Legionella bacteria are commonly found naturally in the environment, and grow best in warm water. Symptoms of legionellosis range from mild febrile illness (Pontiac fever) to severe pneumonia (Legionnaires’ disease) requiring hospitalization. Persons at higher risk of illness include those with weakened immune systems (e.g., from cancer, kidney failure, diabetes, transplant), chronic lung disease, history of smoking, and persons aged >50 years. Legionellosis cases have been increasing in the United States in recent years for unknown reasons; the highest proportion of legionellosis cases tend to be reported in the summer and fall. (MMWR 2011 60(32):1083–1086)