

## **NORTHFIELD VILLAGE CAUCUS MEETING**

**April 20, 2017**

Those members attending were: David Aul, Marsha Balsamo, Thomas Bolling, Frank Charhut, Dave Detlefsen, Jonathan Don, Kathy Estabrooke, Mark Gantner, Bill Gould, John Howard, Jerry Mulick, Keith Reed, Art Silverman, Cricket Trutter-Hauff and David Woodyatt. Guests were Ken Hauff and Kim Stricker.

Chair Jonathan Don called the meeting of the Caucus to order at the North Shore Mosquito Abatement Facility, 117 Northfield Road shortly after 6:30 p.m.

Agenda was approved upon motion by Detlefsen and second by Estabrooke.

A presentation about the North Shore Mosquito Abatement District (NSMAD) was made by David Zazra and Roger Nasci, Communications Manager and Executive Director of NSMAD. This is a local government agency established by the Illinois legislature in 1927 and governed by five non-compensated Trustees appointed by the President of the Cook County Board. It serves 14 suburbs in Cook County between Deerfield and Lincolnwood and West to Pfingsten Road and covers 70 square miles. Its budget in 2017 is \$1.69 million dollars with 7 full time and 12 seasonal staff members. The average annual tax paid by residents for NSMAD is about \$9.15 per \$300,000 value of your residence. The current facility at 117 Northfield Rd. in Northfield is modifying its lab and chemical storage room (which should be done by this summer), and thus we were not able to tour the entire facility. There was a 40 slide power point presentation which was very informative about mosquito abatement. (It can be obtained by contacting Keith Reed at 312-925-6778). Also attached (Exhibit A) is a booklet from NSMAD which contains its website and other information all residents should know. The big concern that residents should be aware of is that any container or pond on their property that catches and retains water can breed mosquitos. West Nile disease has been the primary concern over the last 5 years—there were 20 cases of the disease in the NSMAD area in 2012, but only 3 last year. Residents can contact the NSMAD for advice regarding potential problems on their property and there are reliable contractors who will treat your property during the summer. Most of the NSMAD treatments are not on private property. All storm sewer drains in the Village are potential but treatable problems because of the water collected in the bottom of the pits. Residents can sign up on the NSMAD website to be notified of mosquito problems in your area.

Minutes of the January 26, 2017 Caucus meeting were approved upon motion by Bolling and second by Trutter-Hauff.

Treasurer Charhut reported that the Caucus had \$1,605.66 in its bank account. The only expense in the last quarter was the \$58 annual fee for the Caucus's post office box. This was partially offset by a members' contributions to the "cookie jar" totaling \$50, resulting in a net balance reduction of \$8.

Outgoing Chair of the Membership Committee Reed distributed the bio of Kim Stricker, who was present and is interested in Caucus membership. He also reported on two other potential members being considered at this time.

Jonathan distributed a report in the April 13, 2017 issue of *The Winnetka Current* on the results of the April election of the Village Board candidates slated by the Caucus. They were all elected on an unopposed ballot. Members were thanked for their participation in this successful effort.

Jonathan announced that Marsha Balsamo has agreed to be the new Chair of the Membership Committee; that Al Chircop has agreed to be Chair of the Nominating Committee; and that a member is being sought to serve as a Northfield liaison to the Library Committee of the Winnetka Caucus.

There was an extensive discussion again about the need for the Caucus to do a Village survey within the next two years. Bill Gould accepted the job of working on a plan to fulfill this obligation. He said the last survey cost over \$2000, was sent out to 4800 residents with about 400 returns. He would like to make sure we receive the views of a broad segment of the Village's residents. Current problems mentioned were storm water, Happ Road corridor and the Bracken "triangle" housing proposal.

Other Village activities reported on were: Frank showed his copy of the Village's road corridor project and discussed the plans for bike paths in the Village. Jonathan mentioned Northfield Now and various activities where the Village and local businesses are collaborating on improving things in the Village, including a local business brochure for the new Medline employees. Dave Woodyatt attended the Village budget meeting and reported that the Village had a surplus for the fiscal year ending this month and plans on having a \$80,000 surplus next year; that Medline has 2200 employees versus 1000 for Kraft; that Medline will be paying sales tax not paid by Kraft which should increase the Village sales tax revenues by 11%; that our fire department purchased 6 sets of body armor for our paramedics and a new siren system; that the Village manages the police pension plan more conservatively than the State manages the pension for the Village's other employees; and that the Village expects salaries to increase 4 ½--5% this next year although the total overall employee salary expense should be less due to retirements.

Members were strongly encouraged to attend Village meetings. A 2017 schedule of the Northfield Village Meetings was handed out (Exhibit B).

