



COUNTY OF KENDALL, ILLINOIS
Health & Environment Committee
County Office Building
County Board Room 210

Monday, July 16, 2018 – 8:30a.m.
MEETING AGENDA

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Roll Call:** Judy Gilmour (Chair), Elizabeth Flowers (Vice Chair), Tony Giles, Matthew Prochaska, John Purcell
- 3. Approval of Agenda**
- 4. Approval of Minutes from June 18, 2018**
- 5. Status Reports**
 - Board of Health
 - Health Department
 - Soil & Water
 - Water Related Groups
 - Other Reports
- 6. Old Business**
- 7. New Business**
- 8. Chairman's Report**
- 9. Public Comment**
- 10. Questions from the Media**
- 11. Action Items for the County Board**
- 12. Executive Session**
- 13. Adjournment**

COUNTY OF KENDALL, ILLINOIS
Health & Environment Committee
Monday, June 18, 2018
Meeting Minutes

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order by Chair Judy Gilmour at 8:33a.m.

ROLL CALL

Committee Members Present: John Purcell – present, Tony Giles – here, Judy Gilmour – here, Member Flowers - present

Member Prochaska arrived at 8:35a.m.

Others Present: Jason Andrade, Kendall County Health Department, Megan Andrews, KC Soil & Water District, Steve Curatti, Kendall County Health Department, Dr. Amaal Tokars, Kendall County Health Department, Jenny Wold, KC Soil & Water District

APPROVAL OF AGENDA – Member Prochaska made a motion to approve the agenda, second by Member Giles. **With five members present in agreement, the motion carried.**

APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES – Member Prochaska made a motion to approve the meeting minutes from May 21, 2018, second by Member Flowers. **With five members present voting aye, the motion carried.**

STATUS REPORTS

- **Board of Health** – Tony Giles reported that the Board will meet on Tuesday,
- **Health Department** – Jason Andrade briefed the committee on a new program that will begin in the Health Department in the next few weeks – Mental Health First Aid Training. Mr. Andrade and another Mental Health employee will complete training later this summer.

Mr. Andrade shared that one in five adults are diagnosed with a mental health condition, and the suicide rate has increased twenty-three percent in Illinois. Nearly half of people that died by suicide were not diagnosed with a mental health condition.

Mr. Andrade stated that one of the steps toward educating the community is increasing the awareness of those that might need help, First Responders, Veterans, Seniors, those that have experienced loss or grief, those that have experienced trauma or crisis, and those with drug or alcohol addictions.

Individuals that might benefit from this training include community clergy and church leaders, teachers, Veteran workers, First Responders, school counselors, and medical personnel. The Health Department will begin offering training sessions in the early fall.

- **Kendall County Soil and Water District** – Jenny Wold reported that they collected over 1,000 gallons of used oil over the past weekend.

Ms. Wold also reported that they are finalizing interviews for the AG in the Classroom teacher that will replace her in early July.

Megan Andrews provided information on the U.S. Drought Monitor, and also information on Rain Gardens and Native Plants at Home. Ms. Andrews reported that the District developed a rain garden at their sight in the past few years. Ms. Andrews also stressed the importance of utilizing rain barrels in the community, and stated that rain barrels are available throughout the community.

OLD BUSINESS – None

NEW BUSINESS - None

CHAIRMAN’S REPORT – None

PUBLIC COMMENT – None

ITEMS FOR COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE – None

COUNTY BOARD ACTION ITEMS - None

EXECUTIVE SESSION – Not Needed

ADJOURNMENT – Member Prochaska made a motion to adjourn the meeting, second by Member Giles. **With no objections, the meeting was adjourned at 9:05a.m.**

