

Zika virus, Legionnaires' disease, and the Flint, Michigan, water crisis are examples of diseases and events requiring a response from a prepared, sufficient, and equipped environmental health workforce. While demands continue to increase, diverse factors such as health department budget cuts and decreased capacity can negatively impact environmental health professionals and programs (Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, 2014; National Association of County and City Health Officials, 2013). These compounding factors reinforce the need to understand the environmental health workforce to identify gaps in staffing, training, and ultimately, to ensure preparedness to meet future challenges. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) A National Strategy to Revitalize Environmental Public Health Services

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