

Annual Operations Report

Year Report Covers: 2025 Date of Report: 1/16/2026

Project/District Name: Norfolk County Mosquito Control District

Count of Cities and Towns in Service Area: 25

Alphabetical List of Cities/Towns: Avon, Bellingham, Braintree, Canton, Dedham, Dover, Foxboro, Franklin, Holbrook, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Milton, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Plainville, Quincy, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Westwood, Weymouth, Wrentham.

Were there any changes to your service area this year? no

Municipality added:

Municipality removed:

HQ Address: 144 Production Road, Suite C, Walpole, MA 02081

Phone: (781) 762-3681

Email: NCMCD@Mass.gov

Report Prepared By: David Lawson

Mission Statement, if available: "The Norfolk County Mosquito Control District Commission represents the interests of the member communities and their residents by providing oversight of District activities. The Commissioners each live or work within a community serviced by the District, were nominated by municipal authorities, and were evaluated and appointed to their posts by the State Reclamation and Mosquito Control Board. The Commission strives to ensure that the member communities receive services consistent with applicable laws and justified by tenets of public health, vector control, environmental safety and fiscal responsibility. The Commission invites input and questions from community officials and residents. The District's website announces the Commission's monthly meetings and planned agendas, and hosts minutes from past meetings."

ORGANIZATION SETUP

Commissioner Names:

Robin Chapell Landis Hershey Norman Jacques
Richard Pollack Linda Shea

Superintendent/Director Name: David Lawson
Caroline Haviland - Operations Manager

Asst. Superintendent/Director Name:

District/Project Website: norfolkcountymosquito.org

Please list below any additional social media accounts:

<http://www.facebook.com/Norfolk-County-Mosquito-Control-District-152138671525303/?fref=ts>

Staffing levels for the year of this report:

Full time: 11

Part time: 1

Seasonal: 1

Other: (please describe)

Of the above, how many are:

(Please check off all that apply, and list how many are Full Time, Part Time, Or Seasonal)

☐ Administrative 4

☐ Facilities 2

☐ Public relations 3

☐ Biologist 2

☐ Information technology 2

☐ Wetland scientist 1

☐ Educator 3

☐ Laboratory 1

☐ Other (please describe)

☐ Entomologist 1

☐ Operations 2

Comments:

During the season, the following were maintained:

Count	Equipment Type	Type(s)
4	Modified wetland equipment	Linkbelt 1600 quantum series excavator; modified (extended tracks) Kobelco SK60 excavator; non wetland - John deere 880 bulldozer; Bombadier Muskeg, John Deere mini-excavator.
1	Larval control equipment	Mid-Atlantic Equipment high pressure larvicide unit;
9	ULV sprayers	8 active Clarke Dura Promists, 1 Cougar
2	Electric Vehicles	Ford Lightning
	Gas Powered Vehicles	
1	Other: A-1 Mist sprayer for truck mounted barrier applications.	

Comments:

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM):

Check off all services that your district/project currently provides to member municipalities 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
- ☐ Other (Please List:)

Comments:

LARVAL MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE

If you have a larval mosquito surveillance program, please fill out the section below, otherwise skip ahead to the next section.

Describe the purpose of this program: Targeted preemptive control measures are the most cost effective, efficient and environmentally friendly way to reduce mosquito populations. NCMCD applies biorational insecticides to shallow water to control mosquitoes in their most vulnerable aquatic stages in an attempt to prevent the emergence of adult mosquitoes. A GIS database of mosquito larval development sites are checked and treated as necessary by means of hand, truck and/or aerial application. Spring and summer flooding following snow melt and/or heavy rainfall creates a potential each year for significant mosquito larval development in various wetlands across the NCMCD. The predominate species which develop in the spring are *Ochlerotatus abserratus*, *Ochlerotatus excrucians* and *Ochlerotatus canadensis*. In the summer the predominant species following river flooding are *Ochlerotatus trivittatus*, *Aedes cinereus*, *Aedes vexans*, *Psorophora ferox* and *Ochlerotatus canadensis*. All of these mosquito species are strong human biters and can create significant nuisance level populations during the late spring and summer months. During certain years, some of the summer mosquito species, such as *Aedes vexans*, may be involved in the transmission of Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) from birds to humans. In an effort to proactively control these aggressive human biting species, and in an environmentally responsible manner, the Norfolk County Mosquito Control District conducts aerial larval control operations using products with the active ingredient *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti). In small wetlands and in larval development sites proximate to homes, where aircraft applications are not suitable, hand applications using the same products at the same rates are utilized. Truck mounted larvicide application equipment is used for treating wetlands that are at the edge of roadways and parking lots.