Respectfully Submitted,

Valarie McClain
Administrative Assistant and Recording Clerk



N O R T H W E S T
W A T E R P L A N N I N G
A L L I A N C E

**Technical Advisory Committee
The Centre at Elgin
(East Conference Room)
100 Symphony Way, Elgin**

May 22, 2018

Meeting Minutes

Make sure Dave Martin is on the mailing list

Present: Pete Wallers, Chairman representing MWCOG; MPC; Danielle Gallett, MPC; Walt Kelly, Illinois State Water Survey; Nora Beck, CMAP; Jason Navota, CMAP; Dave Martin, Village of Montgomery; Jerry Elliott, Sugar Grove Water Authority; Dan Nagel, Sugar Grove Water Authority; Jeff Babich, Sugar Grove Water Authority; Natalie Karney, Village of South Barrington; Scott Kuykendall, McHenry County; Mike Palmer, City of McHenry; Don Zelinga, Robinson Engineering; Kyla Jacobsen, ISAWWA; Wes Catoor, IDNR; Marcellus Anderson, DeKalb County; Jodie Wollnik, Kane County; David Schumacher, City of Aurora; Bob Kay, USGS; Jeff Freeman, EEI and Angie Smith, EEI.

Pete Wallers called the meeting to order at 10:06 A.M.

Welcome, Roll Call and introductions: Pete (MWCOG) welcomed everyone to the meeting. introductions were given by those present.

Agenda Changes and Announcements: None at this time.

Approval of March Meeting Minutes: Walt (ISWS) requested one correction be made under the ISWS update; Clinton should be Flint. Mike (McHenry) made a motion with the noted correction. Dan (SGWTA) seconded. All in favor minutes approved.

General Discussion on Current Water Topics In the NWPA Area:

Kyla (ISAWWA/Elgin) reported that her understanding is that everything is going well. Lots of water at this time.

Dave (Aurora) the river water is good quality at this time.

Sensible Salting Committee (SSC) (Update): Scott (McHenry County) stated that we have MWRD on board as well. All Counties are onboard for assembling one unified version. Scott is working on getting the sections divided up and assigned to the committee members either today or tomorrow.

CMAP (Update): Nora (CMAP) reminded the group that the ONTO2050 will be available on-line for public comment until August 15th. The second update is in regards to LTA for projects. This will be shifted to the Fall this year. Open Sept. 6th and close towards the end of October to apply. Jason (CMAP) gave a brief overview of the typical projects that would be considered to receive LTA grants – planning documents.



Nora (CMAP) gave a status report on the Regional Water Demand forecast update that they are currently working on. The format of the results will be broken out into three different scales: 1., Region, 2. County, 3. Municipality (~245) and by source: 1. Lake Michigan, 2. Shallow Aquifers, 3. Sandstone Aquifers, 4. Fox River, 5. Kankakee River and by Sector: 1. Residential, 2. Non-Residential, 3. Domestic Self-Supply. Also looking to provide each municipality or the county that will provide historical data on annual water withdrawals, and other variables use in the forecast. The data will also provide the forecast equations.

Next steps: finalize the forecast based on draft ONTO2050 Socioeconomic forecast in June. Finalize based on approved ONTO2050 Socioeconomic forecast in October.

CMAP was commended for identifying the need and making this update more user friendly and transparent.

ISAWWA (Update): Jeff (ISAWWA) reported they are continuing with educational seminars. Regulatory update will be in the Fall. Danielle (MPC) stated that the Water Efficiency Committee is going to be hosting a half day seminar on October 31st, most likely in Lombard. Kyla (ISAWWA) commented on SB3080 which was introduced originally in March 2018. ISAWWA WUC basically replaced everything after the opening clause so that it was more appropriate for all municipalities within the state of Illinois. They basically dismissed all of that language. The third draft has been sent out and they have added galvanized sections of pipe. Last week they worked to put together comments and sent them to the Illinois Environmental Council and the Senator yesterday afternoon. There is a WUC meeting this afternoon where more updates will be discussed.

MPC (Update): Danielle (MPC) reported that MPC has also been involved in the SB3080 and how to work with the communities going forward. Hosted an on the table event a couple of weeks ago regarding this topic. They intend to be issuing blogs regarding this topic. Also, will be using case studies to see how other communities have handled it. Later this summer, they are looking to have a round table event on this topic as well.

Have been continuing work in Will County; Tom Weisner and herself have been working down there. City of Joliet issued an RFQ to study their water supply options. They are currently reviewing those submittals now.

Green Town will be coming to Joliet on October 26th.

