Dear KEHA Members,

It looks like we made it through another year? 2013 is finished and we have moved into 2014. I know that many of you are still in the rebuilding stage post LEPP funding and I want you to know that your KEHA Board is right there behind you. We have been diligently working for the past few years, first lobbying for the funds before they were cut, and now looking forward to determine what our future holds.

I am very proud of the work this board is accomplishing! We have organized and implemented what we call an Environmental Health Summit which brought together many of the leaders in Kansas to sit down and discuss what Environmental Health should look like in Kansas. This was a crucial first step in determining how exactly Sanitarians fit into the bigger picture, so that we can evolve if need be to fit the state’s needs. It’s a long process but we have made that ever important first step!

Over the past few years, the presidents of KEHA, KPHA and KALHD have been invited and attending monthly meetings with the Secretary of KDHE, Dr. Mosier. The purpose of this meeting is to get all three associations and KDHE on the same path to a common goal. Having these groups as allies allows for political as well as informational power in the state. This will allow the KEHA board to move in step with the other major associations. Doors are opening and the opportunity to join in with the other players in public health is at hand. I attended my first meeting in January and it was a great experience meeting those folks and hearing about what they are working on.

In November of 2013, Jerry McNamar received an invitation to join the Kansas Health Foundation’s Committee on The Kansas Public Health System. Your KEHA board approved Jerry to represent KEHA on this committee and he has been active. We have already seen a lot of information come out of this appointment that will definitely allow us to continue to move forward.

So what does 2014 hold for us? Only time will tell, but I can assure you that we will be proactive and look to make things happen this year. We are considering working with KALHD to streamline some of our processes such as record keeping, financial management and other tasks that have been sort of tossed from board member to board member since I joined in 2004. The board will work towards being actively involved with the state partners that we have now made good connections with. We of course will continue our search for the perfect picture of Environmental Health in Kansas and we will want KEHA to be the leader in painting this picture. Our Spring Conference is coming up soon and I would hope that all the exciting things happening in KEHA will bring your out to be part of it!!!
The conference will again be located at the beautiful Kansas oasis of Rock Springs 4-H Ranch near Junction City. On this page as well as the following pages, please find the conference agenda, registration form and Rock Springs site maps for this year’s spring KEHA conference.

Registration forms should be sent to Beth Rowlands before March 15, 2014.

### 2014 Spring Conference Program

**Rock Springs 4-H Center**  
**Junction City, Kansas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Wednesday, April 3rd</strong></th>
<th><strong>Thursday, April 4th</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:00-12:45 Registration Johnson Administration Center</td>
<td>7:30 - 8:00 Breakfast @ Williams Dining Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:45-1:00 <strong>Opening Remarks</strong> Bronson Farmer, RS KEHA President</td>
<td>8:00—9:00 Open Mike KEHA Business Bronson Farmer, RS</td>
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| 1:00—2:00 **Kansas Greywater Regulations**  
Ann D’Alfonso  
KDHE Bureau of Water | 9:00 - 10:00 Local Leadership: Working with County Commissioners Effectively  
Randall Allen, Kansas Association of Counties |
| 2:00—3:00 **Radon in Kansas: Status of the Radon Test Kit Distribution**  
Angela German  
KDHE Radon Office | 10:00-10:15 Break |
| 3:00 = 3:15 Break | 10:15 - 11:15 **Fracking: What is It? How is it Done? What are the Dangers? What are the Regulations?**  
John McCannon  
Ks. Corporation Commission Litigation Counsel |
| 3:15—4:15 **Environmental Epidemiology: Who Does It and How Does It Work?**  
Farah Ahmed  
KDHE Epidemiology | 11:15 - 12:00 **Hoarding: Psychology, Resources, and Outcomes**  
Krissta Lovette  
Area Agency of Aging Sedgwick County |
| 4:15—5:15 **Insurance**  
Dennis Foster, RS | |
| 5:15 - 6:00 Room check-in | 12:00—12:15 Open Microphone and Closing |
| 6:00 - 6:30 Dinner @ Williams Dining Hall | 1:00 -? KEHA Executive Board Meeting |
| **Dark - ?** Council Circle Campfire  
Beverages, Smores, Stories | |
Directions: From the Junction of I-70 and U.S. 77, travel eight miles south on U.S. 77. Turn right (west) at the junction of K-157 and follow the blacktop highway 4 miles west and south through the gateway and into Rock Springs Ranch. Registration begins at noon at the Johnson Administration Building.
2014 Spring Conference Registration Form