Motion to adjourn the meeting by Gould and second by Balsamo was approved. Next regular Caucus meeting is set for July 20, 2017 at 7 p.m. at a location to be announced later.

Prepared by Secretary Keith A. Reed

## Mosquito Biology

Two types of mosquitoes plague our region:

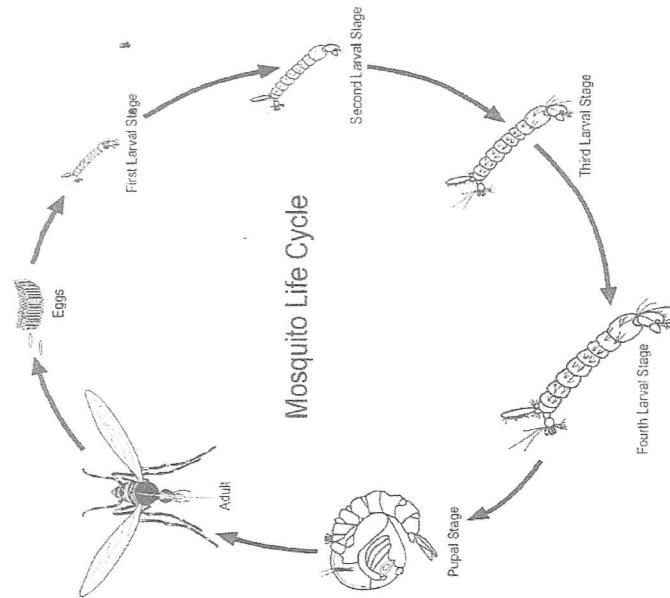
1. Nuisance
2. Vector

Nuisance mosquitoes affect quality of life

- Nuisance mosquitoes are more abundant
- They lay their eggs in low-lying areas that will eventually become flooded with water
- The most common of these is the *Aedes vexans*
- The *Aedes vexans* is a vicious biter and is most active at dusk and after dark

Vector mosquitoes are capable of transmitting diseases

- *Culex pipiens* mosquitoes are the primary carriers of West Nile virus in our region
- These mosquitoes typically lay their eggs directly on stagnant water
- They will lay their eggs in anything that holds water
- *Culex* mosquitoes are more abundant during hot and dry periods.



## Fight the Bite

You can help minimize your exposure to mosquito bites by doing the following:

- Wear insect repellent applied to skin and clothing according to the label instructions
- Avoid being outdoors during peak mosquito activity, dusk until dawn
- Wear long pants and long sleeved shirts to cover exposed skin
- Repair holes in door and window screens
- Clean roof gutters and downspout screens on a regular basis
- Properly dispose of old tires, buckets, drums, bottles, cans and any other items that can hold water
- Fill in or drain any low-lying areas on your property that hold water for seven days or more
- Keep drains, ditches and culverts clean of weeds and trash so water will drain properly
- Cover trashcans to keep out rainwater
- Empty wading pools, birdbaths, planters or drip trays every four to five days
- Children's toys are notorious collectors of stagnant water, be sure to empty them out on a regular basis
- Store boats with a cover over them or upside down
- Add sand to outdoor plant drip trays to absorb excess water
- Tree rot holes and hollow stumps can hold water; make sure they are filled with sand or concrete
- Keep your grass cut short and shrubbery well trimmed around your property so adult mosquitoes will not have a place to hide during the day
- For places like small stagnant ponds, rain barrels and low lying wet areas, use environmentally friendly larvicides, which kill mosquito larvae without endangering people, pets and wildlife. Always follow product instructions.
- **If it can hold water, it can breed mosquitoes!**

Go to  
[www.nsmad.com](http://www.nsmad.com) to Sign  
 Up for Emails or Text Messages  
 About Adult Mosquito Control  
 Operations

May 2016

# North Shore Mosquito Abatement District

117 Northfield Road  
 Northfield, Illinois 60093  
 P: (847) 446-9434  
 F: (847) 446-0248  
[www.nsmad.com](http://www.nsmad.com)

## Who We Are

A local government agency founded on December 8, 1927, by the State of Illinois, to protect the citizens of the district from mosquitoes and mosquito borne illnesses.

A Board of Trustees governs the NSMAD – five members appointed by the President of the Cook County Board. Trustees serve voluntarily and are uncompensated.

## Who We Serve

The District serves the municipalities of Deerfield (east of Pfingsten and south of Lake Cook Road only), Evanston, Glencoe, Glenview (east of Pfingsten Road), Golf, Kenilworth, Lincolnwood, Morton Grove (east of Washington Street), Niles (east of Harlem Avenue), Northbrook (east of Pfingsten Road), Northfield, Skokie, Wilmette and Winnetka.

