

# 2015

# ANNUAL PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT



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## ADMINISTRATION/GOVERNANCE

### Health Officer Report

The Health Officer has actively participated in the Essex County Governmental Public Health Partnership (GPHP) and the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP). The GPHP and CHIP will be discussed in greater detail under health education. This is an ongoing process.

Several years ago the Health Department teamed up with the Saint Barnabas Medical Center Community Health & Outreach (SBMCCHO). This allowed us to increase the variety of health education/promotion topics to the public.

### *Special Initiatives*

From 2009 through 2015 the Health Department in conjunction with the SBMCCHO hosted several “Healthy Cooking Seminars”. These cooking workshops dealt with hypertension (High Blood Pressure), healthy eating, diabetes, and childhood obesity. Each seminar was led by a nutritionist and an executive chef. In this way we mixed health education with healthy meals. After the chef prepared the meals the audience was able to sample the food.

From 2000 through 2015 the Health Department started distributing the File of Life. This is a packet that consists of a medical and personal information card that provides critical information to the first responders in an emergency. The card is stored in a clearly marked magnetized red vinyl case, which is then placed on the outside of a resident’s refrigerator. This information can also be stored in your vehicle.

We started our annual health fairs in 2007. The health fair is on the Saturday after Labor Day and is held at the fire house. In 2016 the Health Fair will be on Saturday, September 10<sup>th</sup> from 10:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m.

In August the Governing Body and the Health Department hosted our Inaugural Off-Station Party. On August 20<sup>th</sup> we invited Veterans from the East Orange Veterans Administration for dinner, bingo, and camaraderie. As the Veterans won a game of bingo they were given a canteen book. Each book is worth a \$1.00 and can be used in the general store at the Veterans Administration. This event will be continued in 2016.

Once again the Governing Body and the Health Department teamed up to assist our places of worship around the Thanksgiving Day Holiday. We purchased forty (40) small fresh turkeys from Ashley Marketplace. Coupons were given to the places of worship that wanted to be a part of this program.

## *Board of Health*

In the Township of South Orange Village, we have an autonomous Board of Health (BOH). The members are appointed by the Village President with the consent of the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Health is an independent policy making body which has the authority to adopt or repeal municipal health ordinances. The Health Officer reports to the Board of Health. Starting in April 2016 the Governing Body will serve as the Board of Health. (**Appendix A**)

## **Community Health Profile**

The Township of South Orange Village is located in Essex County, New Jersey. According to the United States Bureau, it has a total area of 7.4 sq. km. (2.9 sq. mi.) and none of it is covered with water. As of the 2010 census South Orange had a population of 16,198. With the additional residential construction this will increase our total population. The Village has 181 village streets extending a total of 46 miles. The Township also has ten beautiful parks with special facilities (fields, basketball, town pool etc.) Waterlands Park is located on West Third Street is the largest park consisting of 16.5 acres. There are five public schools, one parochial school. Presently, there are seventeen daycares in town. Seton Hall University is located within this township.

In 2015 there were a total of eighty-eight (88) deaths in South Orange. Please refer to **Appendix B** for the Decedent Residence Report which is in greater detail.

## **Administration**

The South Orange Health Department has several Memorandum of Agreements and/or contracts for its operations:

1. We have a memorandum of agreement with the East Orange Department of Health for our nursing lead case management and investigation services.
2. We also have an agreement with the Deer Carcass Removal (DCR) for any deer that are killed on municipal roads.
3. The Village contacts the Essex County Department of Health for environmental complaints. This covers air/noise/water pollution, pesticide inspections, and underground storage tank (UST's) issues.
4. The Health Department also has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Saint Michael's Medical Center (SMMC) for cancer screening. This program is called NJ Cancer Education and Early Detection (NJCEED)
5. Several years the Health Department teamed up with the Saint Barnabas Medical Center, Community Health & Outreach for our health education and promotion seminars.

6. The Village Office of Emergency Management and the Health Department starting working on a Memorandum of Understanding with the Board of Education. In the event of an emergency we would like to use the schools as shelters and medication points of distribution.
7. Lastly, the BOH takes a proactive approach with the retail food establishments (restaurants). The Board of Health is under contract with Sani-Pure Food Laboratories. This lab takes unannounced samples from five restaurant locations on a monthly basis. They sample three different foods and test for increased bacterial counts, standard plate counts, coliforms, E. Coli, Staphylococci, and Staphylococci Aureus. In addition they also take an environmental swab and check the temperatures of food.

