

# MASSACHUSETTS MOSQUITO CONTROL

## ANNUAL OPERATIONS REPORT

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Year Report Covers: 2015      Date of Report: 01/29/2016

Project/District Name: **Northeast Mass. Wetlands Mgmt. Mosquito Control**

Address:      118 Tenney Street

City/Town:      Georgetown      Zip: 01833

Phone:      978-352-2800      Fax: N/A

E-mail: nemmc@state.ma.us

**Report prepared by: Mary Duggan, Kimberly A. Foss, Robyn Januszewski, William Mehaffey and Emily DW Sullivan**

NPDES permit no. **MAG87A028**

If you have a mission statement, please include it here:

The Northeast Massachusetts Mosquito Control and Wetlands Management District represents the mosquito control and wetland management interests of those communities that choose to subscribe to its services. The prime directive of the District is to protect its citizens from mosquito-borne diseases by targeting precise, measured, and preemptive responses to specific risks as prescribed by the District's annually-revised "Vector Management Plan" (VMP). To ensure that our citizens quality of life and regional economy is not severely impacted by abundant pestiferous mosquito outbreaks; strategies targeted to reduce dominant mosquito populations are implemented as prescribed by the District's annually-revised "Best Management Practice" (BMP) plans. BMPs are designed to incorporate the District's environmentally sensitive and cost effective mosquito control strategies with the specific needs and concerns of each member community.

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### ORGANIZATION SETUP:

#### Commissioner names:

John W. Morris, CHO

Chairman

Vincent J. Russo, MD, MPH

Vice Chairman

Joseph Giarrusso, Conservation Officer

Paul Sevigny, RS, CHO

Rosemary Decie, RS

**Superintendent/Director name:** Mary F. Duggan

**Superintendent/Director contact phone number:** 978-352-2800

**Asst. Superintendent/Director name:** N/A

**District/Project website:** <http://www.northeastmassmosquito.com> - currently under construction

**Twitter handle:** @

**Facebook page:** <http://www.facebook.com/Northeast-Massachusetts-Mosquito-Control-and-Wetlands-Management-District-1537587256465785/?ref=bookmarks>

**Staffing levels for the year of this report:**

Full time: 10

Part time: 1

Seasonal: 3

Other: 1 (please describe) Management Analyst

**Of the above, how many are:**

(Please check off all that apply, and list employee name(s) next to each category)

- Administrative Mary F. Duggan, Maureen Douglas
- Biologist Robyn Januszewski
- Educator
- Entomologist Kimberly A. Foss
- Facilities William Mehaffey & John Moak
- Information technology
- Laboratory Kimberly A. Foss and Anthony Corricelli
- Operations Mary Duggan, Anthony Corricelli, Kimberly A. Foss, Maureen Douglas, Timothy Hay, Robyn Januszewski, Ross Mehaffey, Kelsey Evans, William Mehaffey, John Moak, Barry Noone, Emily Sullivan, Richard Caron (seasonal), William Montgomery (seasonal) and Thaddeus Tatarczuk (seasonal)
- Public relations
- Wetland scientist Emily Sullivan (Wetlands Project Coordinator)
- Other (please describe) Management Analyst: John Moak

For the year of this report, the following were maintained (enter number in the column to the left):

- Modified wetland equipment (list type) Kassbohrer PB270D "PistenBully" Flail Mower/Grader; Kassbohrer PB270DS "PistenBully" Flail Mower/Grader; Kassbohrer PB270DS "PistenBully" Flail Mower/Grader/Rotary Ditcher; Kassbohrer PB260DW "PistenBully" Dump Body/Grader; Kassbohrer "PistenBully" 100 All-Season Flail Mower; 1987 Bombadier "Muskeg" Backhoe/Dump Body; 1999 LinkBelt 1600 Excavator; 1996 Hudson Spray Trailer; 1996 Rokon all-terrain Motorcycle; 1987 ARGO 8 wheel Amphibious ATV; 2012 EZ-Loader Boat Trailer; 2012 Starcraft 14' Aluminum Boat; 2012 Mercury 20hp Outboard Motor
- Larval control equipment (list type) Birchmeyer Backpack Sprayer
- ULV sprayers (list type) Clarke "Becomist"
- Vehicles

Other (please be specific): 2 Barrier Sprayers for mosquito control: Leco HD Series D 70001047 Barrier Sprayer (Blower Model 26-3210) and Leco 1100 Barrier Sprayer (Blower Model RAI 89D)

- 1 Invasive Vegetation Sprayer: Roots ID # 865-105-20) Rears Ag Sprayer S-95-1044
- 3 Hand operated Solo Backpack Sprayers for Invasive Vegetation Control

**Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_

How many cities and towns are in your service area?\* 33

Alphabetical list:

Amesbury, Andover, Beverly, Boxford, Danvers, Essex\*, Georgetown, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lynn, Lynnfield, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen,

Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, Newburyport, North Andover, Peabody, Revere, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Saugus, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham, West Newbury and Winthrop

Were there any changes to your service area this year? Yes

Cities/towns added: \*Essex (Greenhead Program only)

Cities/towns removed: None

**\*Please attach a map of your service area (or a website link to that map).**

### **INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM):**

Check off all services that your district/project currently provides to member cities and towns as part of an IPM program (details will be provided in the sections below):

- Adult mosquito control**
- Adult mosquito surveillance**
- Ditch maintenance**
- Education, Outreach & Public education**
- Larval mosquito control**
- Larval mosquito surveillance**
- Open Marsh Water Management**
- Research**
- Source reduction (tire removals)**
- Other (please list): Inspectional Services, Development Plan Reviews, Wastewater and Water Treatment Facility inspections and treatments, Site Reviews, Greenhead Fly Control, and Source Reduction Services such as Wetland Management Activities: Mechanized Ditch Maintenance, Manual Ditch Maintenance, Predator Habitat Improvement, Restoration, Problem Beaver Management, Aquatic Invasive Vegetation Control, Tire Removal/Recycling Container Removal and Open Marsh Water Management maintenance assessments.**

**Comments:**

### **LARVAL MOSQUITO CONTROL:**

*If you have a larval mosquito control program, please fill out the section below, else skip ahead to the next section.*

Describe the purpose of this program:

The District implements aerial and ground applications as a pre-emptive measure to control mosquito populations before they become adults.

The District's aerial salt water larviciding program was developed to control salt marsh mosquitoes in approximately 23,000 acres of salt marsh stretching from Boston north to the New Hampshire border. Two species of salt marsh mosquitoes lay their eggs in moist muddy areas like salt pannes, depressions and overgrown ditches along the upper edges of the salt marsh. Flooding of the marsh, the result of monthly high run tides, storms or rain events, triggers the hatching of dormant mosquito eggs into mosquito larvae. The larvae then progress

through a series of instars, pupating and then eventually emerging as adult mosquitoes. Under optimal conditions the whole process from egg to adult can occur in as little as four days. Salt marsh mosquitoes are known for their aggressive biting behavior even in the heat of daylight hours. If not controlled salt marsh mosquitoes can be present in large numbers from April through September.

Ground larviciding is a site specific application of an insecticide by hand to potential and/or realized mosquito larval habitat (i.e., wetland) also designed to control mosquitoes in their aquatic stages before they emerge as adult mosquitoes. The Operations Manager assigns Field Technicians to specific areas within District territory. Field Technicians inspect and treat known larval development sites from the District's data base within their assigned area.

What months is this program active? March - October

Describe the types of areas where you use this program: Fresh water and brackish wetlands, salt marsh and artificial structures.

Do you use:

- Ground application (hand, portable and/or backpack, etc.)**
- Aerial applications**
- Other (please list): Source Reduction, Wetland Management Activities, etc**

**Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_

List all products that you use for larval mosquito control in the table below (leave blank if not applicable):

Product Name	EPA #	Application Rate(s)	Application Method	Targeted life stage	Habitat Type	Total finished product applied
Fourstar Bti-CRG	85685-4	7.5-10.0 lbs/acre	Hand	Larvae	<input type="checkbox"/> Catch basins <input type="checkbox"/> Containers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list):	78.0 lbs.
VectoBac G	73049-10	2.5-10.0 lbs/acre	Hand	Larvae	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catch basins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Containers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list):	412.75 lbs.
VectoBac 12AS	73049-38	0.25 gals/acre	Aerial	Larvae	<input type="checkbox"/> Catch basins <input type="checkbox"/> Containers <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please list): Saltmarsh	2,550 gals.
Altosid WSP	2724-448	1 WSP/catch basin = 7 gr.	Hand	Larvae	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catch basins <input type="checkbox"/> Containers <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list):	19,642 pouches = 137,494 gr.
Altosid XR Briquet	2724-421	1 briquet/catch basin	Hand	Larvae	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catch basins <input type="checkbox"/> Containers <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list):	33 briquets
Fourstar WSP	85685-3	1 WSP/catch basin = 10 gr.	Hand	Larvae	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catch basins <input type="checkbox"/> Containers <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list):	2,149 pouches = 21,490 gr.
Fourstar 180-day Briquet	83362-3	1 briquet/catch basin = 37.4 gr.	Hand	Larvae	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catch basins <input type="checkbox"/> Containers <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list):	5,364 briquets = 200,613.6 gr.