OSYOMO LTA project is looking at the differentiating governance report to CMAP later this week. This is due June 30th. Jennifer Hughes is the main contact.

Drinking Water 1-2-3 – lots of promos going out. Exploring an academy for elected officials.

Funded to work with IISG and Elevated Water regarding affordability and water rate pricing. Kicking off shortly with bulk of the work in Q3 and Q4.

ISWS (Update): Walt (ISWS) stated a couple of weeks ago that they participated in a Skype session with 5th grade classes, 7-8 different schools. Janet Agnoletti organized it. Daniel Abrams received the PRI award. Pete (MWCOC) inquired about the chloride one pager sheet for the Sensible Salting Committee – he will get something put drafted.



IDNR (Update): Wes (IDNR) stated that they have contracts on-going with CMAP, MPC and ISWS which will be coming to a close on June 30th. The IDNR Director does see the benefit of continuing water supply planning in this region. Looking at a 2-year funding cycle going forward.

Executive Committee Update: Pete (MWCOG) reported that Mayor Johnson is leading the charge on updating the Strategic Plan. It should be discussed at the July meeting and should find its way back to the TAC in the fall.

Other Business:

Moveable Drinking Water Display for Elgin Public Library: Pete (MWCOG) working with Mayor Kaptain on this endeavor.

Fox River Implementation Plan: Pete (MWCOG) reported that they are updating the modeling now. Jeff (EEI) commented that IEPA came up with some special conditions. Al Keller is working part time at IEPA to help get their permits out.

IDPH: Pete (MWCOG) reported that IDPH has been approached by a vendor that does potable water lining for the lead service lines and they are evaluating it now. This is being used in Wisconsin, Indiana and Iowa already.

Scott (McHenry Cty.) reminded the group of the ILCA Summer Snow Days at Pheasant Run July 25th and 26th.

Jerry (SGTWA) reported that their second well will be on-line this week. They have one more volunteer. June 7th will be making a presentation to the Illinois Water Association held in Bloomington and will be highlighting the Drinking Water 1-2-3.

The next meeting will be held on June 26, 2018 at the Centre at Elgin.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:33 AM.

Submitted by _____ Angie Smith, EEI



West Nile Virus Activity by State

West Nile Virus Activity by State – United States, 2017 (as of January 9, 2018)



*WNV human disease cases or presumptive viremic blood donors. Presumptive viremic blood donors have a positive screening test which has not necessarily been confirmed.

†WNV veterinary disease cases, or infections in mosquitoes, birds, or sentinel animals.

Data table: WNV infections in mosquitoes, birds, sentinel animals, or veterinary animals have been reported to CDC ArboNET from the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North

Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

West Nile virus infections in humans have been reported to CDC ArboNET from the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Page last reviewed: January 10, 2018

Page last updated: January 10, 2018

Content source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (<http://www.cdc.gov/>)

National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) (<http://www.cdc.gov/ncezid>)

Division of Vector-Borne Diseases (DVBD) (<http://www.cdc.gov/ncezid/dvbd/index.html>)



Symptoms, Diagnosis, & Treatment

Symptoms

No symptoms in most people. Most people (8 out of 10) infected with West Nile virus do not develop any symptoms.

Febrile illness (fever) in some people. About 1 in 5 people who are infected develop a fever with other symptoms such as headache, body aches, joint pains, vomiting, diarrhea, or rash. Most people with this type of West Nile virus disease recover completely, but fatigue and weakness can last for weeks or months.

Serious symptoms in a few people. About 1 in 150 people who are infected develop a severe illness affecting the central nervous system such as encephalitis (inflammation of the brain) or meningitis (inflammation of the membranes that surround the brain and spinal cord).

- Symptoms of severe illness include high fever, headache, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, vision loss, numbness and paralysis.
- Severe illness can occur in people of any age; however, people over 60 years of age are at greater risk. People with certain medical conditions, such as cancer, diabetes, hypertension, kidney disease, and people who have received organ transplants, are also at greater risk.
- Recovery from severe illness might take several weeks or months. Some effects to the central nervous system might be permanent.
- About 1 out of 10 people who develop severe illness affecting the central nervous system die.

