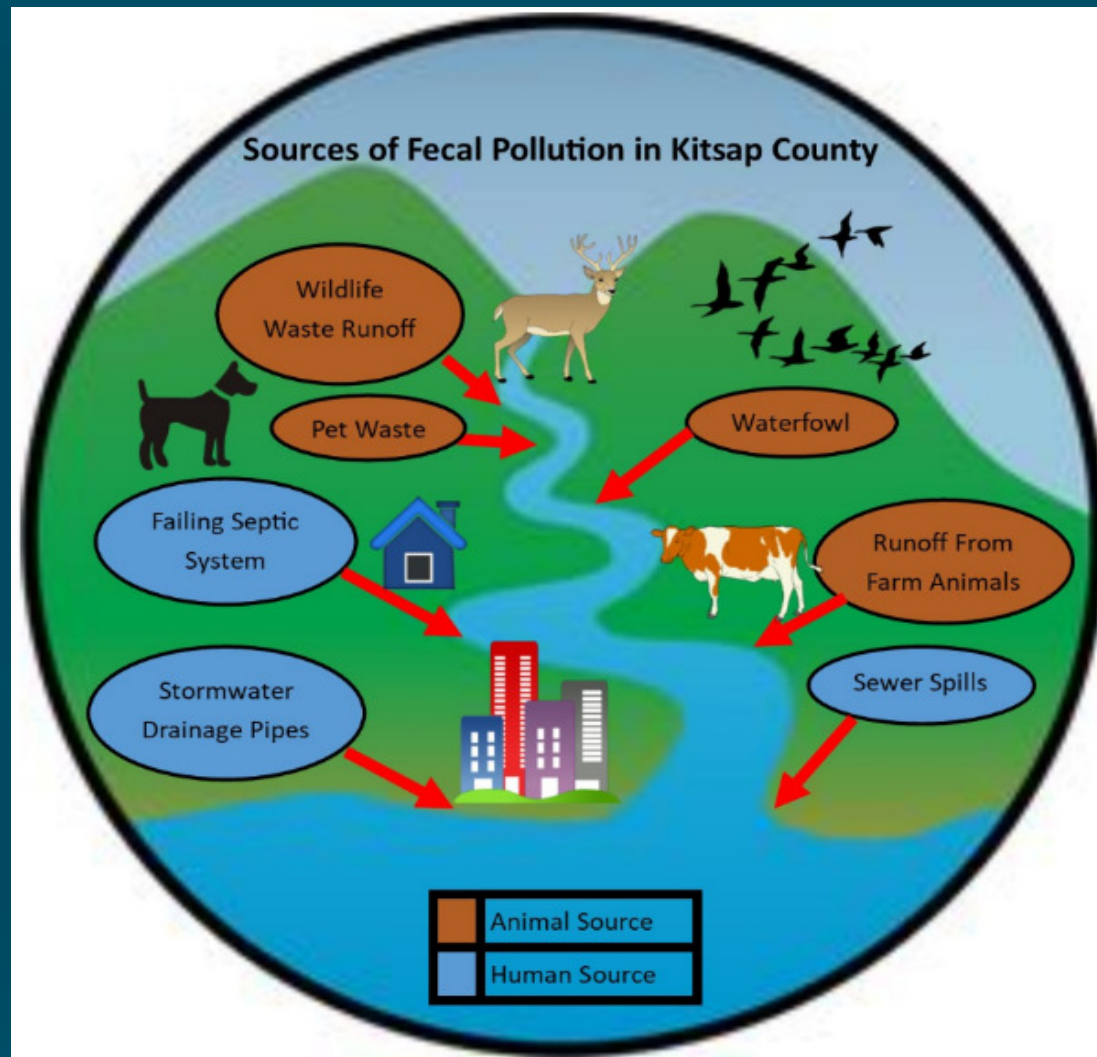


Water Pollution Identification & Correction Program

Mission - to protect the public from waterborne illness and other water quality related hazards.