## **Local Policy**

The Board of Health adopted three new animal control ordinances in 2015. To review these ordinances see **Appendix E**.

## CORE ACTIVITIES

### Environmental Health

#### *Public Recreational Bathing*

In the spring of 2009 the implementation of the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (VGBPA) went into effect. This federal law requires the replacement of all existing drain covers in both pools and spas with a new anti-entrapment cover. This cover must meet the American National Standard ASME A112.19.8 - 2007 Suction Fittings for Use in Swimming Pools, Wading Pools, Spas, and Hot Tubs published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME). In addition, the new law requires the use of fences or barriers around pools. All public pools must be equipped with proper safety devices such as safety vacuum release systems (SVRS), suction limiting vent systems, gravity drainage system, automatic pump shutoff system, (all of which may already be in place at New Jersey pools), drain disablement, or other system determined by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to be equally effective in preventing suction entrapment. In the Township there are six seasonal public pool facilities with a total of nine pools. At Seton Hall University their pool is open year round. All of these facilities were inspected for compliance prior to their opening.

Each establishment must also have a chief pool operator (CPO). This person must have a basic knowledge of the different pool chemicals, maintenance, troubleshooting, and day to day operations. The facilities also contracts with a licensed laboratory for weekly analysis (pH of water in pools, chlorine, heterotrophic plate counts and total coliform amounts). The Health Department also receives a copy of the analysis and takes the appropriate action when necessary.

#### *Youth Camps*

In 2015 there were eleven youth camps in the Township. Most of the camps are located at Seton Hall University. The initial application for licensure is done through the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services (NJDHSS). The Health Department conducts a pre-operational inspection.

## *Food Surveillance*

Presently, the Township has eighty-seven (87) retail food establishments (RFE). There are also three mobile food establishments. This number is constantly changing. In May of 2008, the NJDHSS released its “Risk-based Inspection Report” for documenting retail food establishment inspections.

Our authority comes from N.J.A.C. 8:24 aka Chapter 24 “Sanitation in Retail Food Establishments and Food and Beverage Vending Machines”. All RFE(s) are divided into four risk types (1-4). The risk type is determined by the number of raw foods and the preparations involved such as: cooking, cooling, hot holding, and reheating.

At the conclusion of a retail food establishment inspection the establishment is rated based upon the inspector’s findings. The establishment is issued an evaluation placard which must be posted in a conspicuous place near the public entrance. Each establishment is rated as one of the following:

<b>Satisfactory</b>	The establishment is operating in substantial compliance with the retail food establishment codes.
<b>Conditionally Satisfactory</b>	The establishment is not operating within substantial compliance within the food code. Due to the nature of the violation(s) the inspector will schedule a re-inspection.
<b>Unsatisfactory</b>	The establishment was found operating with one or more violations that constitute gross unsanitary or unsafe conditions, which pose an imminent health hazard. The establishment will be closed (voluntarily or by the courts) until conditions are corrected.

All RFE’s that have some type of “preparation” in their operation are tested by Sani-Pure Food Laboratories annually. (See above under the administration section). The Health Officer taught a food handler course (FHC) with sixteen attendees. A BOH ordinance requires owners, managers, and employees handling food to take this class.

Another requirement in Chapter 24 requires at least one employee per shift to be Food Manager Certified (FMC) in all risk type III establishments. The individuals that obtain the FMC would not need to attend Food Handler’s Course.

## *Inquiries, Complaints and Enforcement Actions*

The total number of inquiries and complaints that the Health Department (Environmental and Animal Control) received in 2015 were 1,406. One hundred and sixty-nine (22.9%) of these inquiries resulted in a summons. Most pertained to animal control issues.

## Reportable (Communicable) Diseases

The NJDHSS has a web-based system which is known as the Communicable Disease Reporting and Surveillance System (CDRSS). To protect public health, certain diseases and conditions are required to be reported in a timely manner by health care providers and laboratories. The diseases are reported to the local health department immediately or within 24 hours for the proper follow-up. The NJDHSS has identified approximately eighty-five (85) diseases and work-related conditions. Most of these diseases can be prevented through education and vaccination.