Diagnosis

- See your healthcare provider if you develop the symptoms described above.
- Your healthcare provider can order tests to look for West Nile virus infection.
- To learn more about testing, visit our [Healthcare Providers page](#).

Treatment

- No vaccine or specific antiviral treatments for West Nile virus infection are available.
- Over-the-counter pain relievers can be used to reduce fever and relieve some symptoms

- In severe cases, patients often need to be hospitalized to receive supportive treatment, such as intravenous fluids, pain medication, and nursing care.
- If you think you or a family member might have West Nile virus disease, talk with your health care provider.
- To learn more about treatment, visit our [Healthcare Providers page](#).

Page last reviewed: August 2, 2017

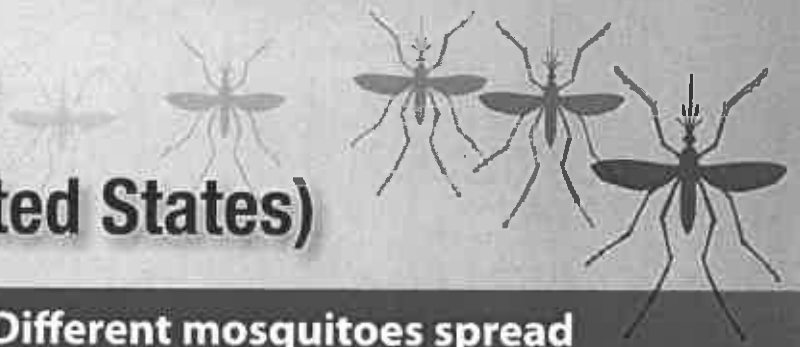
Page last updated: August 2, 2017

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Mosquito Bite Prevention (United States)



Not all mosquitoes are the same. Different mosquitoes spread different viruses and bite at different times of the day.

Type of Mosquito	Viruses spread	Biting habits
 <p><i>Aedes aegypti</i>, <i>Aedes albopictus</i></p>	<p>Chikungunya, Dengue, Zika</p>	<p>Primarily daytime, but can also bite at night</p>
 <p><i>Culex species</i></p>	<p>West Nile</p>	<p>Evening to morning</p>


Protect yourself and your family from mosquito bites

Use insect repellent

Use an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellent with one of the following active ingredients. When used as directed, EPA-registered insect repellents are proven safe and effective, even for pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Active ingredient
Higher percentages of active ingredient provide longer protection

- DEET
- Picaridin (known as KBR 3023 and icaridin outside the US)
- IR3535
- Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or para-menthane-diol (PMD)
- 2-undecanone



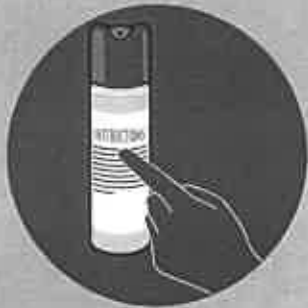
Find the insect repellent that's right for you by using EPA's search tool*.

* The EPA's search tool is available at: www.epa.gov/insect-repellents/find-insect-repellent-right-you



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Protect yourself and your family from mosquito bites (continued)



- ◆ Always follow the product label instructions.
- ◆ Reapply insect repellent every few hours, depending on which product and strength you choose.
 - » Do not spray repellent on the skin under clothing.
 - » If you are also using sunscreen, apply sunscreen first and insect repellent second.

Natural insect repellents (repellents not registered with EPA)

- ◆ The effectiveness of non-EPA registered insect repellents, including some natural repellents, is not known.
- ◆ To protect yourself against diseases like chikungunya, dengue, and Zika, CDC and EPA recommend using an EPA-registered insect repellent.
- ◆ When used as directed, EPA-registered insect repellents are proven safe and effective. For more information: www2.epa.gov/insect-repellents

If you have a baby or child



- ◆ Always follow instructions when applying insect repellent to children.
- ◆ Do not use insect repellent on babies younger than 2 months of age.
- ◆ Dress your child in clothing that covers arms and legs, or
 - ◆ Cover crib, stroller, and baby carrier with mosquito netting.
- ◆ Do not apply insect repellent onto a child's hands, eyes, mouth, and cut or irritated skin.
 - » Adults: Spray insect repellent onto your hands and then apply to a child's face.
- ◆ Do not use products containing oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or para-menthane-diol (PMD) on children under 3 years of age.