Bacterial Pollution Sources



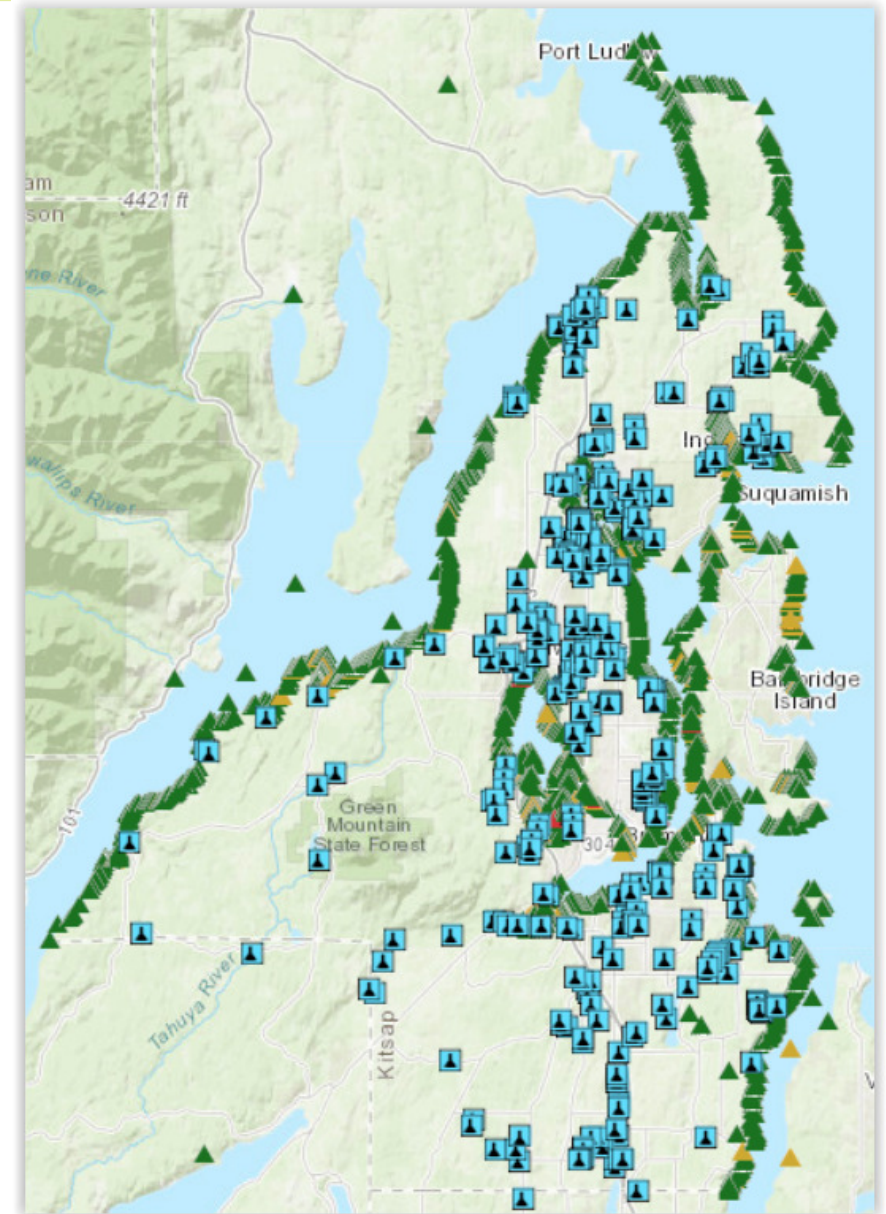
Finding Pollution

Monitoring our:

