

Legionnaires' disease (LD) is a severe respiratory illness caused by breathing in aerosolized water containing Legionella bacteria. Legionella-related outbreaks account for almost 60% of reported potable water outbreaks and for all of the deaths related to potable water outbreaks in the U.S. during 2013–2014 (Benedict et al., 2017). The number of reported LD cases has increased 350% since 2000 (Figure 1), and cases occur throughout the U.S. (Figure 2). The reason for this increase is unknown but is likely multifactorial and due to increased susceptible populations, opportunities for Legionella growth in

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Based on core strategies (Table 1), the long-term purpose of this program is to reduce the incidence of LD cases and outbreaks by decreasing the amplification, aerosolization, and transmission of Legionella in building water systems. CDC organizes workgroups and