NCMCD makes applications of an insecticide to catch basins, storm water structures, etc. to control primarily *Culex* mosquitoes in their aquatic stages. *Culex* species have been identified as likely vectors of WNV.

What months is this program active? April - September

Describe the process of monitoring / sampling: For almost all sites, water is sampled for mosquito larvae using a

standard dipper. Larvae are either counted or noted for presence/absence only. Catch basins are sampled using a specialized tool we call the Landers Ladle. Coquilletidia perturbans larvae are sampled using rugged screen dippers that can scrape the root masses of emergent vegetation.

Describe the habitat that is being sampled: Ground larvicide treatments are typically made to smaller natural and manmade wetlands and depressions. The typical wetlands treated during the spring aerial larvicide are described as large (greater than five acres). Wooded Swamp Deciduous/Coniferous/Mixed, Shrub Swamp, Shallow Marsh/Meadow/Fen wetlands. Summer aerial applications are more typically conducted on river floodplain areas especially within wetlands adjacent to the Neponset and Charles Rivers. Maps of aerially targeted wetlands are available on the District's website. Rain basin treatments typically occur in high density population areas around centers of towns and heavy residential/commercial areas.

What environmental conditions (vegetation, water quality, predators) are observed? Larval habitat can vary so much from site to site and by type that all kinds of conditions are observed.

How frequently are sites monitored? This varies from site to site and by type of habitat and can not generally be specified. Best to say, as needed.

Comments:

ADULT MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE

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

Describe the purpose of this program: NCMCD uses various trap types to collect mosquitoes from designated sites on a weekly basis. Samples of mosquitoes are submitted weekly to the Massachusetts Arbovirus Surveillance Laboratory at MDPH and tested for the presence of West Nile and Eastern Equine Encephalitis viruses. CDC light traps with CO₂ are used to determine the presence and relative density of adult mosquitoes in search of a blood meal. Gravid Traps are used by NCMCD to collect primarily *Culex pipiens* and *restuans* mosquitoes that have previously fed on a host. Bird biting mosquito species are usually the first to pick up West Nile and Eastern Equine Encephalitis viruses each season.

Resting boxes are used to supplement the capture of *C. melanura* for the detection of EEE. Ovitrap are used to monitor the spread of the invasive *Aedes albopictus*.

What months is this program active? May - September/October

Check off all trap types used this past season by your program:

Trap Type	Canopy? (check box for yes)	Number of traps (leave blank if zero)
ABC light trap	☐	
ABC light trap w/CO ₂	☐	
CDC light trap	☐	
CDC light trap w/CO ₂	☒	33
Gravid trap	☒	28
Landing rate test	☐	
NJ light trap	☐	
NJ light trap w/CO ₂	☐	
Ovitrap	☒	55
Resting box	☒	105
Other (please describe):		
Other (please describe):		
Other (please describe):		