In South Orange we had a total of nineteen (19) confirmed, probable, or possible reportable diseases. The vector borne diseases are predominantly from Lyme disease.

We also updated our exposure control plan and blood borne pathogens manual. For our employees that have a potential being exposed to blood and/or medical waste. (**Appendix F**)

### *Childhood Immunizations*

Another function of the nursing department is school audits. A nurse visits all schools and daycares in the township annually. She ensures that all of student vaccination records (DPT, MMR, and Polio, etc.) are in compliance with state law. In South Orange we have five public schools and one parochial school. Presently there are seventeen preschools and daycares.

### *Rabies and Zoonosis Control*

Each year in January or February we have our rabies clinic. The vaccinations are free, there is no residency requirement, and the vaccination is administered by a licensed veterinarian.

In 2015 we conducted our rabies clinic in January. We vaccinated forty (40) animals. There were thirty-one dogs and nine cats.

There is one pet shop in South Orange. We issued a total of 459 dog licenses and 88 cat licenses. This year there were twenty-four (24) incidents where residents were bit by animals.

We also sent 12 specimens to the NJDHSS Environmental Laboratory for rabies analysis. One raccoon was confirmed as being rabid.

It is extremely important to keep your pet rabies vaccinations up to date. In Essex County there were: three (3) rabid raccoons, one (1) rabid cat, and four (4) rabid bats. Historically, Essex County has had 389 animals positive for rabies from January 1, 1989 to December 31, 2015.



## Maternal and Child Health

### *Childhood Lead Poisoning*

The NJDHSS has a web-based system which is known as Lead Trax. This website tracks the patient, blood tests, environmental concerns, health education needs, recalls, emails, and report templates.

We have a Memorandum of Agreement with the East Orange Department of Health for our nursing lead case management and investigation services. When we have a lead burdened child both health departments will respond.

After the hazard assessment investigation is completed. We will know if abatement is required. In single family homes (owner occupied), the homeowner has the choice of either hiring a lead certified contractor or conducting the abatement themselves.

In two family units or greater the landlords cannot do the abatement themselves and must hire a lead certified contractor.

In some cases in the past, when homeowners did their own abatement, they made the problem worse. So using the lead certified contractor is recommended.

All children under the age of six should be screened for lead poisoning. Presently, if a child's blood leads level is  $> 15$  or there is persistent testing (back to back testing between 10 and 14), the LHD must initiate an environmental investigation/hazard assessment.

At our health fair we screened fourteen (14) children for lead.

As of December 31<sup>st</sup> we have four open cases.

## **Adult Health/Chronic Diseases**

### *Cancer Services*

We had our Ninth Annual Free Health Fair on September 12<sup>th</sup> this year. The SOMA Skin and Laser practice provided skin cancer education. The staff spoke with fifty-three (53) people. Through our Memorandum of Understanding with Saint Michaels Medical Center, NJ Cancer Education and Early Detection screened a total of thirteen women: for breast cancer, cervical cancer, and colorectal cancer.

### *Diabetes*

At our health fair we screened seventy (70) people. With and additional seventeen people at our stroke risk assessment for our first responders. A total of eighty-seven (87) people were screened for diabetes.

### *Cardio Vascular Disease (CVD)*

At our health fair our nurses took a total of seventy-seven (77) blood pressures. An additional seventeen blood pressures were done at our stroke risk assessment for our first responders.

In addition, we have two blood pressure clinics a month. The clinics are held on the first and third Thursdays of the month.

On the first Thursday from 9:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. we are at 110 Vose Avenue. Our second clinic is on the third Thursday from 9:30 a.m. until 11:00 a.m. at 5 Mead Street. During our monthly blood pressure clinics we took 225 blood pressures. Both of these clinics are conducted for the entire year. During these clinics our nurses also checked weights and offered nutrition and health counseling.

### *Older Health*

We had three influenza clinics in 2015. We vaccinated a total of twenty-nine (29) residents. Over the last several years the number of influenza vaccinations that we administer each year keeps decreasing.