DUE BY March 15, 2014

NAME: ____________________________________________

Please mail entire sheet to:

Beth Rowlands
KDHE—NE District Office
800 W. 24th Street
Lawrence, KS  66044

Conference and Lodging Registration -- KEHA member registered by 03/14/2014 $ 90.00 _____
Conference and Lodging Registration -- KEHA member registered after 03/14/2014 $ 100.00 _____
Conference and Lodging Registration --- KEHA non-member $110.00 _____
I prefer not to stay overnight (deduction) - $ 10.00 _____
2014 CEU’s  (if not already paid at or since the 2013 Fall Conference) $ 7.50 _____
2014 KEHA Membership Dues (if not paid since the 2013 Fall Conf.) $ 20.00 _____
Scholarship Donation $ _____

Please complete and send with your registration, one for each person attending.

RECEIPT: 2014 KEHA SPRING CONFERENCE

Name: ____________________________________________
Address: ____________________________________________
_____________________________________________________
Organization: _________________________________________

Conference $_______
Lodging $_______
CEU’S $_______
Dues $_______
Scholarship $_______
Other $_______

Total $_______

Beth Rowlands, Treasurer ________________________________
**JCCS to Consider Adding Additional Credential CEHT**
By Jerry McNamar, MPH, RS - Barber County Administrator — Health Officer & KEHA At-Large Chairperson

The Kansas Joint Committee for the Credentialing of Sanitarians is reviewing the possibility of adding the Certified Environmental Health Technician (CEHT) credential to the by-laws of the Kansas JCCS. This would allow Kansans with 2 year degrees or other military training to be credentialed and recognized by KEHA. Also this would also allow credentialed CEHT’s to elevate their certification level with the Kansas CRMCS Badging System. The Kansas Department of Ag is requesting that JCCS administer the food safety exam for recognition in Kansas. This may be a good way to help build association and membership. If you have opinions on this subject be sure and contact any member of JCCS.

The CEHT credential is a way to recognize professionals who have less than a Bachelors degree but can not pass the Registered Sanitarian exam. To qualify, the candidates must meet the education requirement under “A” or the education and experience requirements under “B”:

A. Education:
   1. Graduation from a recognized two-year college program in an environmental health field (e.g., housing hygiene, air pollution, radiation health, occupational health, community noise, water and wastewater, solid wastes, milk and food sanitation, vector control); or

B. Education & Experience:
   1. Graduation from a standard four-year high school or acceptable equivalency certification; and
   2. A minimum of two years work experience in one or more of the field of environmental health.

College or equivalent technical training may be substituted on a year-for-year basis.

Sounds like an opportunity for more discussion.

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**How about a KEHA contingent to attend the 2014 NEHA Conference in Las Vegas?**
By Jerry McNamar, MPH, RS — Barber County Administrator and Fellow Sanitarian

This year’s National Environmental Health Conference (NEHA) is in Las Vegas, Nevada, July 7—10.

Besides the great entertainment venues, this year’s conference will also be hosting the International Federation of Environmental Health. This is an unprecedented and exciting opportunity to explore new ideas and methods with EPH professionals from all over the world.

KEHA is reserving 3 rooms at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in hopes that 3-6 of us can attend, maybe carpool if we have to. Registration is discounted if made before May. Let’s get the discussion started and have a great showing from Kansas. To check it out just log onto www.neha2014aec.org and review the agenda. If you are interested, drop an e-mail to any board member and let’s get the discussion started.

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**Congress Restores Funding for CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**
The bipartisan 2014 Consolidates Appropriations Act, which funds the federal government through September, 2014, includes $15 million for the CDC program. Lead poisoning remains a significant environmental public health threat that affects nearly half a million children annually. Historically, the funds have supported state and local health departments to investigate homes, neighborhoods, and property owners that post the greatest risk of lead poisoning. The funds will also support the state and local health departments to respond to emerging health trends related to lead poisoning.
Spring

Environmental Health Proudly Participates in the SC Kansas ESF-8 Symposium
By Jerry McNamar, MPH, RS — Barber County
The 2013 SC Kansas Health & Medical Symposium took place on Nov. 18-19 in Wichita, KS.
162 participants from 31 counties were in attendance to learn about coordinated health & medical response to all disasters. Curtis Redington, RS from the City of Wichita and Jerry McNamar, RS from Barber County presented the environmental health instruction on the first day along with sessions from EMS, hospitals, public health and others.