List all products that you use for larval mosquito control in the table below (leave blank if not applicable):

Product Name	EPA #	Application Rate(s)	Application Method	Targeted life stage	Habitat Type	Total finished product applied
Fourstar 90-day Briquet	83362-3	1 briquet/catch basin =20.85 gr.	Hand	Larvae	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catch basins <input type="checkbox"/> Containers <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list):	9,826 briquets = 204,872.1 gr.
Fourstar 45-day Briquet	83362-3	1 briquet/catch basin = 13.6 gr.	Hand	Larvae	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catch basins <input type="checkbox"/> Containers <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list):	200 briquets = 2,720 gr.
VectoMax WSP	73049-429	1 WSP/catch basin = 10 gr.	Hand	Larvae	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catch basins <input type="checkbox"/> Containers <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list):	17,419 pouches = 174,190 gr.
				Choose one	<input type="checkbox"/> Catch basins <input type="checkbox"/> Containers <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list):	
				Choose one	<input type="checkbox"/> Catch basins <input type="checkbox"/> Containers <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list):	
				Choose one	<input type="checkbox"/> Catch basins <input type="checkbox"/> Containers <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list):	
				Choose one	<input type="checkbox"/> Catch basins <input type="checkbox"/> Containers <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list):	

What is your trigger for larviciding operations? (check all that apply)

- Best professional judgment
- Historical records
- Larval dip counts – please list trigger for application: one or more per dip depending on type of mosquito, type of habitat, type of conditions, anticipated weather trends.
- Other (please describe):

**Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Please attach a map of your service area (or a website link to that map).**

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/agr/boards-commissions/mcps-map.pdf>

### **ADULT MOSQUITO CONTROL:**

*If you have a larval mosquito control program, please fill out the section below, else skip ahead to the next section.*

Describe the purpose of this program: To limit mosquito population size, control species specific for vectoring West Nile Virus and Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) and to reduce nuisance mosquito populations in response to resident complaints.

Describe the types of areas where you use this program: Outdoors (streets, private residences, schools, parks and recreation areas) and only in communities that participate in the NEMMCWMD's program per city/town and resident request.

What is the time frame for this program? Adult mosquito control occurs as outlined in individual municipality Best Management Practice Plans, (BMPs) and as advised by the NEMMCWMD based on surveillance data and/or MA Department of Public Health (MDPH) information or other applicable conditions.

Describe the types of areas where you use this program: June through October. One half hour after sunset to one half hour before sunrise (as conditions warrant and allow).

Do you use:

- Aerial applications
- Portable applications
- Truck applications
- Other (please list):

**Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_

For each product used, please list the name, EPA #, and application rate(s):

<b>Product Name</b>	<b>EPA #</b>	<b>Application Rate(s)</b>	<b>Application Method</b>	<b>Total finished product applied</b>
Duet	1021-1795-8329	0.41 fl oz/ac	truck mounted ULV sprayer	36.02 gals
Suspend SC	432-763	1 gal/min	truck mounted barrier sprayer	38.0 gals


Please describe the maximum amounts or frequency used in a particular time frame such as season and areas

Duet: Selective adulticiding of specific areas will be provided at the request of the Board of Health or residents, as outlined in each town's annual Best Management Practice Plan (BMP) and as circumstances warrant and conditions allow. Applications to schools must be in compliance with MGL ch85.

Suspend SC: Barrier applications, requested by local Boards of Health or school officials, are applied to public use areas such as play grounds, parks, athletic fields and school grounds. Applications to schools must also be in compliance with MGL ch85.

What is your trigger for adulticiding operations? (check all that apply)

- Arbovirus data
- Best professional judgment
- Complaint calls (Describe trigger for application: varies with municiple guidelines described in each BMP.)
- Landing rates (Describe trigger for application )
- Light trap data (Describe trigger for application Increasing amount of disease carrying vectors.)

**Comments:** ADULTICIDING - Ultra Low Volume

Ultra Low Volume Applications (ULV) applications are done in response to surveillance data, multiple resident requests, municipal Health Department or other approved board requests in accordance with the individual municipality BMP. The District uses truck mounted ULV non-thermal aerosol sprayers for selective, targeted and wide area applications. A computerized variable flow control system automatically calibrates the correct amount of material to be applied, depending on truck speed and dispenses a mist like swath. All ULV machines are independently calibrated and certified for accuracy on an annual basis.

Timing of Application: ULV applications will be conducted during evening hours, one half hour after sunset to one half hour before sunrise and as weather conditions permit. If any circumstances prevent a safe or effective evening application then a predawn application may be considered.

