

**Board of Health Meeting
January 9, 2025, 12:00 pm
Virtual/Second Floor Classroom 1
521 N Main Ave, Sioux Falls, SD 57104**

Agenda:

- Call Meeting to Order
- Approval of Minutes from October 10, 2024

Old Business:

New Business:

- 2025 Community Health Assessment Highlights
- 2024 City Readiness Initiative Grant Updates
- Chair and Vice Chair Elections
- Public Input

*Items added after the agenda deadline: the Sioux Falls Board of Health may include such other business as may come before this body.

RSVP to Lisa at 367-8181 or Lisa.Stensland@siouxfalls.gov your attendance to the Board of Health meeting in person or remotely.

Next meeting April 10, 2025

Join from the meeting link

<https://siouxfalls.webex.com/siouxfalls/j.php?MTID=m1868c578c203398d28ff0f3798b34978>

Join by meeting number

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BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING MINUTES

October 10, 2024 AT 12:00 pm

Classroom 1/Virtual

Present: Jo Pankonin, Andrea Polkingham, Dr. Mary Murphy, Mick Gibbs, Karen Tvedt, Kari Benz

Absent: Liz Wheeler,

Staff Present: Joe Kippley, Amy Richardson, Nayeema Ahmed, Lisa Stensland, Dominic Miller

Call to order: Karen Tvedt called the meeting to order with a vocal roll call at 12:03 pm. _P 12:07_ Mick _V_ Mary
P Karen _P_ Kari _P_ Jo _P_ Andrea _A_ Liz

A motion was made to approve the minutes from July 11, 2024, supported by Jo, seconded by Andrea. Motion carries. ___ Mick _Y_ Mary ___ Karen _Y_ Kari _Y_ Jo _Y_ Andrea ___A_ Liz

Old Business:

New Business:

2024 Mosquito Control Program Update:

Sioux Falls conducts mosquito control activities year-round in order to prepare for the various needs of the season, as well as to improve, expand, and enhance existing practices. Since West Nile arrived in the United States, the Midwest has been most impacted. South Dakota remains the state with the highest rate of infection, per capita, in the nation. Our program started in response to that in 2003.

West Nile follows mosquito season beginning in the summer months. Infections typically are identified in August and September. Mosquitoes become infected when they feed on infected birds. Infected mosquitoes then spread **West Nile virus** to people and other animals by biting them. People don't develop a high enough level of the virus in their bloodstream for mosquitoes to contract it again and spread it to other humans. In rare cases, West Nile has been transmitted between people by blood transfusions, organ transplants, or from mothers to babies. There is no human vaccine to prevent West Nile, but there is a vaccine for horses.

Since 2003, West Nile virus (WNV) has emerged in South Dakota resulting in 509 neuroinvasive disease (NID) cases, 745 hospitalizations and 38 deaths. Culex tarsalis is the state's primary mosquito vector. South Dakota's average annual incidence of WNV-NID and death rate are the highest of any state in the U.S. WNV cases have been reported from all counties in the state. All age groups have been infected with cases peaking in the 40–44-year age group, but deaths peaking in cases 70 years and older. Although South Dakota's WNV season lasts six months, May–October, the first week of August has been the peak week of WNV disease onsets. West Nile is now enzootic in South Dakota.

West Nile cases are massively underreported, and many people are unaware they have the virus. The cases reported are typically the most severe infections. A blood test has traditionally been used to detect West Nile in patients, though samples of cerebrospinal fluid have been used to look for the neurologic form of disease per the CDC. About 4 out of 5 people who contract West Nile never show symptoms. About 1 in 5 people infected develop the most common symptom, West Nile fever. Other common symptoms include headaches, body or muscle aches, joint pain, vomiting, diarrhea and rash, the CDC said. Symptoms usually occur 1 to 14 days after a person has been bitten and can last three to six days.