Treat clothing and gear



- ◆ Treat items such as boots, pants, socks, and tents with permethrin or purchase permethrin-treated clothing and gear.
 - » Permethrin-treated clothing will protect you after multiple washings. See product information to find out how long the protection will last.
 - » If treating items yourself, follow the product instructions.
 - » Do not use permethrin products directly on skin.

Mosquito-proof your home

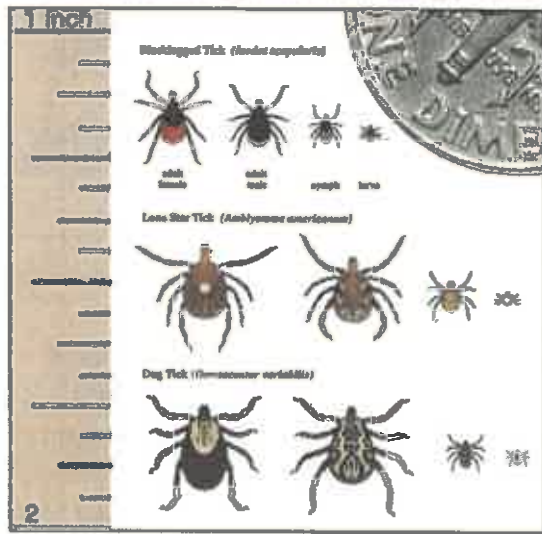


- ◆ Use screens on windows and doors. Repair holes in screens to keep mosquitoes outside.
- ◆ Use air conditioning when available.
- ◆ Keep mosquitoes from laying eggs in and near standing water.
 - » Once a week, empty and scrub, turn over, cover, or throw out items that hold water, such as tires, buckets, planters, toys, pools, birdbaths, flowerpots, or trash containers. Check inside and outside your home.



HOW TO PROPERLY REMOVE A TICK

- DO NOT squeeze or twist the tick, use matches, petroleum jelly, nail polish, alcohol or kerosene to remove the it!
- Use fine-tip tweezers to grasp the tick around its mouth parts, slowly pull upward. Commercial tick removal tools are available as well.
- Keep the tick in a sealed container or in alcohol solution, in event of illness, tick can be identified
- Wash the "bite site" with soap and water, then apply a disinfectant (*following labeled instructions*);
- Monitor the bite site; contact your physician if rash appears or swelling persists.



WHERE DO TICKS LIVE?

Ticks are found in shady areas, moist ground litter, tall grass, brush, low tree branches, near woodland areas, and along trails in forests.

CLIMATE CHANGE, TICKS AND MOSQUITOES

Climate plays an important role in the life cycle of mosquitoes and ticks as they both thrive in particular climate conditions. For example, warm and wet environments are excellent places for mosquitoes to breed and thrive. Shorter winters reduce the time that ticks need to hibernate so there's more chance that a human may be exposed to active ticks, thereby increasing the risk of contracting a disease. There is evidence that the geographic range of ticks and mosquitoes that carry disease has changed in response to climate change. Continuing warmer trends mean we must continue to be cautious and practice appropriate protective measures.

Fight the Bite!
Avoid Contact with
Ticks and Mosquitoes!



**KENDALL COUNTY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

811 W. John Street
Yorkville, IL 60560
Phone: 630.553.9100
Fax: 630.553.9603
www.kendallhealth.org

6/17—AJR



**Kendall County
Health Department**



**PROTECTION
AGAINST
TICKS &
MOSQUITOES**



FIGHT THE BITE! AVOID CONTACT WITH TICKS AND MOSQUITOES!

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY FROM TICK-BORNE DISEASE

Spending time in or near a wooded area?

