



CITY OF KIRKLAND
Department of Public Works
123 Fifth Avenue, Kirkland, WA 98033 425.587.3800
www.ci.kirkland.wa.us

MEMORANDUM

To: Kirkland City Council

From: Mr. Jon Morrow Surface Water Systems Engineer
Mr. Daryl Grigsby Public Works Director

Date: March 15, 2007

Subject: Response to February 27, 2007 letter from King County Public Health concerning West Nile Virus response.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Council authorize the Mayor to sign the attached letter.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

The attached letter from David Fleming of the King County Department of Health was sent to all municipalities in King County to offer assistance in implementing and coordinating responses to West Nile Virus (Attachment A). A response letter is attached that outlines Kirkland's programs and its willingness and readiness to reduce the spread of the disease.

BACKGROUND DISCUSSION:

The City of Kirkland updated its West Nile Virus response plan for 2006-2007 seasons. The plan outlines programs aimed at preventing and educating the general public. In 2007, Kirkland will implement new programs to further protect its Citizens against West Nile Virus.

1. The City of Kirkland has put together a team of staff from Public Works, Risk Management, Fire, City Managers Office and the Planning Department to meet monthly during the upcoming season.
2. The City participates in the West Nile Virus Interagency Work Group and attends trainings put on by the Health Department. Annually.
3. Public Works is creating a map of all catch basins in the Public Right of Way for monitoring, sampling and potential larviciding if necessary. Those catch basins that are in high traffic areas at dawn and dusk will be targeted. (bus stops, swimming pools, public parks, waterfront, jogging trails etc.)
4. Public Works will be sending out 20,000 West Nile Virus inserts in the July/August Utility Billing cycle.
5. Public Works will begin airing educational pieces on KGOV and Channel 21 to get the message out about protection and prevention.
6. All Operations staff will be trained on March 27, 2007 in the areas of protection, detection and standby.
7. Staff are investigating contracting with a licensed pest company to provide monitoring and on-call larviciding services for the upcoming season.

Attachment A: February 27, 2007 letter from David Fleming, Director and Health Officer of Seattle & King County Public Health



Public Health

Seattle & King County

HEALTHY PEOPLE. HEALTHY COMMUNITIES.

David Fleming, MD, Director and Health Officer

Attachment A

RECEIVED

MAR 06 2007

CC: Mayor
Dave

Daryl

Jan Morrow RW

February 27, 2007

AM PM
CITY OF KIRKLAND

RECEIVED

MAR 02 2007

CITY OF KIRKLAND

CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE

The Honorable James Lauinger
Mayor, City of Kirkland
123 5th Ave
Kirkland, WA 98033

Jan - please
update the
Mayor & Dave on
COK's participation
on this.

Dear Mayor Lauinger,

The purpose of this letter is to assist you in planning and implementing your city's response to the potentially serious threat of West Nile virus. West Nile virus (WNV) was found for the first time in King County during October 2006 when 6 birds tested positive for the virus, and a horse died from WNV brain disease. There were also human cases in Pierce and Clark counties. Given these findings, we can expect to see more WNV activity in 2007, including the likelihood of human cases in King County residents.

West Nile virus is spread by mosquitoes, and we look to the cities of King County to take an active role in WNV prevention through mosquito control on city-owned properties and through education of city residents. Public Health - Seattle & King County will continue to take a lead role by conducting human, animal & mosquito surveillance; coordinating mosquito control activities throughout the County; providing cities with training and technical assistance; providing educational materials and resources; conducting outreach and public education; and working with county agencies to control mosquito habitat on King County properties where appropriate and within the scope of the King County West Nile Virus Response Plan.

Many U.S. cities experiencing West Nile virus outbreaks in past years have conducted adult mosquito spraying campaigns using hand-held, truck-mounted or aerial pesticide applications to bring the spread of WNV under control. Public Health is currently working with members of the WNV Interagency Workgroup to plan the logistics of adult mosquito spraying should this control measure become necessary in our area. Another control measure being evaluated is larvaciding of drainage catch basins. Catch basins provide an ideal mosquito breeding environment because they are designed to hold standing water and generally do not contain mosquito predators (e.g., fish, dragonflies, frogs) like ponds or wetlands do. The City of Seattle has examined its catch basins and is designing a mosquito control strategy for them; their experience may prove helpful to you as you plan for your city. More information and recommendations about catch basin larvaciding will be discussed at this spring's WNV Training for Municipalities (announcement enclosed).