- Lakes & Streams
- Shoreline
- Swimming Beaches

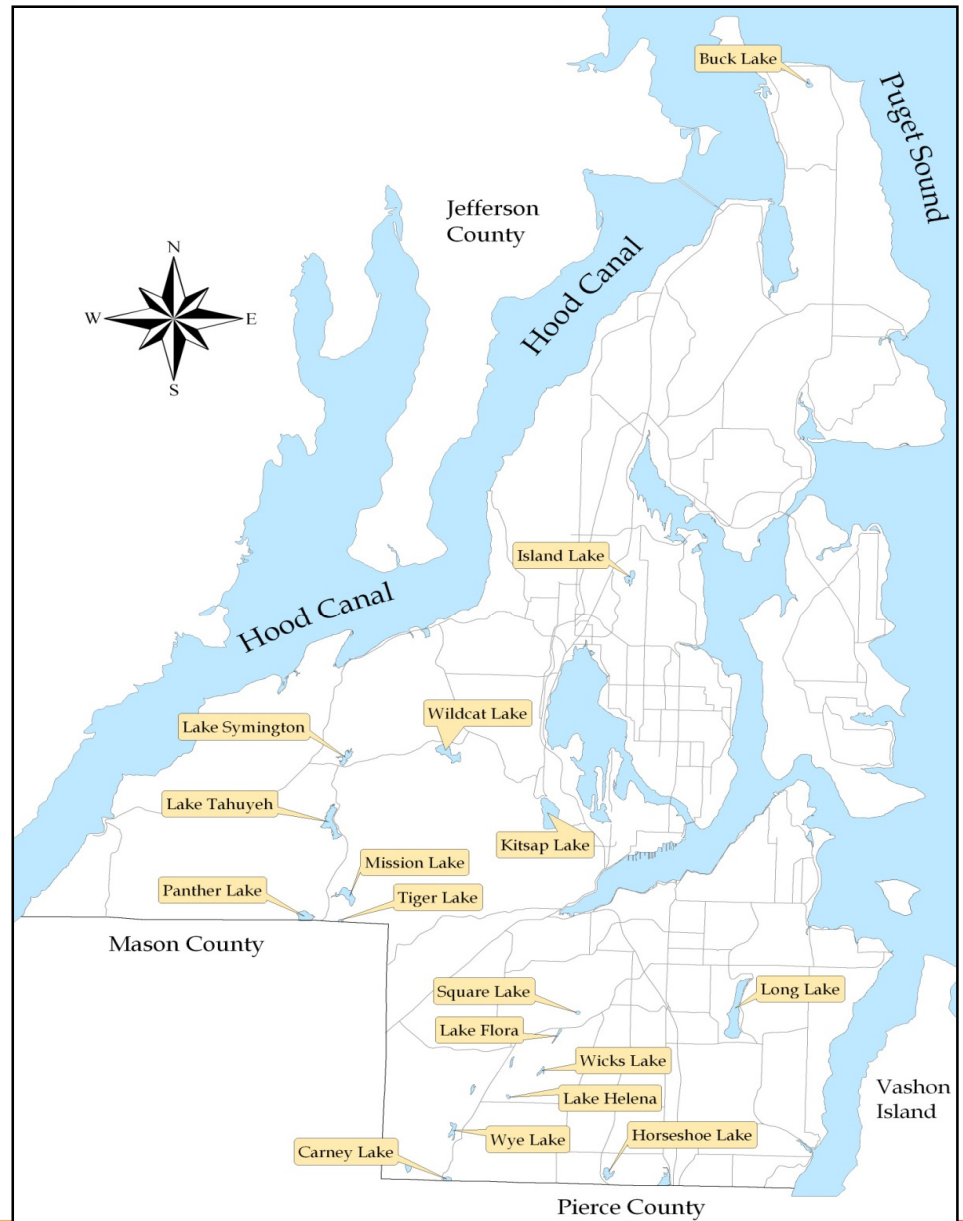
Responding to:

- Public sewage complaints
- Reports from Pumpers



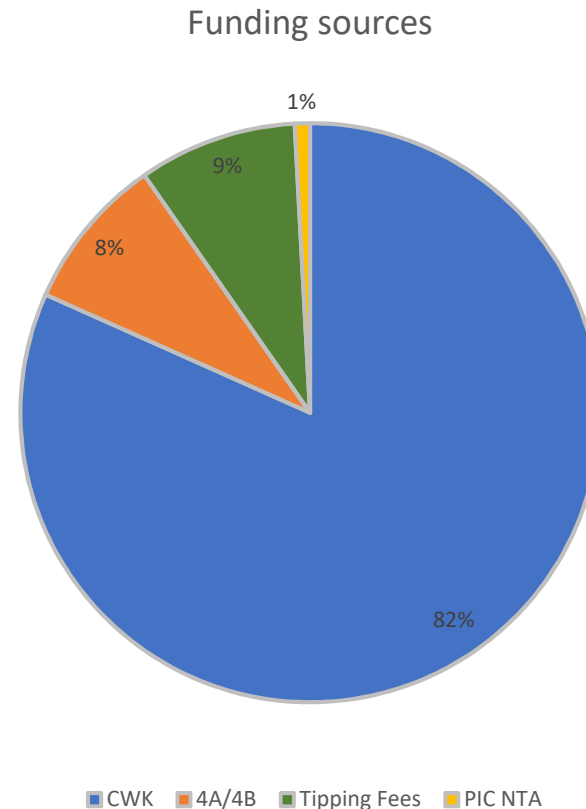
Lake Monitoring

- Monitored 21 beaches at 16 lakes
- Collected over 743 lake beach samples
- Issued 5 swimming beach closure advisories
- Issued 5 advisories about toxic algae blooms
- Horseshoe Lake norovirus outbreak response (155 reported illnesses).



PIC Funding

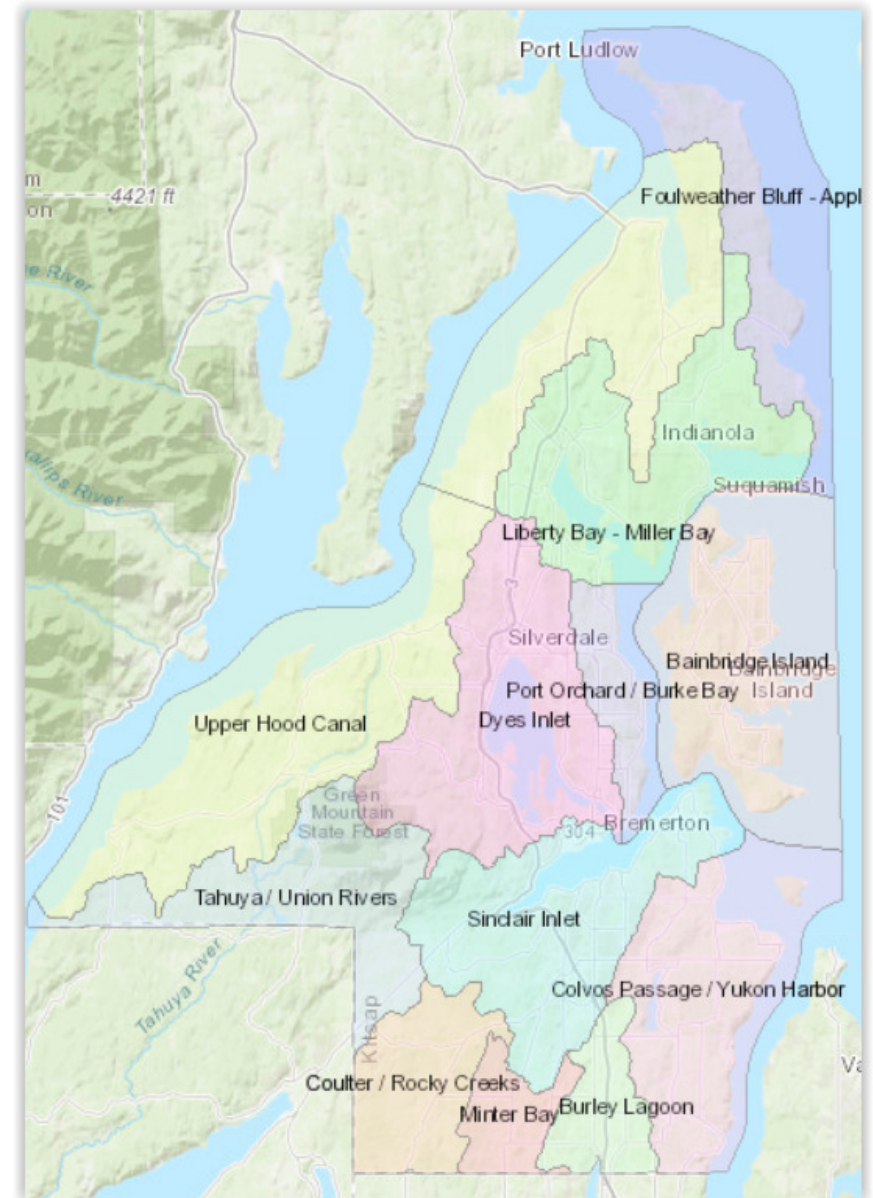
- CWK funds the core of the program – 82% of the 2019 1.4 million PIC program budget.
- Grants from Ecology, State Health, and EPA
- Wastewater tipping fees
- Miscellaneous other funding