- Wear light-colored clothing so ticks are easily detected.
- Wear long pants and shirt sleeves.
- Tuck shirts into pants, and pant legs into socks.
- Wear a hat; tie long hair back.
- Walk on the center of trails to avoid contact with fringes of tall grass.
- Use insect repellent (*carefully following labeled instructions*).
- Avoid sitting directly on the ground; use a blanket or towel, shaking them after use.
- Check for ticks in hair, and on the scalp, arms and legs.
- Check for ticks on pets; in and behind ears, between the toes.
- Shower and wash hair before bed to ensure thorough check.
- **If you remove a tick, get it identified using our free identification service! Visit www.kendallhealth.org/tickid for more information.**



ACTUAL SIZE OF DEER/
BLACK-LEGGED TICKS
(MULTIPLE STAGES
REPRESENTED)

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY FROM MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASE

Spending time outdoors?

- Use insect repellent (*carefully following labeled instructions*).
- Wear light-colored clothing, long pants and long sleeve shirts.

To reduce mosquito populations in and around your property:

- Repair or replace loose and torn door and window screens.
- Keep grass mowed and shrubs trimmed.
- Properly discard brush piles.
- Eliminate stagnant water! Store water holding objects upside down (i.e., wheelbarrows, kiddie pools).



- Refresh birdbaths and empty flowerpot saucers weekly.
- Cover or empty rain barrels weekly.
- Cover or properly maintain swimming pools.
- Clear clogged roof gutters.
- Properly dispose of old tires.
- Stock ornamental ponds with mosquito eating fish and frogs; or treat ponds with a commercial mosquito larvicide (*following labeled instructions*).

TICK FACTS

- Ticks become active as early as February, and remain active through late summer.
- Ticks do not fly or jump and not all ticks transmit disease.
- Ticks must be attached to the body for several hours to transmit disease.
- Ticks drop off of their host once finished with their blood meal.
- If you become ill within 30 days after being bitten by a tick or exposed to a tick-infested area, consult your physician.
- While tick-borne diseases can be treated with antibiotics, early treatment is key.
- Tick-borne diseases can cause serious illness or death if not treated promptly.
- Lyme disease, the most common tick borne disease in this area, is transmitted to humans by the Deer (Black Legged) Tick.