During the 2009 during H1N1 pandemic the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services (NJDHSS) allowed pharmacists to start administering all vaccinations. Since 2009 are influenza vaccinations have decreased.

## HEALTH EDUCATION and PROMOTION SERVICES

### Community Health Improvement Plan

The staffing, responsibilities, and operations of a local health department are covered by the Public Health Practice Standards of Performance for Local Boards of Health in New Jersey. These standards also work with the Ten Essentials Services of Public Health see **Appendix C**. One of the many requirements was to form a county partnership that would improve, protect, and promote the physical and mental health of the Essex County residents through a collaboration of local health departments and community partners.

The Health Officers of Essex County in conjunction with the Essex Regional Health Commission formed the Essex County Governmental Public Health Partnership (GPHP). The county-wide plan is known as the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP).

The major priorities identified by the CHIP are: 1) Cardiovascular Disease, 2) Diabetes, 3) Mental Health, 4) Childhood Lead Exposure and 5) Obesity. Here in South Orange our concerns are mental health, childhood lead exposure, and childhood obesity.

<b>Obesity</b>	Obesity in childhood is a growing global concern. Obesity places children at risk for many health problems some of which are; high cholesterol, high blood pressure, early heart disease, and diabetes. Under the special initiatives we spoke about our healthy cooking seminars and our annual health fairs. Many youngsters are not as active as we were in the past. Many children are constantly playing with the on-line games such as: Xbox and PlayStation.
<b>Mental Health</b>	As our population ages some individuals see their aging neighbors as a “nuisance”. In the event the health department receives a call about a resident we will dispatch a nurse, social worker and the health officer to see how we can best assist this individual. These three individuals make up the Public Health Impaired Judgement Team (PHIJT).
<b>Childhood Lead Poisoning</b>	Each year in South Orange we see a few cases of childhood lead poisoning. As the NJDHSS action numbers decrease, our lead poisoning cases may increase. Thus far all but one of our cases has been in single family homes. In many cases, when the parents did some renovations, the children were either nearby or there was not a good clean-up. The end result was that the child was exposed to lead paint and/or dust. Therefore, I see this as more of an education issue. We will continue to handout informational brochures to the daycares, schools, and screenings at our health fairs.

## Public Health Nursing

Below is a list of all the different areas where our public health nurses are involved:

- Hypertension clinics (blood pressures)
- Reportable disease follow-up – NJDHSS requirement
- Lead burdened children – NJDHSS requirement
- Administering seasonal vaccinations clinics and at their homes when needed.
- When we have older residents that require assistance. Our team consists of senior services, public health nurses, and the health officer.
- Attending the health fairs – education and blood pressures
- Health education
- School audits – NJDHSS requirement
- Speaking to senior citizens group (Senior Circle)
- Assisting with emergencies at shelters
- Educating selected staff at tabletop exercises

## Healthy New Jersey 2010

Healthy New Jersey 2010 is a set of health objectives that New Jersey would like to achieve during the next ten years. Healthy New Jersey 2010 looks at public health through health promotion and disease prevention activities.

Healthy New Jersey 2010 would like to Prevent and Reduce Major Diseases such as: heart disease and stroke, diabetes, cancer, HIV/AIDS, mental health problems, addictions, asthma, infectious diseases, and sexually transmitted diseases.

After reading this report you will see that the South Orange Health Department and Healthy New Jersey 2010 are working hand in hand to achieve the same goals.

## Annual Health Fair

Since 2007 South Orange Health Department has held their FREE annual health fair in September on the Saturday after Labor Day. In 2015 we offered many different screenings that included: blood pressures, glucose, cholesterol, lead screening, blood donations, eye, skin education, nutritional education, and spinal screenings. The Livingston Free Masons of New Jersey saw twenty-nine (29) children and put together identification packets. These packets included a finger print, photograph, dental x-ray, and write up.

We handed out twelve (12) radon test kits at the health fair. The Blood Center of New Jersey had collected sixteen donations. We received very good feed-back from the vendors and participants.

We estimate 200-250 people attended the health fair. We attribute the large turn out to the increased advertising, lawn signs, and a banner on the NJT trestle. (**Appendix D**).

## **Health Education and Promotion**

In addition to the health fair and the many screenings the health department had many other health education programs.