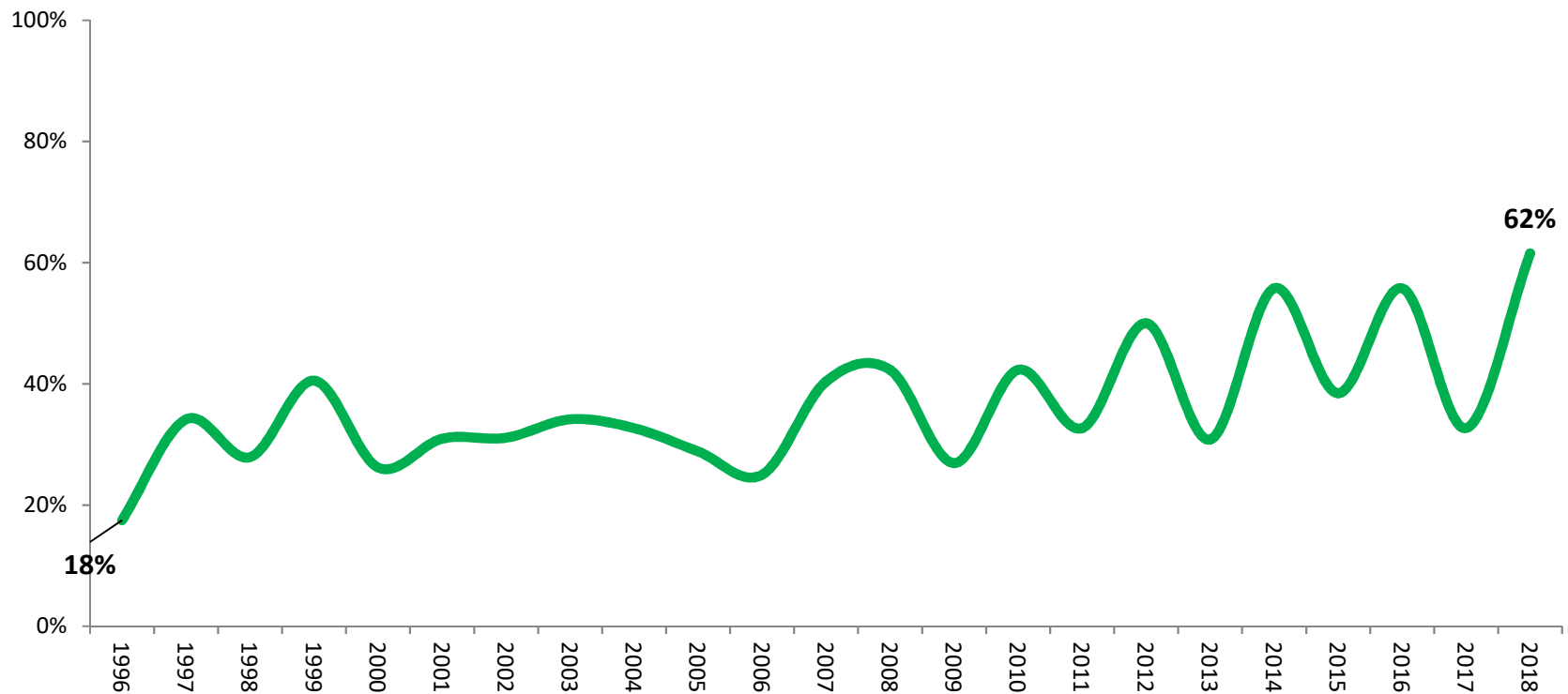
PIC Successes

Over the last 26 years;

- 10,100 property inspections completed
- Over 1,070 failing septic systems found
- 172 miles of shoreline surveyed
- Over 4,800 acres of shellfish growing areas opened



Percent of Streams Meeting Standard



2018 Annual Water Quality Report

Annual Water Quality Report 2018

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

WATER POLLUTION IDENTIFICATION & CORRECTION PROGRAM

2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



Protecting Public Health and Improving Water Quality



KITSAP PUBLIC
HEALTH DISTRICT
345 6th Street
Suite 300
Bremerton, WA 98337
360-728-2235 t.
kitsappublichealth.org



1 - 1

Examples of Challenges & Innovations

- Identifying the source of bacteria
- Cost of fixing problems
- Informing the public
- Working even more efficiently

What are we working on now?