Adult Deer
(Black-legged) tick

MOSQUITO FACTS

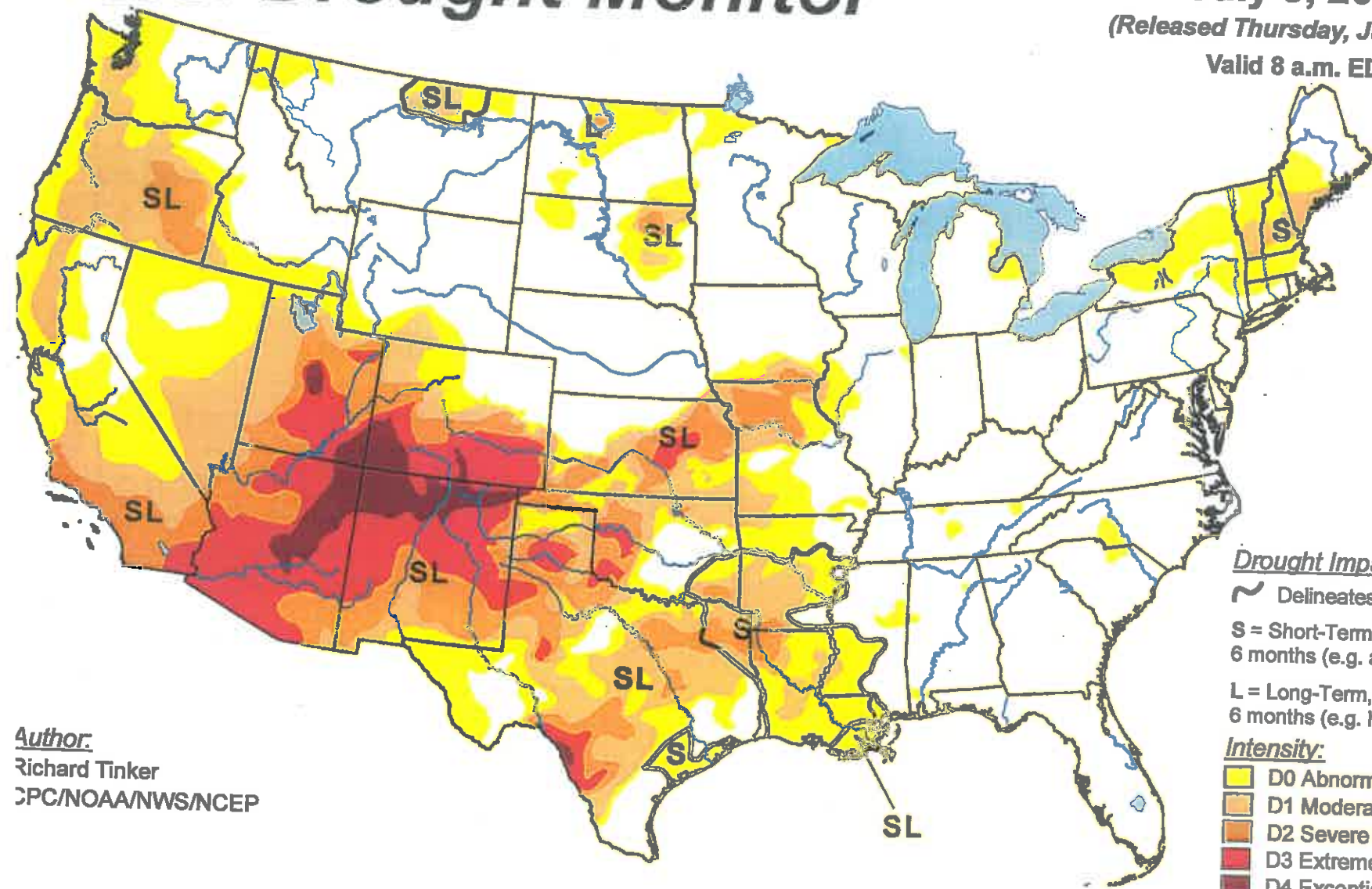
- Only the female mosquito bites; males play a role in pollination.
- Mosquitoes can breed in containers of standing water as small as a pop cap.
- Standing water must remain stagnant for at least 4 days to promote mosquito breeding.
- Optimal mosquito breeding weather is 80° F with 80% humidity.
- Fish, frogs, dragonflies and bats actively serve to reduce local mosquito populations.
- The mosquitoes capable of transmitting West Nile Virus is most active from dusk to dawn, and prefer hot and dry weather.

U.S. Drought Monitor

July 3, 2018

(Released Thursday, Jul. 5, 2018)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Impact Types:

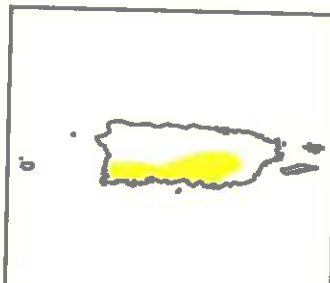
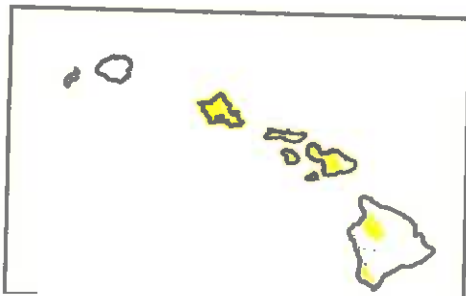
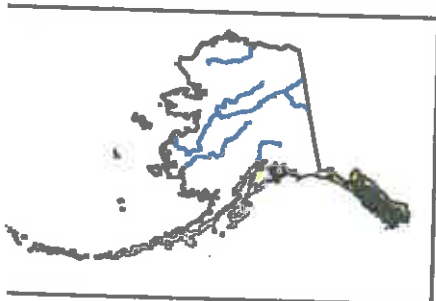
- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