As a partner with King County, it is our request that the city of Kirkland:

- 1) Participate in the WNV Interagency Work Group sponsored by Public Health. This group holds periodic meetings throughout the WNV season and sends regular e-mail updates.
- 2) Attend trainings and/or meetings offered by Public Health. The annual WNV Training for Municipalities will be held on April 9, 2007 in Bellevue.
- 3) Conduct surveillance for mosquito larvae and eliminate mosquito habitat when possible, and provide data about these activities to Public Health;
- 4) Apply larvicide where appropriate on city-owned properties;

Environmental Health Services Division
999 Third Avenue, Suite 700 • Seattle, WA 98104-4039
T 206-205-4394 F 206-296-0189 TTY Relay: 711
www.metrokc.gov/health



City of Seattle
Gregory J. Nickels, Mayor



King County
Ron Sims, Executive

February 27, 2007

Page 2

- 5) Using materials prepared by Public Health, educate residents (especially your senior citizens and non-English speaking residents) about ways to reduce their risk of being bitten by mosquitoes. Mosquito control and public education are most effective when they occur during peak mosquito season, which is April through October;
- 6) Be prepared to manage calls your staff will likely receive if/when you have human or animal cases of West Nile virus in your city.

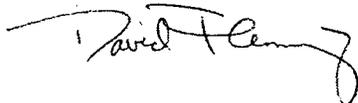
Many cities have designated a point person to participate in the WNV Interagency Work Group, coordinate city West Nile activities, and communicate to top management about WNV issues. In the past, the point person for the City of Kirkland has been Jon Morrow. If your point person is new or changed, please contact Leah Helms, WNV Coordinator at Public Health – Seattle & King County at (206) 296-3998 or by e-mail at leah.helms@metrokc.gov.

Included with this letter are 1) Public Health's West Nile Virus Phased Response Guidelines for King County; 2) a template that you may find helpful in updating your city's West Nile Virus Response Plan; 3) an order form for educational materials; 4) the announcement for the WNV Training for Municipalities on April 9; 5) an announcement for WSDA Pesticide Applicator's licensing training April 18-19; and 6) a Q & A fact sheet about WNV.

Reducing mosquitoes by eliminating their habitat and larvae where appropriate will remain a local issue, but one that we are ready to assist you with in any way we can. West Nile virus is placing a burden on all of us, and we appreciate your efforts very much.

If you have any feedback on working with us last year, or information or activities you would like to see from Public Health – Seattle & King County, please do not hesitate to contact our West Nile lead, Dr. Sharon Hopkins, at (206) 205-0495 or by e-mail at sharon.hopkins@metrokc.gov. Dr. Hopkins should also be contacted for any technical assistance your city needs in carrying out its West Nile virus response.

Sincerely,



David Fleming, MD
Director and Health Officer

DF:sf
Enclosures

West Nile Virus (WNV) Phased Response Guidelines for Cities & Agencies in King County

Public Health—Seattle & King County

Contact: Dr. Sharon Hopkins, WNV program lead, (206) 205-0495 or Sharon.Hopkins@metrokc.gov