ADULTICIDING - Ground Barrier

Pesticides used in barrier applications have a longer residual effect and thereby reduce the need for repeated ULV applications. Barrier applications are used on public use areas such as parks, play grounds, athletic fields and school grounds in response to requests from school officials and municipal health departments or other approved boards in accordance with individual municipality BMP or the District's VMP. Since barrier applications may be performed



What time frame during the year is this method employed? Year round.

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

## **WATER MANAGEMENT/DITCH MAINTENANCE**

*If you have a water management or ditch maintenance program, please fill out the section below, else skip ahead to the next section.*

Please check all that apply:

Inland/freshwater

Saltmarsh

Please describe your program:

**MANUAL DITCH CLEARING:** The District clears residential and municipal drainage i.e. roadside, agricultural, fresh water and salt marsh grid ditches, stormwater ditches and swales, as well as outfall and inlet grates by hand using the following tools: hooks, loppers, rakes, hand saws and chainsaws with intent to remove obstructions, debris and vegetation that block flow. Manual ditch maintenance helps to decrease stagnant water, improve flow, unclog catch basin drains, reconnect floodplain and restore potential predator access to mosquito habitat.

**MECHANIZED WETLAND MANAGEMENT:**

The primary goal of mosquito control remains the central component to the District's mechanized "wetland" management projects but, and whenever possible plans are developed to minimize ecosystem cost while maximizing ecosystem benefits. The objectives of the District's Wetlands Management Program remain the same; abate mosquito populations; decrease potential mosquito larval habitat; improve conditions for predator access to mosquito habitat; improve native flora and fauna; and reduce insecticide applications as part of the District's comprehensive integrated pest management, (IPM) strategy.

The District has found a way to balance these objectives with mechanized and manual strategies applied in both fresh and salt water habitats. District projects are designed to consider solutions to historic, ongoing and future environmental stressors. These projects are developed in partnership with local municipal officials and often in harmony with local stake holders, state and federal agencies. The District strives to integrate sustainable practices that promote resilience of the habitat.

A wide range of wetland management activities are offered by the District and are implemented in accordance with Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 252, and in compliance with established federal guidelines as well as in coordination with local Conservation Commissions and municipal officials. Previous District projects include: ditch maintenance, floodplain reconnection, marsh restoration, fill removal, clean-ups, stream bank stabilization wetland tire dump removal, and general clean-ups.

For inland/freshwater water management, check off all that apply.

Maintenance Type	Estimate of cumulative length of culverts, ditches, swales, etc. maintained (ft)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Culvert cleaning	>50
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hand cleaning	>3,006
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mechanized cleaning	>786
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stream flow improvement	>1,935
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please list): Sensitive Habitat Enhancement -Tire Removal	604 tires

**Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_ for total tire removal see under "Source Reduction" - page 10

For saltmarsh ditch maintenance, check off all that apply:

Maintenance Type	Estimate of cumulative length of ditches maintained (ft)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hand cleaning	>436
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mechanized cleaning	>156 (see comments)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please list): Invasive Species Control (Lepidium latifolium - "perennial pepperweed" herbicide treatment and hand pulling	Perennial pepperweed treatments along ditches and high marsh- upland edges
Phragmites australis - "phragmites" mowing	Targeted areas - high marsh

**Comments:** A salt marsh ditch plug remediation project in partnership with USFWS and University of New Hampshire will be monitored (2016) for effects on marsh vegetation, hydrology and mosquitoes.

What time frame during the year is this method employed? The District conducts water management work throughout the year based upon resources and seasonally scheduled routine control efforts. Manual work (implemented by means of hooks, loppers and other hand tools) occurs year-round and typically coincides with regularly scheduled operations. Typically mechanized projects (larger scale) occur during the late fall through early spring. This enables the District to take advantage of low-flow opportunities and to be respectful of time of year restrictions.

**Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Please attach a map of ditch maintenance areas (or a website link to that map). detailed maps provided upon request to district.**

## OPEN MARSH WATER MANAGEMENT

*If you have an Open Marsh Water Management program, please fill out the section below, else skip ahead to the next section.*

Describe the purpose of this program: To abate mosquitoes by improving tidal exchange and predator fish access and habitat.

What months is this program active? Year round

Please give an estimate of total square feet or acreage: Acreage available upon request.

**Comments:** The District's 10 year permit was not renewed in 2008. On-going site review monitoring efforts continue. Currently evaluating available resources for the program and maintenance needs to older systems.