Do you maintain long-term trap sites in any of your areas? Yes or No: yes

If yes, how many: 31

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

☒ <i>Ae. albopictus</i>	☒ <i>Cx. salinarius</i>	☒ <i>Oc. sollicitans</i>
☒ <i>Ae. cinereus</i>	☒ <i>Cs. melanura</i>	☒ <i>Oc. taeniorhynchus</i>
☒ <i>Ae. vexans</i>	☐ <i>Cs. morsitans</i>	☒ <i>Oc. triseriatus</i>
☒ <i>An. punctipennis</i>	☒ <i>Cx. restuans</i>	☒ <i>Oc. trivittatus</i>
☒ <i>An. quadrimaculatus</i>	☒ <i>Oc. abseerratus</i>	☒ <i>Ps. ferox</i>
☒ <i>Cq. perturbans</i>	☒ <i>Oc. canadensis</i>	☐ <i>Ur. sapphirina</i>
☒ <i>Cx. pipiens</i>	☒ <i>Oc. cantator</i>	☐ Others:
☒ <i>Cx. restuans</i>	☒ <i>Oc. j. japonicus</i>	

Do you participate in the **MDPH Arboviral Surveillance program**? (yes/no): yes

How many pools did you submit weekly on average? 20

Total number of adult mosquito pools submitted to DPH this past season: 490
 Number of adult mosquito pools collected but not submitted to DPH ("Unsubmitted"): 4584

Total number of adult mosquitoes submitted to DPH this past season: 16,927

ADULT MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE

Number of adult mosquitoes collected this season but not submitted to DPH: 152,426

Number of Ovitrap collections this season, if any: 100

Any other trap collections of note (please describe):

Number of traps in your service area placed by **MDPH**: 1

Were these long-term trap sites or supplemental trapping sites? Yes or No: long-term

Which arboviruses were found in your area during this past mosquito season?

Enter the number of positive pools and/or cases below:

Comments:

Arbovirus	+ Mosquito Pools	Equine Cases	Human Cases
☐ Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE)	0	0	0
☒ West Nile Virus (WNV)	14	0	0
☐ Other (please list):			

For each arbovirus listed below, please list number of municipalities at each risk level in your project area at both the start and peak of the season (say "all" if all municipalities are at same risk level):

Arbovirus	Start of Season	Peak of Season
EEE	remote/low	remote/low/moderate
WNV	low/remote	moderate

Comments:

LARVAL MOSQUITO CONTROL:

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

Describe the purpose of this program: Targeted preemptive control measures are the most cost effective, efficient and environmentally friendly way to reduce mosquito populations. NCMCD applies biorational insecticides to shallow water to control mosquitoes in their most vulnerable aquatic stages in an attempt to prevent the emergence of adult mosquitoes. A GIS database of mosquito larval development sites are checked and treated as necessary by means of hand, truck and/or aerial application. Spring and summer flooding following snow melt and/or heavy rainfall creates a potential each year for significant mosquito larval development in various wetlands across the NCMCD. The predominate species which develop in the spring are Ochlerotatus abserratus, Ochlerotatus excrucians and Ochlerotatus canadensis. In the summer the predominant species following river flooding are Ochlerotatus trivittatus, Aedes cinereus, Aedes vexans, Psorophora ferox and Ochlerotatus

canadensis. All of these mosquito species are strong human biters and can create significant nuisance level populations during the late spring and summer months. During certain years, some of the summer mosquito species, such as *Aedes vexans*, may be involved in the transmission of Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) from birds to humans. In an effort to proactively control these aggressive human biting species, and in an environmentally responsible manner, the Norfolk County Mosquito Control District conducts aerial larval control operations using products with the active ingredient *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti). In small wetlands and in larval development sites proximate to homes, where aircraft applications are not suitable, hand applications using the same products at the same rates are utilized. Truck mounted larvicide application equipment is used for treating wetlands that are at the edge of roadways and parking lots.

NCMCD makes applications of an insecticide to catch basins, storm water structures, etc. to control primarily *Culex* mosquitoes in their aquatic stages. *Culex* species have been identified as likely vectors of WNV.