We held a food handler course and trained sixteen (16) employees from several retail food establishments on hand washing, hygiene, cross contaminations, infectious diseases, food storage, and temperatures.

Other programs that were offered included: cardiac conditions, nutrition education, skin cancer, arthritis education, home safety, sleep disorders, breast cancer awareness, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Under the Cardio Vascular Disease section, we presented a stroke risk assessment program in conjunction with Saint Barnabas Medical Center Community Health & Outreach. This screening included a: blood pressure, blood screening for low-density lipoproteins (LDL), high-density lipoproteins (HDL), triglycerides, and total cholesterol.

We handed out the 562 File of Life packets, 311 Yellow Dot packets (For vehicles), 605 Medical Needs Sheltering Checklists, 255 Emergency Kit Checklists, 590 Senior Resource Guides, 470 Poison Control Handouts, and 139 Heart Attack & Stroke Pocket Pal.

## **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, RESPONSE, and PREPAREDNESS**

The Health Officer and Animal Control Officer are always “on call” with the Police Department 24/7/365.

The Health Department has compiled a list of all first responders that includes health, police, fire, Village administration, OEM, department public works, rescue squad, CERT, medical reserve corps, the South Orange/Maplewood Board of Education (BOE, Seton Hall University and their families for a medication distribution. In the event of certain emergencies or disasters these first responders and families would receive medications such as antibiotics first so they would be prepared to serve the Village. The Health Department has participated in tabletop exercises in the past with the above agencies to plan strategies if we ever needed to dispense medications to the public. This is an ongoing project.

The lead agency for hazardous material emergencies in the Village is the fire department. However, the Health Department would also be one of the agencies contacted. If needed the Essex County Department of Health and Nutley Hazmat would also be contacted. On some occasions we also contacted NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) for their assistance.

Other support agencies that work with the Health Department are;

- East Orange Water Commission – analysis of water
- Sani-Pure Food Laboratories- food, lead, water
- ERHC – air/noise/water pollution, UST’s, pesticides, disease investigations
- Health Department – animal control, rodents, disease investigations and vaccinations
- Radiological equipment – NJDEP and Nutley Hazmat.

## **VISION and PLANS FOR 2016**

The Health Department plans on continuing with all of the above programs and services such as: the food handler’s courses, yellow dot program, file of life, radon education, seasonal vaccinations, the health fair, and clinics.

In an age where information can travel fast, we will be able to get in touch with residents with alerts and notices quicker, thanks to the unveiling of the township’s new website.