**Please attach a map of OMWM areas (or a website link to that map).**

**[http://maps.massgis.state.ma.us/map\\_ol/oliver.php](http://maps.massgis.state.ma.us/map_ol/oliver.php)**

**Select "available data layers" (right side), open "Coastal and Marine Features", open "Northeast Salt Marsh Projects" and then add layer.**

## **MONITORING (Measures of Efficacy)**

**Describe monitoring efforts for each of the following:**

Aerial Larvicide – wetlands: see Note 1

Ground ULV Adulticide: Efficacy measures for adulticiding include adult light trapping, public reporting and personnel observations

Larvicide – catch basins: see Note 2

Larvicide-hand/small area see Note 3

Open Marsh Water Management: OMWM sites are reviewed by petition, service request, as observed by field personnel in the course of routine operations and/or based upon a predetermined schedule.

Source Reduction: By petition, service request, as observed by field personnel in the course of routine operations and/or based upon a predetermined schedule.

Other (please list): none

Provide or list standard steps, criterion, or protocols regarding the documentation of efficacy (pre and post data), and resistance testing (if any):

### **Note 1- Aerial Larvicide- wetlands**

**Field Technicians establish 10 fully recoverable dip stations (RDS) for their designated area. Prior to application each RDS is sampled. Larval stage and number are recorded on the Aerial Larviciding Survey – Pre Treatment form. Post Treatment Surveillance: Field Technicians will survey sprayed sites after 24 hours post application. Field Technicians randomly dip as needed to determine the overall efficacy of the application. The 10 pre-selected RDS are**

sampled. Larval stages and number of dead/live/moribund are recorded on the Aerial Larviciding Survey – Post Treatment Form for efficacy comparisons.

**Note 2- Larvicide-catch basins**

Field Technicians inspect each basin for condition, presence of water, flowing water, ability to hold water, and ability to dry back before treatment. Field Technicians use their best professional judgment when determining whether to treat a basin or not.

**Note 3- Larvicide-hand/small area:**

Field Technicians sample for immature aquatic mosquito stages by taking 10 dips of water with a standard white 250 – 300 ml dipper. Field Technicians are trained to identify and select the most suitable mosquito habitat for each dip location. All immature mosquito stages are counted for each dip and recorded on a Larviciding Report (including location). Field Technicians use their best professional judgment to determine whether or not a site will be treated.

Check the boxes below, indicating if your program has performed any of the following:

Research Project	Details
Bottle assays	
Efficacy testing	See Above
Other:	
Other:	

**ADULT MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE**

*If you have an adult mosquito surveillance program, please fill out the section below, else skip ahead to the next section.*

Describe the purpose of this program: To monitor species, especially vector species for management of populations and testing for arboviruses. From Introduction to "Best Management Plans": "Our focus is to collect a representative sample of mosquitoes in a city or town. We collect mosquitoes in areas where substantial portions of municipality residents live because we need to determine whether local mosquitoes may be transmitting viruses to people.

What months is this program active? May-October

Check off all trap types currently in use by your program:

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ABC light traps                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Canopy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ABC light traps w/CO <sub>2</sub>            | <input type="checkbox"/> Canopy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CDC light traps                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Canopy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CDC light traps w/CO <sub>2</sub> | <input type="checkbox"/> Canopy |

- Gravid traps
  - Landing rate tests
  - NJ light traps
  - NJ light traps w/CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Ovitrap
  - Resting boxes
  - Other (please describe): NJ Traps without light w/CO<sub>2</sub>: not using in 2016 (implementing CDC light traps w/CO<sub>2</sub> as replacement trap type)
- Canopy
  - Canopy

Do you maintain long-term trap sites in any of your areas? Yes

If yes, please describe how you chose these long-term sites:

Historical Sites, proximity to population centers; access to electrical power, & security of trap sites

Please check off the species of concern in your service area:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ae. albopictus</i>  | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Oc. abserratus</i>                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Ae. cinereus</i>   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Oc. canadensis</i>     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Ae. vexans</i>   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Oc. cantator</i>       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>An. punctipennis</i>   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Oc. j. japonicus</i>   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>An. quadrimaculatus</i>  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Oc. sollicitans</i>    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Cq. perturbans</i>   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Oc. taeniorhynchus</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Cx. pipiens</i>  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Oc. triseriatus</i>    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Cx. restuans</i>   | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Oc. trivittatus</i>               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Cx. salinarius</i>   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Ps. ferox</i>          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Cs. melanura</i>   | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ur. sapphirina</i>                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Cs. morsitans</i>  |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please list): <b>Spring pest species: Oc. excrucians, stimulans, fitchii complex</b> |   |

Do you participate in the MDPH Arboviral Surveillance program? Yes

How many pools do you submit weekly on average? 70

Number of traps in your service area **placed by MDPH:** 0

Were these long-term trap sites or supplemental trapping sites? Choose one

Which arboviruses were found in your area during the previous mosquito season? Enter the number of pools/cases below:

Arbovirus	Positive Mosquito Pools	Equine Cases	Human Cases
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE)	0	0	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> West Nile Virus (WNV)	9	0	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list):			

**Comments:** 2015 Data

For each arbovirus listed below, please list the risk levels in your project area at both the start and end of the season (if more than one, please list all):

Arbovirus	Start of Season	End of Season
EEE	low-remote	low-remote
WNV	low	low-moderate (see comments)

**Comments:** WNV: MODERATE RISK: Saugus, Revere, Winthrop, Nahant  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 WNV: LOW RISK: all remaining District municipalities

**EDUCATION, OUTREACH & PUBLIC RELATIONS**

*If you have an education/outreach program, please fill out the section below, else skip ahead to the next section.*

Describe the purpose of this program:

The District provides educational outreach on vector-borne disease, personal protection, residential source reduction, storm water management, habitat restoration, invasive species, and environmental science primarily relevant to mosquitoes but also including ticks and wetlands. This information is made available to schools, civic organizations, not for profit organizations, public access TV, the general public, as well as state, federal and municipal officials upon request or during the course of routine operations. District personnel are available to meet at municipal government community meetings (i.e. Conservation Commission, Board of Health, Select Board or other) to provide information related to all of the above.

The District's website ([www.northeastmassmosquito.com](http://www.northeastmassmosquito.com)) is currently under construction. When back on line it promises to provide general information about operational strategies, procedures, equipment and materials, links to other sites regarding disease/virus information and prevention as well as seasonal activity summaries. The District also maintains a Facebook page.

Other Media: The District has various hand-outs, posters, presentations and DVDs which are available to the aforementioned upon request.

Outreach Programs: The District's Entomologist, Wetlands Project Coordinator and /or Biologist present educational programs tailored to the specific needs of schools, civic organization and public officials.

What time frame during the year is this method employed? Year-round

Check off all education/outreach methods that were performed by your program this year:

- Development/distribution of brochures, handouts, etc.
- Door-to-door canvassing (door hangers, speaking to property owners, etc.)
- Facebook page, Twitter, or other social media
- Mailings (Describe target audience(s): Municipal government and educational institutions.)
- Media outreach (interviews for print or online media sources, press releases, etc.)

- Presentations at meetings
- School-based programs, science fairs, etc.
- Tabling at events (local events, annual meetings, etc.)
- Website
- Other (please describe): press-release

Estimate the audience reached this year using the education/outreach methods above:  
Comments:

List your program's top 3 education/outreach activities for this year:

1. Hurricane Sandy Resiliency Grant Partner
2. MA DFG Tire Removal Project
3. Property Owner Outreach
4. Press Release Reviews - with partners/communities are an ongoing activity

Were you involved in any collaborations with the following partners this year? Provide details below, including a list of technical reports, white/grey papers, journal publications, trade magazine articles, etc:

- Academia USFWS "ditch plug remediation project" - ongoing pilot project looking at the effects of relieving impounded water on the saltmarsh
- Another mosquito control district/project New Jersey Mosquito Control Annual Meeting Presentations. Bristol County Mosquito Control District aerial larvicide swath characterization trial.
- Another state agency (DCR, DPH, etc.)

The District, as petitioned for and in conjunction with personnel from the Division of Fish and Game (DFG) conducted an extensive tire removal project with the added benefit of enhancing designated sensitive habitat. The District as petitioned for by the Department of Conservation and Recreation(DCR) has also reviewed a recently implemented mitigation project. The District will be making recommendations for repairs to the wetland and its surroundings caused by a private contractor to reduce isolated mosquito habitat and perform maintenance of selected ditches at the site.

- Environmental groups

The District's Wetlands Project Coordinator as a member of the Great Marsh Restoration Task Force has been fortunate to share mosquito control concerns relative to current and future planned projects occurring in and around the Great Marsh. The District's efforts to make the Great Marsh a sustainable environment do not stop with annual phragmites mowing treatments coordinated by MA Bays - 8 Towns, the Great Marsh and the Bay. The District's contributions to the Hurricane Sandy Resiliency Grant for the second year have been substantial, making larger scale watershed assessment (for infrastructure improvements and much needed modeling of rising sea level impacts) feasible for many District communities.

The District's Wetlands Project Coordinator has also been an active participant of the MA-NH-ME Invasives group since its inception and along with numerous state and local stakeholders.

The District participates annually in treatments (hand pulling and chemical) to control "perennial pepperweed" (*Lepidium latifolium*) in District member municipalities.