What months is the program active? April - October

Describe the types of areas where you use this program: Ground larvicide treatments are typically made to smaller natural and manmade wetlands and depressions. The typical wetlands treated during the spring aerial larvicide are described as large (greater than five acres). Wooded Swamp Deciduous/Coniferous/Mixed, Shrub Swamp, Shallow Marsh/Meadow/Fen wetlands. Summer aerial applications are more typically conducted on river floodplain areas especially within wetlands adjacent to the Neponset and Charles Rivers. Maps of aerially targeted wetlands are available on the District's website. Rain basin treatments typically occur in high density population areas around centers of towns and heavy residential/commercial areas.

Do you use:

- ☒ Aerial applications. Describe operations: Contracting with North Fork Helicopter to treat spring wetlands in April and the Neponset River floodplain after flooding rains in the summer season, May through September as needed.
- ☒ Portable applications. Describe operations: Crew members utilize backpack applicators to treat small wetlands.
- ☐ Other (please list):

LARVAL MOSQUITO CONTROL

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

- ☒ Best professional judgment. Describe: In aerial applications, some decisions on where to treat are made on extent of water with expectation that larvae are present. Not every spot can be surveyed.
- ☒ Historical records
- ☒ Larval dip counts – Describe trigger for application: In almost all cases, presence triggers control.
- ☐ Other (please describe):

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	Target Life Stage	Habitat Type	Total Product Applied
Altosid 30 Day Briquets	2724-375	1/Basin	Hand	Larvae	☒ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☐ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	267
Altosid Pellets WSP	2724-448	1/Basin	Hand	Larvae	☒ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☐ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	8,896
Altosid XR Briquets	2724-421	1 / 100 sq ft; 1 / Basin	Hand	Larvae	☒ Catch basins ☒ Containers ☐ Wetland ☒ Other (please list): Pools	4,119
FourStar 90 Day Briquets	83362-3	1/Basin	Hand	Larvae	☒ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☐ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	12,877
FourStar 45 Day Briquets	83362-3	1/Basin	Hand	Larvae	☒ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☐ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	5,245
FourStar CRG	85685-2	20 lbs / acre	Hand	Larvae	☐ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☒ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	35 lbs
Natular XRT	8329-602	1 / Basin	Hand	Larvae	☒ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☐ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	4,306
VectoBac G	73049-10	10 lbs / acre	Hand	Larvae	☐ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☒ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	1,539.5 lbs
Vectobac GS	73049-10	10 lbs / acre	Hand/ Aerial17	Larvae	☐ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☒ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	17,038.5 lbs
VectoLex FG	73049-20	20 lbs / acre	Hand	Larvae	☐ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☒ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	380 lbs
VectoLex WSP	73049-20	1 / Basin	Hand	Hand	☐ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☒ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	10,055 Basins

ADULT MOSQUITO CONTROL:

If you have an adult mosquito control program, please fill out the section below, otherwise skip ahead to the next section.

Describe the purpose of this program: When larviciding is not a viable option (example: *Coquillettidia perturbans* or *Culiseta melanura*) and/or when adult mosquito populations reach levels which are either bothersome to residents and/or a public health concern is realized, targeted adulticiding applications are used. NCMCD makes decisions to use adulticides based on evaluations of the risks of EEE or WNV transmission to humans in collaboration with MDPH or based on evaluations of the nuisance level that residents report to NCMCD. NCMCD also bases decisions to adulticide on mosquito surveillance (trap counts), field crew observations and after careful analysis of predicted local weather conditions.

What is the time frame for this program? May - September

Describe the types of areas where you use this program: Any site where adult mosquitoes have been determined to be a nuisance or disease threat and there is access for our methods of control.