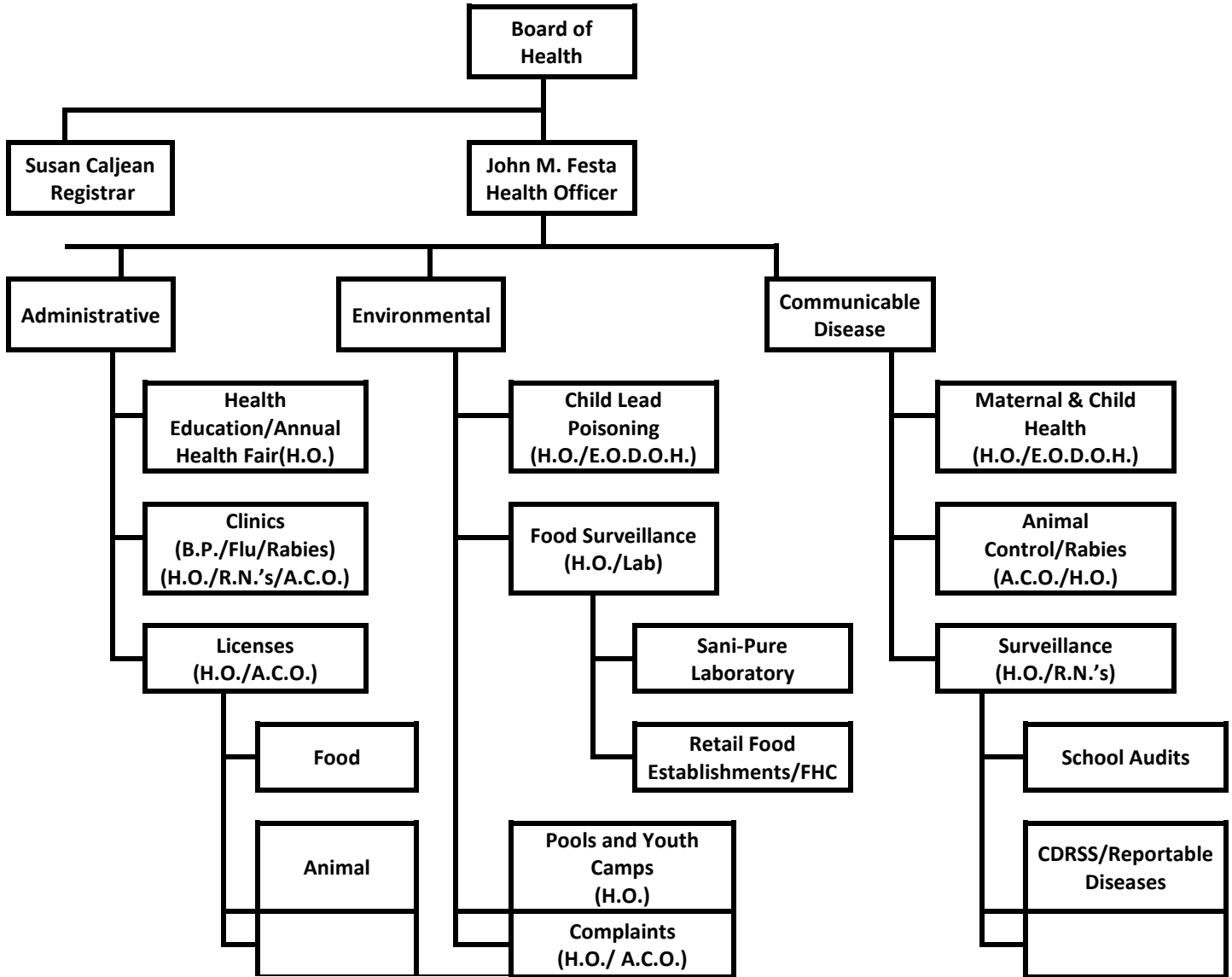
We will continue with our agreements and our working relationship with: East Orange Department of Health, Saint Michaels Medical Center, Saint Barnabas Medical Center, Deer Carcass Removal, Board of Education, Seton Hall University, and Sani-Pure Food Laboratories. Starting in 2016 we will host a tabletop exercise annually for our emergency responders.

The Health Department’s mission is to prevent disease and promote physical and mental well-being through policy development, disease detection, prevention, education, and enforcement; that ensures the highest quality of life for the residents we serve.

APPENDIX A

Township of South Orange Village – Board of Health  
 CHAPTER 52 PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICE STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE  
 FOR LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH

January 5, 2015



APPENDIX B

**TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE**  
**Decedent Residence Report (Based on Death Certificates)**

The diagrams below are an assessment of the total deaths of South Orange residents broken down by sex, age groups, and common diseases. The assessment covers the duration of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010 through December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015.

Year	Total Death	Male	Female	Age: 0-1	2-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	101-110
2010	82	41	41	0	0	0	3	1	2	6	8	5	37	16	4
2011	97	36	61	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	12	16	37	22	1
2012	71	37	34	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	12	12	24	12	2
2013	83	36	47	0	0	0	3	2	0	4	12	13	36	12	1
2014	91	45	46	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	13	22	25	20	1
2015	88	39	49	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	12	22	28	19	1

Year	Cancer	Heart Disease	Resp. Disease	Kidney Failure	Stroke	Sepsis	Pending	Other
2010	11 (13 %)	30 (37 %)	13 (16 %)	5 (6%)	6 (7.3 %)	3 (3.6 %)	2 (2.4 %)	12 (15 %)
2011	21 (21.6%)	38 (39.2%)	12 (12.4%)	4 (4.1%)	9 (9.3%)	7 (7.2%)	0	6 (6.2%)
2012	16 (22.5%)	28 (39.4%)	11 (15.5%)	3 (4.2%)	1 (1.4%)	5 (7.0%)	0	7 (9.9%)
2013	10 (12%)	39 (47%)	16 (19.3%)	4 (4.9%)	3 (3.6%)	2 (2.4%)	2 (2.4%)	7 (8.4%)
2014	19 (20.8%)	37 (40.6%)	9 (9.9%)	4 (4.3%)	3 (3.3%)	7 (7.7%)	1 (1.1%)	11 (12.1%)
2015	10 (11.4%)	37 (42%)	14 (16%)	0 (0)	4 (4.5%)	11 (12.5%)	1 (1.1%)	11 (12.5%)