There are two reasons to control mosquitoes: to avoid nuisance biting, and to preclude the spread of mosquito-borne disease. This task is accomplished through the approach IMP. Integrated Management Plans are based on sound, scientific knowledge, and utilize technology, equipment, and materials that, when brought together, furnish a cost-effective level of mosquito suppression needed to protect man from nuisance, harassment, and disease. The Sioux Falls Health Department Vector Control Program includes source reduction measures, surveillance for larvae and adult mosquitoes, selection of appropriate control strategies, and strong educational messaging.

This initial step of an Integrated Pest Management Plan includes removal of any containers or physical impediments that hold water unintentionally, creating stagnant habitats for mosquitoes to complete life cycle. The City of Sioux Falls has an ordinance, 92.071(g), that specifically refers to stagnant water as a nuisance that can support the production of mosquito populations on private property.

The surveillance measures employed by the City of Sioux Falls Mosquito Control Program consists of trapping, collecting or identifying field samples either in water habitats as larvae or pupae, or adult harborage locations, testing adult specimens for viral antibodies, as well as using mapping and record keeping determining what control measures are necessary. The City of Sioux Falls Vector Control Program has been divided the city into 18 zones, and each has at minimum, one (1) CO₂ baited light trap located somewhere within it, as well as one control trap just outside the city limits. The South Dakota State Department of Health has purchased several BG Sentinel traps, which have a slightly different look and setup that is more attractive to the mosquito species that are competent carriers of Zika Virus. The Vector Control Program has placed four of these traps in areas that have more suitable habitat for the species we are seeking.

The city also maintains cooperative agreements with outside communities within Minnehaha and Lincoln Counties. These agreements have Sioux Falls Vector Control staff maintaining, collecting, and enumerating trap contents on their behalf to aid them in control efforts and decisions. Trapping efforts begin by turning on all the traps on Monday's (or the first day of the work week.) The CO₂ baited light traps are programmed to turn on at dusk and off at dawn. A sensor turns on a small light and emits a small stream of CO₂, mimicking human skin. This will attract mosquitoes in the area to the trap and draw them into a collection cup. BG sentinel traps are similar; however, they will run throughout the entirety of the day, allowing for collection of daytime biting species. The following morning, trap staff will collect all cups with mosquitoes and bring them back to our lab for enumeration and specification by the City of Sioux Falls lab staff. This process is done until Friday when all traps are shut off for the weekend. This process is also outlined in the Standard Operating Policy/Procedure for Trap Surveillance. If our trap contents exceed thresholds for *Culex* mosquitoes (>10 in one trap, 2 nights in a row), or for *Aedes vexans*, our nuisance mosquito species (>100 in one trap, 2 nights in a row), additional control efforts will be employed.

Staff hired to work in the field for the City of Sioux Falls Vector Control Program are required to obtain their G9 certification through the State of South Dakota Department of Agriculture. This certification is good for two years and allows an operator the opportunity to apply chemicals for a public purpose. This certification, along with individualized training offered to all staff each season, will allow each field technician the knowledge needed to determine where to look for mosquito larvae/pupae/adult activity, how to determine the concentration of mosquitoes in a location, what product/chemical is most appropriate, as well as the equipment needed to properly apply such control measures. Successful identification of mosquito populations, whether in the water or as adults in harborage areas, allows the program to target control measures to be taken in a very specific way.

- **Dipping**—Dipping is the process of approaching a body of water and using a tool that consists of a long dowel/stick with a white cup at the end. The dipper is submerged into the water in a variety of ways designed to scoop up any larvae or pupae that are in that area of stagnant water.
- **Mapping**—Creating new maps, and overlying information with historical data can aid field staff in surveillance efforts. Map books are utilized to view both street and aerial views of the City of Sioux Falls in one-mile square sections. The maps in each binder will show field staff where all storm water structures are located, define public versus private properties, show the location of previous seasonal treatment data collected from GPS points, as well as the locations of previous complaints. These map pages are to be a living set of documents throughout the season; to log dates and times of surveillance activities, as well as treatment dates and products used. This information guides future field staff on dates to return and retreat, or to recheck based on citizen complaints, environmental conditions, or trap data.

