

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

PROGRAM MISSION

To prevent disease from environmental sources, through education, identification of public health risks and enforcement of public health laws.

- The food safety program ensures sanitation standards are maintained in the approximately 1,600 food establishments under regulation.
- The swimming pool safety/sanitation program ensures sanitation and safety standards are maintained in the approximately 190 swimming pools under regulation.
- The centralized rodent control program responds to citizen complaints and assesses and reduces community rat populations in residential and commercial areas.
- The rabies control program minimizes human exposure to rabies through animal control, animal vaccination and education.
- The general environmental health program ensures sanitation and safety standards are maintained in day care centers, public and private schools and homes for adults, and monitors on site sewage disposal, well water quality and radiological sources.
- The arbovirus control program monitors vectors of arboviral diseases and uses physical, biological and chemical control methods to reduce the chances of transmission of the disease to humans.

PROGRAM FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Adopted	FY 2007 Proposed	% Change '06 to '07
Personnel	\$1,293,426	\$1,352,600	\$1,393,834	3%
Non-Personnel	83,345	160,548	134,938	-16%
Total Expenditures	1,376,771	1,513,148	1,528,772	1%
Fees	336,007	310,990	348,500	12%
State Share	336,000	389,782	354,709	-9%
Total Revenues	672,007	700,772	703,209	-
Net Tax Support	\$704,764	\$812,376	\$825,563	2%
Authorized FTEs	19.0	19.0	19.0	
Funded FTEs	19.0	19.0	19.0	

SIGNIFICANT BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

- ↑ The personnel budget reflects a two percent market pay line adjustment, a 10% increase in employer health insurance costs, and an increase in employer retirement contributions to maintain full funding of the retirement fund.
- ↓ Non-Personnel is reduced with the transfer of all automotive and related costs to the Director's office.
- ↓ State Share is down in this program as a result of the new allocation formula that spreads VDH CO-OP monies across divisional programs. Total FY 2007 CO-OP funds are not projected to decrease.
- ↑ Fees are increased \$33,510 based on FY 2005 actual collections. Also, the Restaurant Plan Review Fee is increased to \$200 from the current \$135, reflecting the additional time needed

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to review plans due to food code changes (\$4,000 in additional revenue generated as a result).

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

General Environmental Health, Food Inspection Program, Swimming Pool Inspections

	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Estimate	FY 2007 Goal
Number of food establishments that were not in compliance with the food code but after enforcement actions were initiated were brought into compliance	N/A	297	272	378	390	370	370
Percent of food establishments that were not in compliance with the food code but after enforcement actions were initiated were brought into compliance	N/A	38%	35%	73%	80%	85%	100%
Number of occurrences in which swimming pools were found to be below standard and were closed	N/A	63	59	72	70	70	70
Percent of occurrences in which swimming pools were found to be below standard and were closed	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of complainants who respond as being satisfied with the food safety services provided	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	75%	75%	80%
Percent of complainants who respond as being satisfied with the swimming pool safety and health services provided	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	75%	80%
Total number of food establishment inspections	2,442	2,389	2,456	3,242	3,800	3,800	3,800
Inspections of permanent food service establishments	1,919	1,913	2,090	2,863	3,420	3,400	3,400
Inspections of temporary food service establishments	523	476	366	379	380	400	400
Number of food establishment licenses revoked or suspended	81	59	63	89	95	105	N/A
Inspections of swimming pools	437	347	352	545	550	550	678
Inspections of general Environmental Health facilities	NA	188	182	193	190	190	190
Number of cases in which staff began investigation of food borne illness complaint within the same day that the case was reported	91	99	92	97	99	95	95
Percent of cases in which staff began investigation of food borne illness complaint within the same day that the case was reported	100%	100%	94%	96%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of incidents of environmental source disease and public health hazards responded to within 24 hours of receiving the report	N/A	91%	90%	91%	93%	93%	100%

- Any swimming pool that represents an immediate health or safety hazard is closed at once pending corrective action.
- The number of citizen surveys received was not sufficient to obtain useable data. A different survey method will be used for FY 2006.
- The number of food establishment inspections was reduced during FY 2003 and FY 2004 to focus inspection efforts on higher risk establishments which require more time. The goal for the number of inspections for food establishments is based on the recommended inspection frequency for food establishments that is prescribed by the State Health Department and the increase of two additional inspectors in FY 2005.

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- The goal for the number of inspections for swimming pools was calculated by using a recommended standard frequency of 3 inspections per year for seasonal swimming pools and 6 inspections per year for year round swimming pools.
- The number of inspections for General Environmental Health facilities was not tracked in FY 2002.

Animal and Rodent Control Program

	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Estimate	FY 2007 Goal
Number of rodent control cases brought into compliance within 90 days of the initial investigation	772	766	623	522	515	520	520
Percent of rodent control cases brought into compliance within 90 days of the initial investigation	95%	92%	64%	60%	50%	60%	65%
Percent of complainants who respond as being satisfied with the rodent control service given	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	75%	80%
Number of animals quarantined for exposure to rabid animals or for biting humans	112	94	119	125	100	100	100
Number of animals vaccinated for rabies prevention	826	641	656	708	700	700	700

- In FY 2004 the definition of “in compliance” for rodent control cases was changed to include only valid complaints.
- The number of animals vaccinated for rabies by Arlington Animal Welfare League will most likely remain static because there are a number of alternative low cost vaccination locations such as commercial pet food establishments and pet stores.

Arbovirus Control Program

	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Estimate	FY 2007 Goal
Number of arbovirus complaints investigated within 2 days of receipt of referral	80	95	101	93	95	95	95
Percent of arbovirus complaints investigated within 2 days of receipt of referral	100%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of mosquito breeding areas identified by complaints that were eliminated or placed under control within 14 days	35	63	66	69	75	75	100
Percent of mosquito breeding areas identified by complaints that were eliminated or placed under control within 14 days	80%	89%	89%	89%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of complainants who respond as being satisfied with the mosquito control service given	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	78%	80%

- The increase in treating mosquito-breeding sites, identified by complaint, can be attributed to a better trained staff and their ability to locate and eradicate mosquito breeding sites.
- The number of citizen surveys was not sufficient to obtain useable data. A different survey method will be used for FY 2006.

FUTURE BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS

- In FY 2005 two FTE food inspectors were added to this program. There is still a need for two additional food inspectors in order to meet state and federal recommended activities levels in food establishments.
- The number of citizen complaints regarding rats remains high. The current rat control program is funded to respond to citizen complaints. Because it as a reactive program it is difficult to locate problem areas and estimate the number of rat infestation areas in Arlington with existing staff. Two additional field staff are needed to change the focus of the program from one that is reactive to one that emphasizes community surveys and community education. This proactive preventive approach will help communities help themselves reduce rat harborage and food sources.