APPENDIX C

Ten Essential Services of Public Health



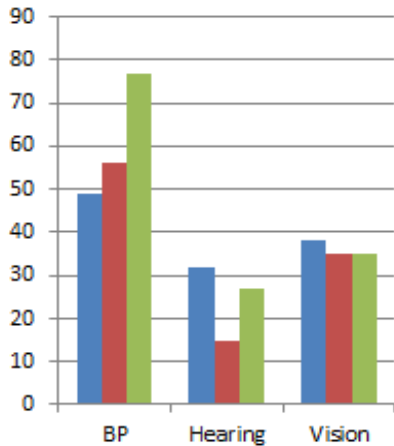
Credit: Center of Disease Control

1.	<b>Monitor</b> health status to identify and solve community health problems.
2.	<b>Diagnose and investigate</b> health problems and health hazards in the community.
3.	<b>Inform, educate,</b> and empower people about health issues.
4.	<b>Mobilize</b> community partnerships and action to identify and solve health problems.
5.	<b>Develop policies and plans</b> that support individual and community health efforts.
6.	<b>Enforce</b> laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.
7.	<b>Link</b> people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable.
8.	<b>Assure</b> competent public and personal health care workforce.
9.	<b>Evaluate</b> effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services.
10.	<b>Research</b> for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.

**APPENDIX D**

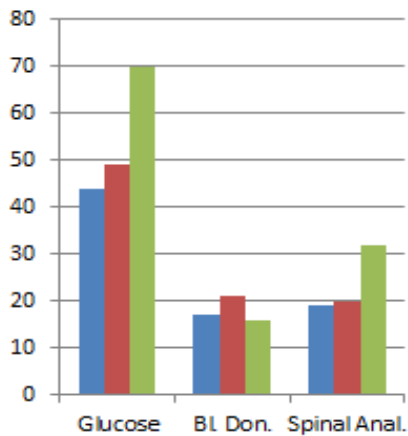
**Health Fair Slides**

**Health Fair Comparison of Screenings  
from 2013 to 2015 Slide 1**



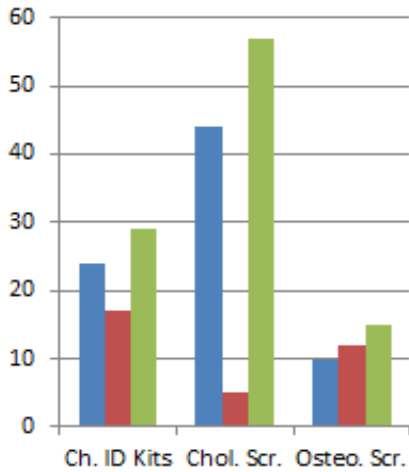
	2013	2014	2015
B.P	49	56	77
Hear.	32	15	27
Vision	38	35	35

**Health Fair Comparison of Screenings  
from 2013 to 2015 Slide 2**



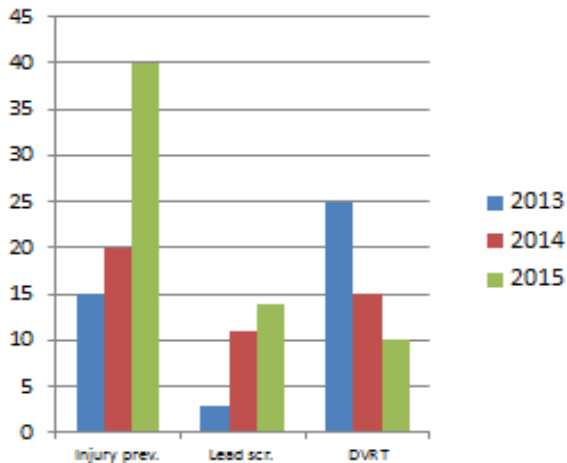
	2013	2014	2015
Glucose	44	49	70
Blood Don.	17	21	16
Spinal Anal.	19	20	32