2024 Stats: 21 Traps in city limits, 1 control trap outside city limits. 1463 Vials/Pools tested- 25 positive, 4 in Lincoln County, 21 in Minnehaha. 157 targeted Sprays were done in 2024. 16 Cases of WNV reported in SD with no cases reported in Minnehaha or Lincoln counties.

Code Enforcement:

Code enforcement does not belong to any one department. It is a shared responsibility among different City department to uphold community standards. Within City departments, teams focus on code enforcement within their area of expertise. For example, Planning and Development Services, primarily deals with property maintenance and building services. The most common areas that are addressed are sidewalk snow removal, nuisance vegetation, dilapidated housing, or improper parking of vehicles and trailers. Health oversees enforcement for health-related environmental or nuisance issues, like garbage accumulations, yard or animal waste, litter, graffiti and other waste materials on properties. They also oversee the mosquito vector control program. Fire and Police operate the non-emergency lines. The City Attorney's Human Relations division handles discrimination complaints, landlord-tenant rights and fair housing. The Forestry team within Parks and Recreation oversees Project TRIM and the forest health survey to identify diseased and dead trees in the community. Public Works is responsible for several areas, including but not limited to, sidewalk and curb hazards, proper recycling and disposal of materials, lawn watering schedule and street hazards.

The process for code enforcement is for the most part the same across the departments. The complaint is received in person, by phone or online. City staff initiates a code case in Energov, the City's permitting and inspection software. An onsite inspection is completed and if the violation exists, the property owner receives a Notice of Violation (NOV) from the City specifying the nature of the violation, corrections needed and deadline for completion of corrections. Then a follow-up inspection is performed at the deadline and if the correction(s) have not been completed, the owner will receive a \$100 citation. If the owner continues to be in noncompliance, the City will issue citations of increasing amounts of \$200 and \$300. Follow-up inspections are performed after the 15-day period for appeals has passed. Properties that remain in continued noncompliance are remanded to the City Attorney's office for legal action.

The City allows property owners sufficient time to make corrections, ranging from 48 hours for snow removal to 30 days for a property maintenance violation. Health violations are anywhere from 24 hours to 14 days before follow-up inspections are done. In 2023 there were 5386 cases with violations, 935 invalid cases, 11279 inspections completed, 3,639 complied cases (without citations), 37 cases referred to the attorney's office. There were 1,188 first citations issued, 267 second citations, and 131 third citations, for a total of 1586. 2023 voluntary

compliance levels were 87% for Health Nuisance, 83% for Zoning/Property Maintenance, 70% for Snow and 62% for Vegetation cases.

There are three primary ways for residents to report a concern: Download and create an account on the new City of Sioux Falls mobile app, visit siouxfalls.gov/report to submit online, or the city issues an annual update to its phone directory "Who to Contact" that is available to download and print from the city's website for residents to call.

FCH Update:

Financially the clinic is doing well. Productivity is at 77% of the goal as of August. Once we are fully staffed that should increase as well. Staff has created a digital workflow binder that is on everyone's desktop so that staff can look up procedures for any situation and follow that. Any updates to the workflow is automatically updated on everyone's desktop so no old copy of workflow will be around.

The Ryan White patient satisfaction survey had a 92% satisfied result. The Dispensary of Hope has had a steady increase of participation since it opened. It has dispensed around \$100,000 of medications for the 143 patients it has served.

In partnership with Emily's Hope, we now have a Narcan dispensary available near the clinic front desk. This is free and available to the public.

REMSA Update: Deferred

Nominations for Chair and Vice chair will be done in January. Both Karen and Andrea are eligible for another term.

Public Input:

None at this time

There being no further business or further discussion, the motion to adjourn was supported by Andrea and seconded by Mick. Motion carries. Y Mick Y Mary Y Karen Y Kari Y Jo Y Andrea A Liz