On the second day, instruction on coordination with emergency management and how regions will respond according to standard operating practice was discussed culminating with each county participating in a table top exercise. Leading their county environmental health response in this exercise was Jon Bristor of Summer County, Robert Torres of Pratt County, Lisa Davies of Geary County, Curtis Redington of the City of Wichita, David Brazil of Cowley County, Steve Johnson of McPherson County, Laura Quick of Wichita, Jerry McNamar of Barber County and Rich Basore from KDHE.

South Central Kansas Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 provides the mechanism for coordinated regional assistance to supplement local resources during a potential or actual response to public health and medical disasters in Kansas and can be found at http://ksesf8.org/. The Environmental Health video is on You Tube. Go to: http://www/youtube.com/watch?v=MKm7h6NgljO.

Environmental Health to be included in future funding by the Kansas Health Foundation
By Jerry McNamar, MPH, RS — Barber County
Historically, the Kansas Health Foundation has supported initiatives to strengthen public health systems and to address public health workforce development. Recently, the Foundation established a goal that by December 2015 at least 20 percent of the Kansas population would reside in a community in which the local health department has been trained and/or accredited.

The Foundation seeks to engage the Public Health System Group at KDHE in a process to annually develop and approve a rolling two-year, systems-level strategic plan that will provide recommendations and priorities to inform how Foundation funds may best be used to strengthen the capacity and infrastructure of the Kansas public health system. The long-term goal is increasing health departments’ capacity to achieve accreditation and improve the delivery of public health services including environmental public health.

Examples of past funding support include individual scholarships to attend conferences, development of MPH programs at state universities, support of an epidemiology position at KDHE, software updates for PH Clinic and collection of data for BRFSS.

Thirty four new ideas have emerged and are being narrowed down to 5 for state systems improvements and 5 for workforce development. State systems development pertains to organizations including KEHA, KALHD, KPHA and KAC. Workforce development pertains to people, as in public health practitioners including environmental health. A sample of projects rising to the top to be considered for funding include vetted workforce training, workforce enumeration, association funding to KEHA, KPHA, KAHLD and writing a new Kansas Vision for Public Health.

This exciting collaboration with the Kansas Health Foundation will become a continuing and constantly improving program of improvements for many years to come. KEHA is pleased to be included in this improvement plan for public and environmental health in Kansas. Look forward to future reports at the spring and fall KEHA educational conferences.
Thoughts on Onsite Wastewater Inspections in Franklin County
By Guy Crabill R.S.

While I don’t presume to know more than some other on-site septic system inspectors throughout the state, the following is a brief description of some of the steps I follow when performing a construction inspection prior to issuance of a Wastewater Operational permit in Franklin County, Ks.

Prior to any work being performed the property owner must either submit a soil profile performed by a licensed engineer to this office or request one being performed by myself. Soil profile results from a minimum of two test holes are required by the Franklin County Environmental/Sanitation Code. More test holes are encouraged.

Upon receipt of the soil profile report or soil analysis, I work up a loading rate based on the number of declared bedrooms in the residence or in the case of a small business projected water use during a typical work week. I am fortunate to have access to an aerial mapping data base with which I can reference elevation and potential floodplain issues.

After the loading rate is determined, a memo is sent to the property owner with a list of options for the type of on-site system which will be allowed, based on soil type, geology, required setbacks and acreage requirements.

The owner must then submit an application to construct an On-Site Wastewater System, a copy of the deed to the property, a site sketch plan and drawing from a licensed installer. Upon receipt of this documentation, a construction permit is issued.

While not required, I prefer to visit the site prior to construction to verify that the system will be placed in the proximity to the original test holes. Many times a property owner will change their plans and I require that a second profile be performed to reflect the actual construction conditions. If is often difficult to convince the owner that a variation of 100 feet can change the design and size of the system.

Installers are required to give this office a minimum of one working day to schedule a construction inspection.

As the majority of on-site construction inspections are limited to conventional septic tanks and lateral lines, aerobic aeration tanks and lateral lines and waste stabilization ponds, for the purposes of this article I will limit my discussion to these type of systems.

Upon arrival at the site, I walk the site to get a feel for the actual construction layout and to verify the accuracy of the submitted drawings. If I am satisfied that any observed variations are not in conflict with the original plan, I create a rough field sketch of the layout and begin taking linear measurements with a measuring tape (No part of the system can be covered prior to inspection). I note sewage pipe type, any cleanout locations, pipe angles, required separation distance from house to tank, from tank to lines, distances between lines, required separation distances from utilities, property lines, ponds, waterways and potential floodplain locations.