### Health Fair Comparison of Screenings from 2013 to 2015 **Slide 3**



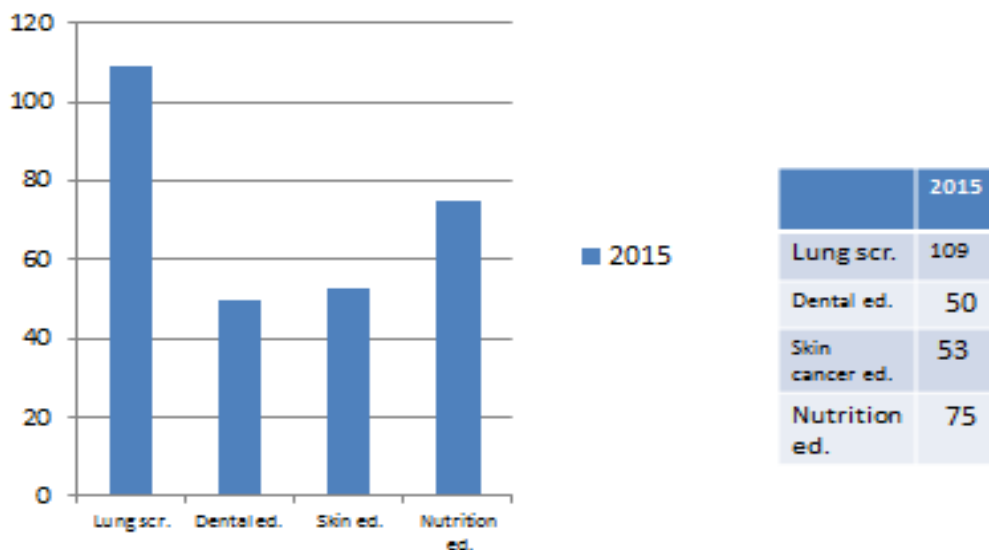
	2013	2014	2015
Child ID	24	17	29
Chol. Scr.	44	5	57
Osteo Scr.	10	12	15

### Health Fair Comparison of Screenings in 2013 to 2015 **Slide 4**



	2013	2014	2015
Injury prev.	15	20	40
Lead Scr.	3	11	14
DVRT	25	15	10

## New Health Fair Screenings in 2015 **Slide 5**



## APPENDIX E

### New Animal Control Ordinances

#### 69-2 “COMPLIANCE REQUIRED” (By Ord., No. 15 - 01)

- A. **Tethering-** It shall be unlawful for any person to tether, fasten, tie, or restrain an animal unless the tether is attached to the animal by non-choke type collar in a manner which the dog is able to move freely and prevents the tether from becoming entangled around the animal or object as to limit the dog’s freedom within the tethered area or to prevent the dog, or any of its appendages, from becoming entangled by the tether. Chains shall be prohibited for any and all uses of a tethering device.
  
- B. **Animals left outdoors-** It shall be unlawful for any person to leave any animal outdoors and unattended for a continuous period of time without water and a suitable shelter (doghouse). If the National Weather Service has issued weather alerts or storm warnings; no animal shall be left outside during snow storms, ice storms or thunder storms. The animal shall be considered outside regardless of access to an outdoor doghouse or similar structure, unless such structure is a properly functioning climate-controlled and weather-resistant structure.

#### 69-21 “SEIZURE AND IMPOUNDMENTS OF ANIMALS (By Ord., No. 15-02)

- I. **Animals in cars/prolonged confinement-** No animal shall be left unattended, or without an adult in a parked or standing vehicle or enclosed trailer for a period of fifteen (15) or more minutes.

No animal shall be subjected to unnecessary suffering or cruelty such as subjecting the animal to prolonged confinement, fear, injury, pain or physical abuse. Interaction with humans and other animals shall not be unreasonably withheld. No owner caretaker, guardian or handler shall fail to provide his or her animal with sufficient edible food and potable drinking water on a daily basis. Food and water must be in an animal food consumption or water consumption type container, feeder or waterer.

APPENDIX F

Reportable Diseases

2015 Reportable Diseases