Alert Level	Definition	Surveillance Response	Education Response	Control Response
0	<p>Winter (off season) No mosquito activity; approx Nov – Mar In King County</p> <p>No risk of human WNV outbreak</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyze surveillance findings from previous season - Review and update mosquito and bird surveillance plans for coming season and secure materials, funding and other resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate effectiveness of educational materials and outreach from previous season and update plans for coming season - Restock brochures and other educational materials; check with Public Health for availability of new materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate mosquito surveillance and larvaciding activities from previous year; update WNV Response plan - Develop control plans including capacity to respond in the event a major WNV outbreak in the coming season requires extensive larval control efforts or adult mosquito spraying - Prepare for larvaciding of city properties by obtaining NPDES permit through WA DOH - Have designated staff obtain Pest Control Operator licensing, or contract with private pest control company to provide surveillance and larvaciding services during mosquito season
1	<p>Spring, summer & fall No positive surveillance findings in King County in the current calendar year (e.g., no WNV positive birds or mosquito pools and no WNV cases in humans or horses)</p> <p>Remote risk of human outbreak</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory & map mosquito habitat - Conduct mosquito surveillance at city properties by larval dipping and periodically report results to Public Health - Field employees such as Parks or Utilities crews should report dead bird sightings and monitor mosquito habitat - Encourage citizen reports of dead birds or significant mosquito problems to Public Health - With assistance of Public Health, determine associations between known mosquito vectors and habitat type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inform city staff of recommended personal protection measures against mosquito bites via Human Resources, city intranet sites, and staff meetings; consider providing mosquito repellent products to field staff - Keep city Public Information Officer informed of WNV status and key public messages consistent with local and state recommendations - Provide public education and outreach on WNV prevention emphasizing mosquito habitat reduction and personal protection against mosquito bites <p>Examples of public outreach include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish or maintain WNV information on city web site with links to Public Health WNV pages at www.metrokc.gov/health/westnile • Encourage citizens to report dead bird sightings & mosquito activity • Insert WNV prevention messages/brochures in utility statements, city newsletters, etc • Make WNV educational materials available at community & senior centers, parks, sports fields, festivals, and other community events and gathering places 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiate source reduction of mosquito habitat at city-owned properties using principles of integrated pest management - Encourage source reduction by homeowners, businesses, and housing developments - Respond to mosquito complaints from citizens - Consider use of larvacides at city facilities, water features and drainage systems identified as having potential mosquito vector species and where larval counts meet or exceed 1 larva per 3 dips (or average of 0.3 larva per dip) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Alert Level 1, larvaciding may be limited to sources in proximity to vulnerable populations such as senior housing, densities of population > 50 yrs of age, and outdoor venues used at dusk and evening hours - Review plans for control response to higher Alert Levels - Obtain supplies of larvacide, or have a plan for obtaining sufficient larvacide rapidly if needed - Attend WNV trainings sponsored by Public Health or other organizations

Alert Level	Definition	Surveillance Response	Education Response	Control Response
4	<p>Spring, summer or fall</p> <p>Surveillance indicates a high risk of human infections, as shown by indicators such as:</p> <p>a) high dead bird densities starting in early summer; b) sustained high mosquito infection rates; c) multiple positive mosquito species; d) equine or mammal cases indicating escalating epizootic, e) a human case with high levels of bird, mosquito or equine infections; f) areas with early WNV activity that experienced epidemic conditions in past years</p> <p>High risk of human outbreak</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue with surveillance activities described in Alert Level 3 with emphasis on determining areas with significant populations of adult mosquitoes of vector species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify efforts described in previous alert levels - Engage local community leaders and government officials to speak about WNV - Enhance risk communications to public and owners of private facilities, water features and drainage systems about adult mosquito spraying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue intense larval control and habitat reduction - With direction and technical support from Public Health, initiate on-going adult mosquito spraying program in high risk areas - In conjunction with state agencies or Public Health, monitor effectiveness of spraying on target mosquito populations when adult spraying is done
5	<p>Spring, summer or fall</p> <p>Multiple confirmed human cases; conditions favoring continued transmission to people (e.g., persistent high infection rates in mosquitoes, continued avian mortality due to WNV)</p> <p>Human outbreak in progress</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct surveillance to monitor effectiveness of mosquito spraying through trap counts and infection rates of vector mosquito species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify public risk communication about adult mosquito control - Consider distribution of mosquito repellent products at public events, especially those held in the evening - Emphasize urgency of personal protection against mosquito bites through community leaders and the media; emphasize use of repellents at visible public events - Conduct active educational outreach and distribution of repellents in homeless, low-income and non-English speaking communities - Consider distribution of door knob hangers in communities with high number of human cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify adult mosquito spraying, repeating spray applications until surveillance indicates adequate mosquito control - If outbreak is widespread and covers multiple jurisdictions, coordinate spraying and control activities with neighboring counties and through the WA Dept of Health

Template for West Nile Virus Response Plan

Resources:

- Do people who are handling WNV know whom to contact if they need educational materials (i.e. WNV video, fact sheets & brochures), or training and/or technical assistance with WNV surveillance, education, or control?
Contact person: Leah Helms, Public Health – Seattle & King County, Environmental Health Division (206) 296-3998 or leah.helms@metrokc.gov
- Do people who are handling WNV know whom to contact at Public Health in the event of positive surveillance findings?
Contacts: Sharon Hopkins (206) 205-4394 or Leah Helms (206) 296-3998
Media relations/PIO: Hilary Karasz-Dominguez (206) 296-4767
- ◆ **Some Educational materials can be downloaded and printed for reproduction from the Public Health website at <http://www.metrokc.gov/health/westnile>**

Outreach and Education:

- **Designated staff person to handle media inquiries about WNV in my jurisdiction is:**
_____ **Phone number:** _____
- **Designated person to handle public inquiries about WNV activities in my jurisdiction is:**
_____ **Phone number:** _____
- What are the mechanisms in place to disseminate educational materials to the residents of the jurisdiction? (for example: libraries, city/agency website, newsletters, community service centers, city hall, utility billing, etc.)
- Do the residents of your jurisdiction know where and how to report dead bird sightings?
Public Health – Seattle & King County-Environmental Health Division (206) 205-4394
- Do the residents of your jurisdiction know whom to ask environmental health aspects; dead bird and mosquito complaints; WNV prevention and general West Nile virus questions?
All questions go to Public Health – Seattle & King County, Environmental Health Division (206) 205-4394.
- For human health questions contact Public Health – Seattle & King County, Communicable Disease-Epidemiology Hotline, (206) 296-4949.

Surveillance:

- **Staff person coordinating surveillance:** _____ **Phone:** _____
- Is there a map of potential mosquito habitat for properties owned by the jurisdiction. Potential mosquito habitat includes stormwater ponds, catchbasins, swamps, parks, and other structures, etc.
- Are staffs routinely surveying possible mosquito habitat areas or mosquito problem areas for mosquito larvae or adult mosquitoes?
- Is there a plan to include residential developments in mosquito surveillance?
- Is there knowledge about how to obtain mosquito surveillance equipment and mosquito surveillance training? Contact Leah Helms, Public Health – Seattle & King County, Environmental Health Division, (206) 296-3998.

**West Nile Virus (WNV)
Educational Materials
Order Form**



Public Health

Seattle & King County

HEALTHY PEOPLE. HEALTHY COMMUNITIES.

Ship To:	Order Date:
Contact:	Phone: ()
	Email:
Address:	
City	
State	Zip Code

Brochure/Publication	Quantity Requested	Quantity Shipped	Back Order	Language Requested
*WNV Video VHS <i>English</i>				
*West Nile Virus is preventable! PHSKC logo Insert / flyer (red & black) <i>English, Spanish, Chinese, Khmer, Vietnamese, Russian & Korean</i>				
Do You Know What's Biting You?" Brochure (yellow) <i>(English/Spanish)</i>				
Do You Know What's Biting You?" Envelope Insert/Flyer (yellow) <i>English & Spanish</i>				
Mosquito Repellents: How to use it safely" – Envelope Insert/Flyer(yellow) <i>English</i>				
WNV wallet card (yellow) <i>(limited quantities)</i> <i>English & Spanish on one card</i>				
WNV "Protect Your Home Against Mosquitoes" – Poster with PHSKC logo (blue) <i>English or Spanish</i> <i>(limited quantities)</i>				
*Common questions & answers - Fact Sheet <i>English</i>				
*WNV mosquito control on private property - Fact Sheet <i>English</i>				
Mosquito Problems Start at Home- Bookmark (yellow and blue) <i>English (limited quantities)</i>				

Mail or Fax your order request to:

Public Health – Seattle & King County
Environmental Health Services Division
999 3rd Avenue Suite, 700 Seattle, WA 98104-4039
Phone: (206) 205-4394
Fax: (206) 296-0189

* Materials listed with an asterisk by the title can be downloaded and printed from the Public Health – Seattle & King County website at <http://www.metrokc.gov/health/westnile>. All materials are offered at no cost at this time, subject to change as determined by demand and budget. WNV Video: The first video is at no cost, additional copies at \$15.00 each. Your order will be filled to the nearest packaged amount. Back ordered items will be shipped as soon as new stock is available.



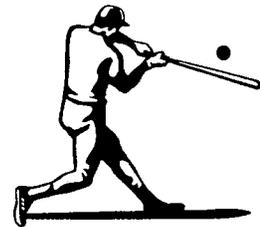
WEST NILE VIRUS

2007 Season Spring Training for Municipalities

SAVE the DATE: April 9, 2007 from 8:45 am – noon

EVENT: 4th annual WNV Spring Training for Municipalities

VENUE: Eastgate Public Health Clinic
14350 SE Eastgate Way
Bellevue, WA
Phone: 206-296-4920



Join the SWAT team against WNV

RSVP: Leah.Helms@metrokc.gov

LINEUP

- State & local WNV surveillance
- WNV update from WA State Dept of Health
- NPDES permits for 2007
- Larviciding catch basins in the City of Seattle
- 2007 Season: Mosquito control in King County
- What happens if adult mosquito spraying is needed?
- Pesticide Applicator's licensing requirements
- Educational materials & resources

General Information for this Course

- Study manuals for a Public Operator license with a Public Health Pest Control endorsement
 - ▶ WA Laws and Safety
 - ▶ Public Health Pest Control
- Study the manuals prior to the course. The course is designed to be a review of the study materials.
- **Fees:** The fee paid for the course covers the classroom instruction. Please bring the license fee payable to WSDA to the exam session.
 - ▶ Public Operator—\$25
- Space is limited. Register early.