Having completed a rough field drawing, I inspect the septic tank to verify the tanks’ origin, manufacture, capacity, construction and placement as required by the State of Kansas Department of Health & Environment Bulletin 4-2. I then set up a laser to begin taking elevation shots. These shots verify that a required drop of a minimum of 1/8” of an inch per foot is maintained from the house to the tank. Tank inlet and outlet elevations are verified (I have had two tank installed backwards) and sewer line elevations of a minimum of 1/8” inch per foot to the lateral lines are confirmed.

Upon arriving at the lateral lines, an elevation shot is recorded every 20 feet. Lateral lines are constructed of gravelless chambers or gravel and pipe. Gravelless chambers are relatively easy to inspect and map but rock and pipe elevations should be taken from the top of the uncovered pipe. The use of a soil probe with graduated marking can verify the depth of rock over the pipe if it has been previously covered prior to inspection.

(Continued to Page 8)
Thoughts on Onsite Wastewater Inspections in Franklin County by Guy Crabill, RS (continued)

Elevation shots are taken every 20 feet and recorded on the field drawing. All locations of the laser position are recorded on the drawing. A lateral line is required to be level within 1 inch each 25 feet or 0.83 tenths each 25 feet. If there is less than a 1 inch drop between lateral lines, distribution boxes may be required.

Upon completion of the mapping, a cleaned up drawing, with all of the pertinent notations and comments, is placed in the permanent record for the addressed property, along with all of the previous paperwork and maps. The original field drawing is kept in the bound notebook and stored to verify the clean file copy.

If a conventional tank and lines pass physical inspection, a final use permit can now be issued to the property owner. If the system requires an aerobic tank and aeration unit, a temporary use permit is issued until the aerobic unit is installed and on line. This requires a notification by the owner to our office and a return trip by staff, to the site to verify the electrical hook up of the aeration unit, activation of the appropriate alarms and component serial numbers and specifications. If the aeration unit passes inspection, a final use permit is then issued. A copy of the owner’s maintenance contract for the aeration unit, while not required, if presented, should be placed in the file. Most maintenance contracts expire after two years of installation and should be tracked for renewal.

Inspection of Waste Stabilization Ponds require the same inspection requirements for the sewer lines as with all lines leading house or business. However, Franklin County does not require a septic tank between the buildings served, which means a cleanout is required a minimum of no greater than 100 feet apart. 2’ x 2’ concrete splash pads are required.

Required separation distances and dimensions are verified from the top inside corners of the pond utilizing a measuring tape. The floor dimension of the pond is verified and the inside slope of the pond can be approximated using an extended stadia road to confirm a 1:3.5 slope.

I verify a 7 foot depth, by using the laser to find the lowest elevation on the top of the berm, extend the stadia rod to that height plus 7 feet and shoot from the floor of the lagoon.

We do not encourage owners to build a lagoon fence until the sewer line and earthwork are approved. Upon approving the earthwork, we issue a letter outlining our minimum fencing requirements and fencing construction diagrams from the Environmental Health Handbook. The owner is given 30 days from the initial inspection, to complete the fence.

If the owner contacts us within 30 days, a final fencing inspection is performed. This requires walking the perimeter of the fence, inside and out. I check for appropriate seeding of grass on the berm and that vegetation is at a height of less then 10 inches within 50 feet of the inside corner of the lagoon. If observed conditions meet my requirements, a final use permit is then issued.

If the homeowner requires additional time to complete the fence, I exercise the authority to grant a 30 day extension, but this is contingent on how adept the owner is in keeping me posted as to the progress or entertained as to the lack of the same.

I am fortunate, in the fact that I have but one county to serve and we currently enjoy a modest but steady rate of ongoing construction and development. This often allows me the luxury of spending as much time on site as needed. Seldom does an inspection require less than an hour to complete. Typically, a physical inspection may take several hours or several visits to complete, depending on the complexity and size of the system.