## What We Do

The NSMAD controls mosquito populations in the

District to:

1. Reduce the risk of disease from mosquito-borne illness
2. Minimize the negative impact mosquitoes have on quality of life

## Public Health and Mosquitoes

Mosquitoes are responsible for the transmission of many potentially deadly diseases around the globe, such as malaria, yellow fever, dengue, Zika, filariasis and many forms of viral encephalitis.

In the United States, mosquito-borne viral encephalitis is the primary health concern of public health agencies. West Nile Virus (WNV), St. Louis Encephalitis (SLE), Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE), Western Encephalitis (WE), and La Crosse Encephalitis (LAC), are serious diseases with symptoms ranging from mild or flu-like to severe, including paralysis, coma and death. In northern Illinois, WNV is the mosquito-transmitted virus of greatest concern.

Recovery from these diseases can be a long and painful process, with some people never fully recuperating. Unfortunately, there are no vaccines for humans for any of these diseases at this time, and prevention relies on mosquito control and avoiding mosquito bites.

## How We Control Mosquitoes - Integrated Pest Management

Our abatement program is based on the principles of integrated pest management (IPM). IPM utilizes a thorough understanding of the biology and ecology of the mosquitoes and mosquito-transmitted viruses that occur in the District and employs a comprehensive surveillance program to provide the information needed to develop action thresholds and to make sound decisions about mosquito control activities.

There are four principal components of the NSMAD Integrated Pest Management Program:

- Surveillance/Action Thresholds
- Larval Control/Source Reduction
- Adult Mosquito Control
- Public Outreach/Education

## Surveillance Program and Determining Action Thresholds

The surveillance program monitors local mosquito population abundance and the prevalence of WNV-infected mosquitoes in the area. We also collect data about weather patterns that are associated with mosquito abundance and WNV activity levels. This information is evaluated against our evidence-based action thresholds and helps us make decisions regarding appropriate control methods.

### Environmental Surveillance

Weather conditions have a significant influence on the type and number of mosquitoes found in District. Heavy, flooding rains early in the year tend to create large broods of nuisance mosquitoes that can affect the quality of life in the area, while warm and dry early-season conditions tend to create a favorable environment for increased *Culex* mosquitoes and a greater risk of WNV transmission during the latter part of the summer.

### Monitoring Mosquito Populations

We utilize two types of mosquito traps (New Jersey Light Traps and Gravid traps), strategically placed throughout the District to monitor mosquito abundance and WNV infection rates.

Mosquitoes collected from the gravid traps are tested in our laboratory for WNV via Rapid Analyte Measurement Platform (RAMP®) Test.

## Larval Mosquito Control/Source Reduction

Larval control is the primary course of action we take to reduce the mosquito population. Larval control is the application of materials that either kill mosquito larvae or prevent their ability to grow into adult mosquitoes.

These materials are placed into known and potential breeding sites throughout the district such as catch basins and known flood sites. We treat approximately 50,000 storm water catch basins annually.

## We use bacterial larvicides, growth regulators and surface oils to control mosquito larvae and pupae.

### Bacterial

Control products derived from bacteria affect either the digestive system or nervous system of the larvae.

### Growth Regulator

Growth regulators prevent mosquito larvae from maturing to the adult stage.

### Surface Oils

Surface oils are used when late stage larvae and pupae are present. These products inhibit mosquito larvae and pupae from breathing at the water's surface.

## Adult Mosquito Control

### Barrier Treatment

Barrier treatments consist of applying a mosquito insecticide to vegetation (shrubs and bushes, tall grasses, hedges) and surfaces where mosquitoes rest. It is utilized to protect a limited area for a short period of time. Under ideal conditions, these applications can provide up to four weeks of control. The NSMAD uses barrier treatments to reduce mosquito biting for public events held in public spaces.

### Truck Mounted ULV Applications

Truck mounted ULV applications are used to immediately reduce the adult mosquito population and/or reduce the risk of WNV transmission in a large area. This type of application is a non-residual treatment. We use synthetic pyrethroids when conducting adult mosquito control.

## Go to

[www.nsmad.com](http://www.nsmad.com)

**to Sign Up for Emails or Text  
Messages About Adult Mosquito  
Control Operations**

**Village of Northfield**

361 Happ Road  
Northfield, IL 60093

Committee of the Whole Meetings begin at **5:30** or **6:00 PM** in the Multipurpose Room (2nd Floor), followed by Village Board Meetings at **7:00 PM** in the Village Hall Board Room (1st Floor)

**2017 Committee of the Whole and Village Board Meeting  
Schedule**

(3rd Tuesday of the month)

\*(with the exception of the December meeting)

January 17

February 21

March 21

April 18

May 16

June 20

July 18

August 15

September 19

October 17

No November meeting

\*December 5 (first Tuesday)