The water quality standards have changed for fresh and saltwater – We are working on the transition

	<u>New Standard</u>	<u>Old standard*</u>
Bacteria	E. Coli	Fecal Coliform
Part 1	100 cfu/100 ml	50 cfu/100 ml
Part 2	320 cfu/100 ml	100 cfu/100 ml

What are the costs? How do we show trends over time? Can our lab run the new analysis method? Do we change sampling procedure? Can we compare E. Coli to Fecal Coliform directly? Are they equivalent?

*Based on the “extraordinary primary” standard in Chapter 246-201a WAC

What are we working on now?

Chico Bay
shellfish
closure
response
in process





Clean Water Kitsap

Partners in Stormwater Solutions



KITSAP PUBLIC
HEALTH DISTRICT



WASHINGTON STATE
UNIVERSITY
KITSAP EXTENSION



Questions ?



KITSAP PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICT

KPHD's Measles Preparedness

Amy Anderson & Angie Berger



KITSAP PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICT

Clark County Outbreak

- Since January 1st: **73** confirmed cases
 - 72% (53) of cases were 1 to 10 years old
 - 21% (15) of cases were 11 to 18 years old
 - 86% (63) of cases were unimmunized
 - 10% (7) of cases were unverified
 - 4% (3) of cases had one MMR vaccine
- 1 case was hospitalized



Clark County Outbreak

- Local emergency declaration
- State emergency declaration
- Has cost Washington State (DOH and Clark County) **over \$1 million to respond** – not including all of the staff loaned by other LHJs, volunteer groups, and other states.



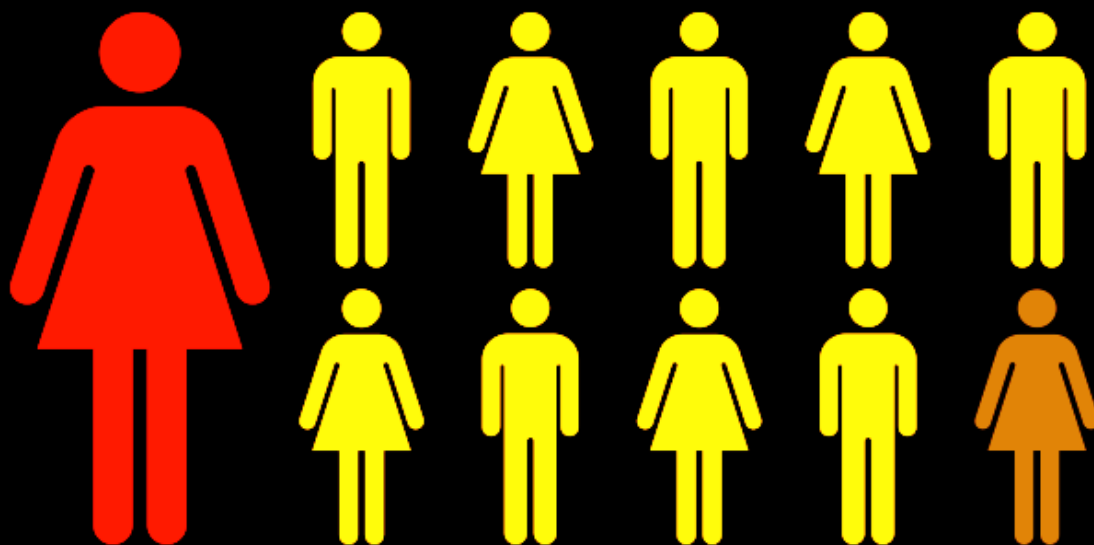
Why has this been such a big deal?