Driving Directions to the King County Bellevue Service Center

From I-405 north, take the Bellevue NE 4th St exit. Turn right and drive east 1 block to 116th Ave. Turn left and drive north to Northup Way (where 116th ends). Turn left and drive west to NE 33rd Pl. (past the rental place). Make a sharp right. This road will proceed directly into our parking lot. Look for the stairway going up the hillside. Park near it, and climb the stairs. At the top of the stairs, turn right and walk through the parking lot almost to the end of the building. Look for a sign on your left directing you into the building.

From I-405 south, take the NE 8th St. exit, going east. Turn right and drive 1 block to 116th Ave, turn left onto 116th. Drive north to Northup Way (where 116th ends). Turn left and drive west to NE 33rd Pl, (past the rental place). Make a sharp right. This road will proceed directly into our parking lot. Look for the stairway going up the hillside. Park near it, and climb the stairs. At the top of the stairs, turn right and walk through the parking lot almost to the end of the building. Look for a sign on your left directing you into the building.

Attendees must park in the lower parking lot. Upper lot is for loading only.

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
 EXTENSION

Urban IPM & Pesticide Safety Education
Washington State University Extension
PO Box 646382
Pullman WA 99164-6382

WSU Pre-License Training & WSDA Exam Session for Public Health Pest Control

Bellevue, WA
April 18-19,
2007

- Prepare for the WSDA Public Health Pest Control Exam
- Review WA Laws Related to Pesticide Use
- Learn How to Protect Yourself & the Environment from Pesticide Exposure
- Understand IPM for Public Health Pests

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
 EXTENSION

World Class. Face to Face.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS ABOUT WEST NILE VIRUS

Updated January 2007

What is West Nile virus?

West Nile virus is a mosquito-borne virus first identified in the West Nile region of Africa in 1937. The virus has caused outbreaks of disease in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East since then but it did not appear in the United States until 1999. After first being discovered in birds and people in the metropolitan New York area, it has since spread westward across the US and into Canada and Mexico. In October, 2006, West Nile virus was detected in King County for the first time. Five crows and a hawk tested positive for West Nile virus, but there were no human cases reported to have been acquired in King County. In 2006, however, Washington State had its first human cases when West Nile virus fever was diagnosed in residents of Pierce County (2 cases) and Clark County (1 case).

West Nile virus can infect humans, birds, mosquitoes, horses and other animals. Birds become infected with West Nile virus and carry the virus in nature. Mosquitoes become infected after feeding on infected birds. People bitten by a mosquito carrying West Nile virus may have no symptoms at all or they may become ill with symptoms ranging from mild to severe. The less serious form is called West Nile fever, a flu-like illness that may last from a few days to several weeks. In the more severe forms, West Nile virus affects the nervous system causing swelling and inflammation of the brain or covering of the spinal cord (called neuroinvasive disease) and may result in paralysis and death.

What are the human health effects of West Nile virus infection?

Fortunately, most people who become infected with West Nile virus do not get sick—their body fights off the infection and protective antibodies develop. About 20% (1 person out of 5) develop West Nile fever with symptoms that may include fever, muscle aches, fatigue, headache, rash, and joint pain. Some people with West Nile fever are quite ill for up to several weeks and may see their doctor, but hospital care is not usually needed.

Less than 1 percent (about 1 in every 150) of persons who become infected with West Nile virus develop the more serious neuroinvasive form of the disease. Types of neuroinvasive disease include: West Nile encephalitis, West Nile meningitis, and West Nile meningoencephalitis. Encephalitis refers to inflammation of the brain. Meningitis is inflammation of the membrane covering the brain and spinal cord. Meningoencephalitis is a combination of the two syndromes. Symptoms may include fever, neck stiffness, confusion, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, and paralysis.

Persons who survive West Nile neuroinvasive disease may have long-term symptoms, but recovery from the milder forms of infection is usually complete. It is believed that once someone has had an infection caused by West Nile virus they develop long-term protection against being infected again.