Industry Annual ULV equipment calibration.

List any training/education your staff received this year:

**TRAINING:**

All District employees are trained annually in accordance with the Commonwealth's PACE Program. Additionally some of the District's staff have attended the following: UMASS Amherst's Extension Symposium- "Pollinator Health for Agriculture and Landscapes", MA Pesticide Laws and Regulations training, MA Pesticide Resistance training, Understanding the Wetlands Protection Act, State Regulations Pertaining to Invasive Plant Management, MA School IPM Regulations training, MA Impacts of Pest Management on Pollinators training, MA pesticide Exposure Studies training, M.U.S.T. Excavation Safety Seminar, New Jersey Mosquito Control Association Annual Meeting, and Northeastern Mosquito Control Association (NMCA) Annual Meeting, NMCA's Field Day (Safe Pesticide Handling, Personal Protection Equipment, Spill Response, and Understanding the Label and vendor overview of a variety of current mosquito control products and equipment), Northeastern University Symposium- "Reproductive Health and the Environment", Clarke Mosquito Control's-"Annual Community Mosquito Control Update".

Please list the certifications and degrees held by your staff:

Various scientific and environmental degrees including Associates, Bachelors and Masters Degrees and Doctoral level education. District certifications and licensing include: MA Pesticide License: Core, Category 47 - Mosquito and Biting Fly, MA Hoisting Engineer Class 2A and 1C, MA Commercial Driver's license - Class B, Massachusetts Trappers Certification, NPDES MS4 Compliance & Enforcement Inspector Certification.

**Comments:** Detailed resumes are available in district records

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)**

Does your program use (check all that apply):

- Aerial Photography
- Databases
- Dataloggers (monitoring for temperature, etc.)
- GIS mapping (Describe: )
- GPS equipment
- Smartphones
- Tablets/Toughbooks
- Other (please describe):

Describe any changes/enhancements in IT from the previous year: The District purchased a new network in 2015 to replace an older and failing network.

Describe any difficulties your program had with IT software/equipment this year: The District had a number of network server hard drive failures in 2015 causing workflow difficulties for short periods of time with some loss of data. New systems are working as expected and are maintained under the Commonwealth IT structure.

**Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_

**REVENUES & EXPENDITURES**

Please provide the amounts for your approved budgets for the current, previous, and future fiscal years. Please note if the budget for the next fiscal year is an estimate, or put “n/a” if it is not yet available.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Approved Budget</b>
FY2016 July- June 2016	1,589,966.00
FY2017 July - June 2017	1,589,966.00 request level funding

List each member municipality, along with the corresponding (cherry sheet) funding assessment dollar amount, for the current fiscal year (or provide a web link to this information):

Municipality    Total Assessment Estimate\*

Amesbury	42,181.00
Andover	116,017.00
Beverly	70,377.00
Boxford	72,349.00
Danvers	54,099.00
Georgetown	40,230.00
Groveland	27,945.00
Hamilton	45,455.00
Haverhill	114,209.00
Ipswich	99,072.00
Lynn	54,532.00
Lynnfield	38,465.00
Manchester	35,012.00
Marblehead	35,887.00
Merrimac	26,142.00
Methuen	81,373.00
Middleton	45,066.00
Nahant	6,690.00
Newbury	71,315.00
Newburyport	38,118.00
N. Andover	91,677.00
Peabody	73,171.00
Revere	33,671.00

Rowley 54,657.00  
Salem 40,670.00  
Salisbury 48,325.00  
Saugus 46,355.00  
Swampscott 18,699.00  
Topsfield 39,781.00  
Wenham 23,999.00  
W. Newbury 39,924.00  
Winthrop 13,351.00

**Comments:** Greenhead programs are not funded from this account therefore Essex is not on the list

### SERVICE REQUESTS

How many service requests did you receive this season? 1128  
How many were for larviciding? 61

How many were for adulticiding? 1067

Was this an increase or decrease over last season? Decrease

**Comments:**

### EXCLUSIONS

How many exclusion requests did you receive this season? 444

Was this an increase or decrease over last season? Decrease

Do you have large areas of pesticide exclusion, such as estimated or priority habitats? Yes

If yes, please explain, and attach maps or a web link if possible. US Fish & Wildlife/Parker River Refuge (Newbury, Rowley, Ipswich)

[http://www.fws.gov/uploadedFiles/Region\\_5/NWRS/North\\_Zone/Parker\\_River\\_Complex/Parker\\_River/ParkerRiverMap.pdf](http://www.fws.gov/uploadedFiles/Region_5/NWRS/North_Zone/Parker_River_Complex/Parker_River/ParkerRiverMap.pdf)

### SPECIAL PROJECTS

Did your program perform any of the following special projects? Check all that apply.