MEASLES



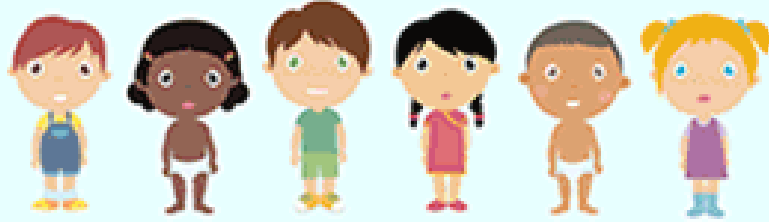
is **highly contagious** and spreads through the air when an infected person **coughs or sneezes**.



It is so contagious that if one person has it, **9 out of 10 people** of all ages around him or her will also become infected if they are not protected.



Measles Can Be Serious



Measles can be dangerous, especially for babies and young children.

- Common complications (ear infections, diarrhea)
- Severe complications (pneumonia, encephalitis)
- Long-term complications (subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, or SSPE)
- **Can cause death**



KPHD's Initial Actions

- **Monitored situation** – conference calls, emails
- **Met informally** – situation update, reviewed available resources, discussed our potential response



Enhanced Actions

- On February 6th, we decided to activate a planning team and use our Emergency Response Plan to inform our process.
 - Key component of our plan = use of the Incident Command System.
 - We were potentially surrounded by cases, increasing the risk to our community



What is the Incident Command System?



KITSAP PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICT

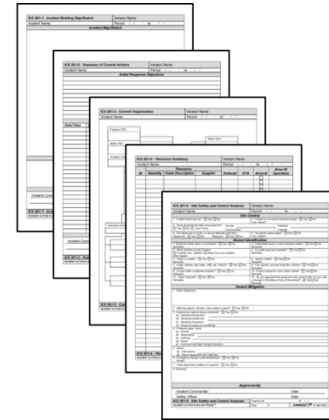
What is the Incident Command System (ICS)?



Incident Command System



Standard Roles & Terminology



Standard Forms



Standard Meetings & Processes



Why use ICS?



Chain of
Command



Common
Language



Span of
Supervision



Flexible



Why use ICS? (cont'd)



Our “Activation”



KITSAP PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICT

Our Team

**Incident Commander
Operations Section
Chief**



Jessica



Mindi

**Public Information
Officer & Liaison
Officer**

**Planning Section
Chief**



Angie

Technical Specialists



Dr. Turner



Beth



Anna



Gus



Key Questions

How do we know KPHD is prepared for a potential measles case?

How do we know the community is prepared for a potential measles case?



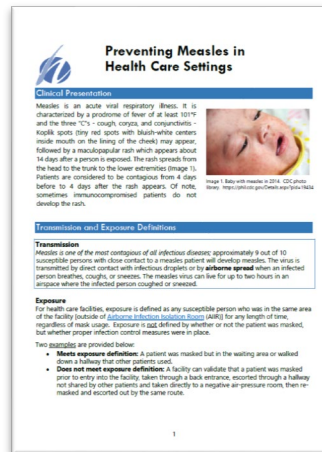
Our objectives

- Conduct school and preschool / childcare outreach
- Distribute healthcare provider guidance
- Set up public information templates and messages



Key Activities

- Developed:
 - Sample school rash illness plan
 - Sample childcare rash illness plan
 - Sample healthcare provider rash illness plan
 - Templates letters for schools



Welcome to Kitsap Public Health District

[search](#)[staff search](#)

We Safeguard Our
Community's Health



News, Events & Alerts

BE INFORMED. STAY HEALTHY.

Notice: If you used our website to submit a concern to us between the dates of March 7 and March 15 we may not have received the concern due to a security update. Please re-submit your concern to us or contact us at 360-728-2235. We apologize for the inconvenience.

[2018 Water Quality Report now available](#)



PROTECT YOURSELF AND OTHERS FROM MEASLES

A measles outbreak created a public health emergency in Southwest Washington.

[Learn more. >>](#)

Key Activities (cont'd)

- Updated:
 - Measles page on our website
 - Sample measles educational materials folder
- Practiced key components of our emergency response plan



Resources Used

- Number of staff: 15
- Number of staff hours: 146.50
- Cost: \$15,964



Key Lessons Learned

- Collaboration
- Private school outreach
- Childcare outreach
- Customized templates
- When to demobilize
- Public Health emergency response is essential



Questions?