How many human cases of West Nile virus occurred last year?

In 2006, there were over 4,000 cases of West Nile virus illness reported in the US. This is a significant increase in cases compared to 2005 with 3,000 reported cases and 2004 with 2,539 cases. Of the 4,180 human cases reported for 2006 (as of 1/3/07), 61% had West Nile fever and 34% had neuroinvasive disease (in 5% the illness type was not reported). States with the highest number of cases in 2006 included Idaho, Colorado, Texas, Nebraska, and California. Idaho was particularly hard hit with about

What can I do to reduce the number of mosquitoes?

Removing sources of standing water on your property and around your home reduces mosquito breeding habitat. Examples of things you can do include:

- Tip out barrels, buckets and wheelbarrows
- Tip out containers such as toys, cans or plant saucers
- Empty children's wading pools when not in use
- Change water in birdbaths and animal troughs at least once a week
- Get rid of used tires
- Clean garden ponds
- Recycle old bottles, buckets and cans
- Clean leaf-clogged gutters
- Empty water from flower pot dishes
- Dump water off of tarps and plastic sheeting
- Repair leaky outdoor faucets
- Cover rain barrels with mosquito screens
- Help your elderly or frail neighbors or relatives with these activities.
- Consider holding a neighborhood clean-up day to get rid of junk that holds standing water.

What can be done to avoid mosquito bites?

Be aware of the times of day when mosquitoes are most likely to be biting. The prime biting periods are often at dusk and dawn. If you do go outside when mosquitoes are biting, wear long sleeve shirts and long pants. Hats are also useful. If you are frequently outside when mosquitoes are biting, consider wearing special clothing that has been treated with permethrin to repel mosquitoes.

To help keep mosquitoes out of your home, ensure that window and door screens are in good repair and fit tightly. Reducing mosquito breeding habitat around your home will also help decrease the number of biting mosquitoes (see previous section).

Consider wearing an insect repellent. Repellents containing DEET (N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide) or picaridin are known to be very effective. Oil of lemon eucalyptus can also be effective but may not offer protection for as long as DEET or picaridin. For current information about mosquito repellents from the Centers for Disease Control, see www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/RepellentUpdates.htm

For more information about how repellents work and how to use them safely, see www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/qa/insect_repellent.htm#more

What precautions should be taken when using a mosquito repellent?

The American Academy of Pediatrics advises that DEET products not be used on infants under 2 months of age. The Academy has no age recommendations on picaridin products. Whenever using any repellent product, it is important to read the label and follow the instructions carefully. For more information about repellent use for children, see www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/qa/insect_repellent.htm#kids

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends the following general precautions:

- Apply repellents only to exposed skin and/or clothing (as directed on the product label.) Do not use repellents under clothing.
- Never use repellents over cuts, wounds or irritated skin.
- Do not apply to eyes or mouth, and apply sparingly around ears. When using sprays, do not spray directly on face-spray on hands first and then apply to face.
- Do not allow children to handle the product. When using on children, apply to your own hands first and then put it on the child. You may not want to apply to children's hands.

April 4, 2007

DRAFT

David Fleming, MD
Environmental Health Services Division
999 Third Avenue, Suite 700
Seattle, WA 98104

Dear Dr. Fleming,

The City of Kirkland would like to acknowledge and thank King County for assisting us in helping to prevent the spread of West Nile Virus (WNV). The City of Kirkland is committed to implementing programs aimed at educating the general public about WNV. Kirkland participates in the WNV Interagency Work Group meetings and attended trainings offered by Public Health.

The City updated its WNV response plan and increased its surveillance and mosquito trapping last summer. The data collected from the surveillance was forwarded to Ms. Leah Helms. Last summer Kirkland began sampling catch basins in the right of way along with stormwater detention ponds. In August of 2006, the City along with the Help of the County deployed a mosquito trap at Forbes Creek.

In the upcoming months, Kirkland will be participating in the regional meetings, mapping all catch basins in the public right of way, monitoring and sampling those catch basins, larviciding if necessary, sending out 20,000 WNV inserts in the July /August Utility Billing, airing WNV outreach educational materials on channel 21 and KGOV, training operation staff to detect and protect themselves against WNV and contract with a pest company to help with monitoring and larviciding if needed.

Jon Morrow, Stormwater Engineer at (425) 587-3851 is still the point contact. The City has put together a group of Engineering and Risk Management staff to address the situation if the need arises.

Sincerely,
City Of Kirkland

James L. Lauinger, Mayor