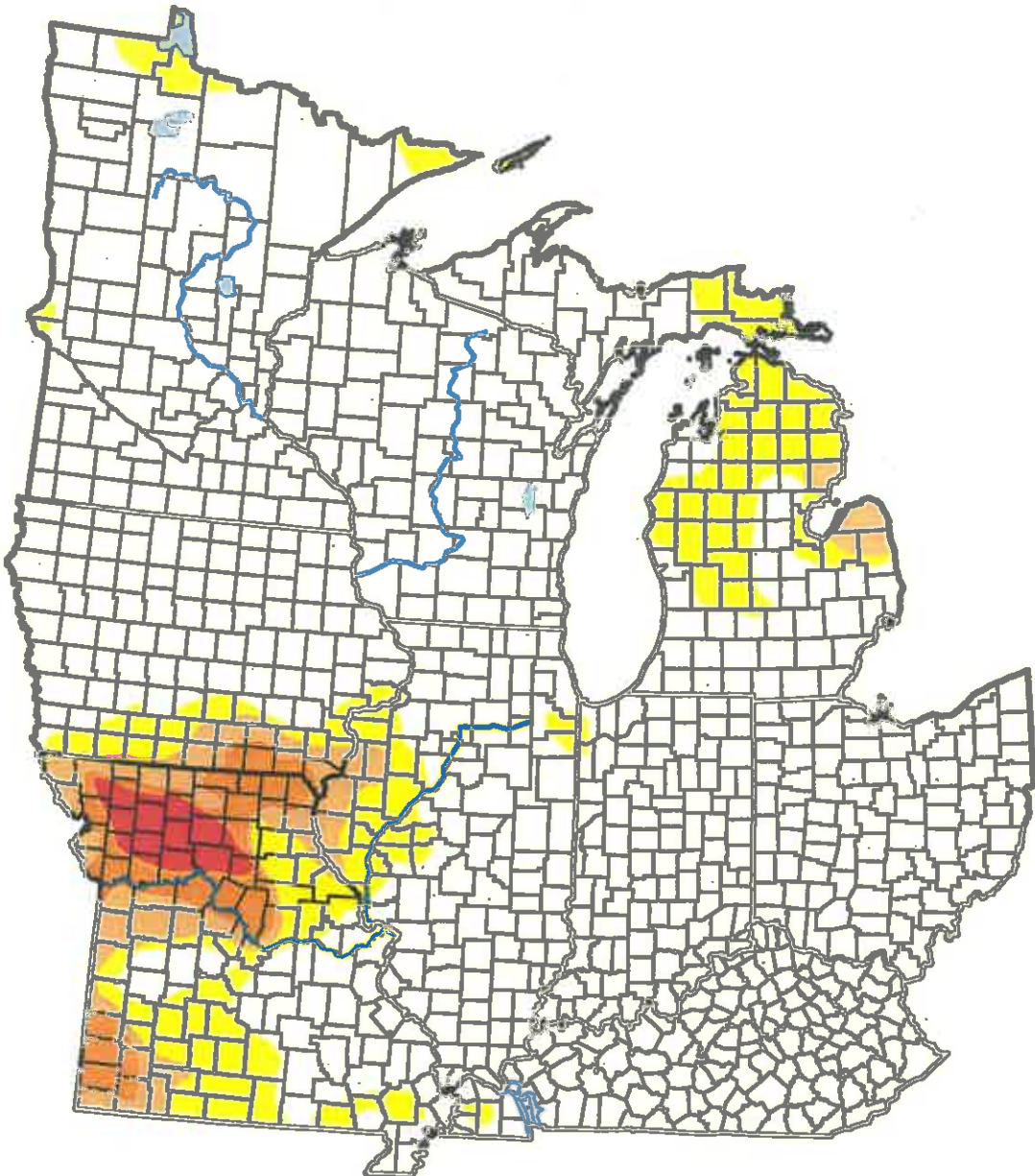
Author:
Richard Tinker
CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

U.S. Drought Monitor Midwest

July 10, 2018
(Released Thursday, Jul. 12, 2018)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	80.24	19.76	7.98	3.71	1.15	0.00
Last Week <i>07-03-2018</i>	83.57	16.43	6.89	2.68	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago <i>04-10-2018</i>	86.52	13.48	2.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year <i>01-02-2018</i>	69.93	30.07	9.46	3.44	0.18	0.00
Start of Water Year <i>09-26-2017</i>	58.41	41.59	8.86	0.77	0.25	0.00
One Year Ago <i>07-11-2017</i>	87.26	12.74	2.92	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:

Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center