- Inspectional services (inspections at sewage treatment facilities, review of subdivision plans, etc.)

Describe:

- Work with DPW departments or other local or state officials to address stormwater systems, clogged culverts, or other areas identified as man-made mosquito problem areas

Describe: Annual catch basin cleaning/treatment coordination. Roadside drainage maintenance, ditch maintenance, consulting on private contractor damage repair (DCR), planned detention pond(s) maintenance, tire removal on public and private lands (DFG and member communities), Boards of Health - Household Hazardous Waste Days, USEPA site reviews on proposed restoration projects.

- Work with groups as described above on long term solutions?

Describe: Marblehead Conservation Commission - Marsh Restoration Project Development - ongoing. US EPA - Salt Marsh Restoration Projects - ongoing.

- Conduct or participate in any cooperative research or restoration projects?

Describe: Invasives Control partnership with Great Marsh Restoration Task Force and MA-NH-ME Invasives Workgroup including but not limited to: USFWS, MA Audubon, MA Bays - 8 Towns , the Great Marsh and the Bay, Gulf of Maine Institute, the Trustees of Reservations, Essex County Greenbelt, MA DOT, New England Wildflower Society, University of New Hampshire - Jackson Estuarine Laboratory, and assistance on marsh mitigation-restoration project with the City of Revere.

- Participate in any state/regional/national workgroups or panels, or attend any meeting pertaining to the above?

Describe:

- Work on any biological control projects, such as enhancement of habitat for native predators, release of predatory fish or invertebrates, etc.?

Describe:

Much of the District's water management work focuses on improving mosquito predator access, refugia, and habitat. Whenever possible both manual and mechanized stream cleaning is done in consideration of preserving shade and in stream refugia for predators (fish etc.). Large branches / root wads that do not impair a waterways ability to flow are left intact. Personnel also avoid pools and riffles focusing more effort on significantly decreasing stagnant, shallow sections or reconnecting isolated floodplains.

The District's work controlling invasive phragmites is another example of restoring native habitat and improving predator habitat. Mowing operations (particularly in conjunction with chemical treatment) help to reduce phragmites stand density. Mowing reduces light competition for native species colonization. Native vegetation plays an essential role in predator species health. Controlling invasive phragmites also significantly improves predatory fish access to isolated pockets of mosquito habitat on the marsh. (Reduction in phragmites stand density and extent allows District personnel safe and efficient access to inspect and treat for mosquitoes too).

## **CHILDREN AND FAMILIES PROTECTION ACT (CFPA)**

Is your program impacted by the CFPA? Yes

If yes, please explain: Pesticide materials used by the District are required to be listed on a school's IPM plan to allow the District to treat the property. In recent years, the District has been asked by local Boards of Health to spray town fields including school properties for adult mosquitoes, particularly in the event of virus outbreaks.

If you have data on compliance rates with the CFPA within your program area, please list here: The District contains 398 public/private schools and 1102 day care programs (630 of which are family day cares). Our data shows 11% of all schools/day cares in the District have an IPM plan that includes all of the materials used by the District and 2% have some mention of mosquito control in their IPM plans. Separating public/private schools from day cares, the data shows 33% of schools and 6% of day cares have an IPM plan that includes all of the materials used by the District, while 8% of public/private schools and 2% of day cares have some mention of mosquito control in their IPM plans (family day cares were not included in the compliance figures as they are not required to file a plan). Our data shows 59% public/private school and 20% of day cares have IPM plans that were updated in 2014 and 2015. These figures include plans that declare no pesticide use on the school property.

Describe any difficulties you have had with the implementation of your program due to the CFPA, please elaborate here: The District is often asked by local Boards of Health to spray town properties, including schools, for adult mosquitoes, particularly during times of virus outbreaks. Schools that do not include mosquito control as part of their IPM plan reduce the District's ability to provide proactive and emergency mosquito control in those municipalities. This may lead to the possibility of increased virus for the surrounding towns and increased costs to the District.

Comments: Comments received from schools include:

- 1) Schools are unaware of the requirements
- 2) Online forms are challenging for individual school IPM coordinators to complete
- 3) Many schools do not have a dedicated IPM coordinator

The District will continue to reach out and work with the schools in member municipalities to increase the number of schools that include mosquito control as part of their IPM plan.

## **NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT PROGRAM**

Did your program report any adverse incidents during this reporting period? No

If yes, please list any corrective actions here: \_\_\_\_\_

## **GENERAL COMMENTS**

Please add any comments here for topics not covered elsewhere in this report: \_\_\_\_\_