Franklin County does have several drip irrigation systems, Constructed Wetland and Wisconsin Mounds, but for the sake of brevity, we will forego describing inspection requirements for these systems at this time.
WHAT’S THE LATEST WITH WRAPS in KANSAS?
Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS)
Kansas has implemented a voluntary watershed-based program for controlling NPS pollution. Known as the Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS), this program is unique because the natural resource agencies of Kansas, with support from the US Environmental Protection Agency, aggressively seek citizen and stakeholder input and participation on watershed management and protection issues. This approach involves:
- Identifying watershed protection and restoration needs
- Establishing watershed protection and restoration goals
- Developing plans to achieve established goals
- Implementing fully developed plans

Watershed plans already implemented under WRAPS collectively serve and protect 45% of the state’s total land surface (24,576,154 acres). This includes most watersheds draining into large federal reservoirs (Figure 1). Annual investments in WRAPS total approximately $2.5 million (M). Of this amount, about $0.6 M is derived from State Water Plan funds and $1.9 M from CWA section 319 funds. Additional funds for Best Management Practices implementation come from programs of the Kansas Department of Agriculture’s Division of Conservation as well as the Federal Farm Bill administered by the United States Department of Agriculture.
WRAPS has accomplished several achievements through the planning and implementation process. With the cooperation with other local, state, and federal governments, non-profit organizations, and Kansas citizens, the WRAPS projects have achieved the removal of eleven water bodies (some with multiple segments) from the states list of impaired waters. Impairments included dissolved oxygen and bacteria. For more information on the goals of the individual WRAPS projects and to learn more about WRAPS program, please visit www.kswraps.org.

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THE TINY CABIN
A social worker from a big city in California had recently transferred to the mountains of Wyoming and was on the first tour of her new territory, when she came upon the tiniest cabin she had ever seen in her life. Intrigued, she went up and knocked on the door. "Anybody home?" she asked. "Yep," came a kid’s voice through the door.
"Is your father there?" asked the social worker. "My Dad? Nope, he left before Mom came in," said the Kid.
"Well, is your mother there?" persisted the social worker. "Nope, she left just before I got here," said the Kid. "But," protested the social worker (thinking that surely she will need to intervene in this situation!!), "Are you never together as a family?"
"Sure, but not here," said the Kid through the door... "this is the outhouse!"

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TEACHER: Donald, what is the chemical formula for water?
DONALD: H I J K L M N O.
TEACHER: What are you talking about?
DONALD: Yesterday you said it’s H to O.
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUMMIT NEWS
By Ed Kalas, RS  Past KEHA President

Because of budget restraints, jurisdictional issues, institutional silos and lack of a common definition, environmental health (EH) is at a crossroads in Kansas. As the association representing professionals in the field of environmental health in Kansas, the Kansas Environmental Health Association (KEHA), convened an EH Summit in July of this year, and continues to meet with organizations that influence how environmental health is practiced in our state. The organizations include the following: the Kansas Department of Health & Environment, Kansas Association of Local Health Departments, Kansas Public Health Association, Kansas Health Foundation, Kansas Association of Counties, University of Kansas and the Kansas Department of Agriculture.

On area of which the group agreed is the definition of environmental health and of the professionals who practice it. The definitions below were taken from those that the National Environmental Health Association adopted this summer.

Definition of Environmental Health

Environmental health is the science and practice of preventing human injury and illness and promoting well being by:
- identifying and evaluating environmental sources and hazardous agents; and
- limiting exposures to hazardous physical, chemical, and biological agents in air, water, soil, food
- and other environmental media or settings that may adversely affect human health.

Definition of Environmental Health Professional or Specialist

An environmental health professional or specialist is a practitioner with appropriate academic education and training and registration or certification to:
- investigate, sample, measure, and assess hazardous environmental agents in various environmental media and settings;
- recommend and apply protective interventions that control hazards to health;
- develop, promote, and enforce guidelines, policies, laws and regulations;
- develop and provide health communications and educational materials;
- manage and lead environmental health units within organizations;
- perform systems analysis;
- engage community members to understand, address and resolve problems;
- review construction and land use plans and make recommendations;
- interpret research utilizing science and evidence to understand the relationship of health and environment; and
- interpret data and prepare technical summaries and reports.

For more information about the EH Summit workgroup or environmental health, visit the KEHA website at www.keha.us.
The Objective of the Kansas Environmental Health Association is to promote competency and effectiveness in sanitarians and other environmentalists engaged in the regulation of the Kansas environment including, but not limited to, food service establishments, commercial food preparation facilities, dairy products businesses, meat processing plants, bakeries, commercial lodging and hotels, swimming pools, water supplies, wastewater treatment and disposal, solid waste collection and disposal, air pollution control, radiation control, hazardous waste materials management, pesticide usage, institutions, schools, nursing homes, hospitals and health care facilities, recreational camps and public events.