Do you use:

- ☐ Aerial applications. Describe operations:
- ☒ Portable applications. Describe operations: Barrier applications in smaller settings
- ☒ Truck applications. Describe operation: ULV applications in neighborhoods or barrier applications in larger sites from truck mounted sprayer.
- ☐ Other (please list):

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

Product Name	EPA #	Application Rate(s)	Application Method	Total product applied
Zenivex E4 RTU	2724-807	1 oz / acre	Truck Sprayer	1,038.8 Gal
Suspend Polyzone	101563-143	0.25 -1.5 oz / 1000 sq ft	Truck / Portable	58 Gal

Please describe the maximum amounts or frequency used in a particular time frame such as season and areas: ULV applications are generally conducted once per week in any town, but not necessarily in the same areas each week. Areas treated are based primarily on resident requests (and also trap data). The product Label prevents more than 25 applications per year per site, a threshold never met in our program. Barrier applications are conducted as needed but usually every 4 weeks at any site where a repeat application is desirable.

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

- ☒ Arbovirus data
- ☐ Best professional judgment

- ☒ Complaint calls. Describe trigger for application: As per EIR, at least one request per square mile.
- ☐ Landing rates. Describe trigger for application:
- ☒ Light trap data. Describe trigger for application: As per EIR, at least 5 human biting mosquitoes per trap night.

Comments:

Please attach maps of your service areas (or a website link to that map):

SOURCE REDUCTION

If you practice source reduction methods, such as tire removal, please fill out the sections below, otherwise skip ahead to the next section.

Tire Removal

Please describe your program: Tire casing collection is a service in which we remove and recycle off rim tires in order to eliminate this source of potential larval mosquito development. The District picks up tires from residents who request this service. Tires must be off the rim and the District takes no more than 10 tires per resident per year. The District also removes dumped tires from the environment. Locations are reported as employees find tires during routine field work. 371 tires were removed and recycled in 2025.

What time frame during the year is this method employed? NCMCD shuts down tire removal as a service during the 'mosquito' season, April through September due to the fact that the tire removal work distracts from more important control work.

Comments:

Water Management/ Ditch Maintenance

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

Please check all that apply:

- ☒ Inland/freshwater
- ☒ Saltmarsh

Please describe your program: The NCMCD reduces the potential for larval mosquito development through a variety of methods under this category. Our Freshwater Water Management Program includes ditch & pond maintenance, as well as culvert area clearing conducted to improve water quality and increase water flow. Crews utilize excavators when ditches require heavy work. Crews also employ hand tools to clear ditches and culverts.

Our Open Marsh Water Management (OMWM) Program (which is currently only in maintenance mode) employs methods that improve saltmarsh habitat along with mosquito habitat reduction. NCMCD personnel, including the Operations Manager and Field Crew, locate and report beaver dam and beaver activity to member communities as deemed necessary or when requested by public officials and residents. Under specific circumstances, the NCMCD will cooperatively participate in beaver dam breaching, including employing hand clearing and intervention utilizing heavy equipment when necessary. We require successful trapping of all beavers (within active dam sites) to be undertaken by the member community prior to these efforts. Such special projects are site specific. We do our best to provide helpful information and resources to our public officials and residents, as beaver populations have expanded throughout our member communities since 2005.

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

Maintenance Type	Estimate of cumulative length of culverts, ditches, swales, etc. maintained (ft)
☒ Culvert cleaning	1093 culverts cleaned.
☒ Hand cleaning	73,300 ft
☒ Mechanized cleaning	3,935 ft
☐ Stream flow improvement	
☐ Other (Please List:)	

Comments: A total of 113,875 feet of ditch was checked for the possible need to be cleaned while only the amounts above were actually cleaned.

Water Management/ Ditch Maintenance

For saltwater ditch maintenance, check off all that apply:

Maintenance Type	Estimate of cumulative length of ditches maintained (ft)
☒ Hand cleaning	20 ft
☒ Mechanized cleaning	3,600 ft (Rotary ditching)
☐ Other (Please List:)	

Comments: This was first time for the District to conduct rotary ditching. We utilized the equipment from the Cape Cod MCP. This is an efficient way to clear salt marsh ditches and is less disruptive to the marsh surface than standard excavating techniques.

What time frame during the year is this method employed? October - March

Please attach a map of ditch maintenance areas (or a website link to that map). There are thousands of miles of ditches in the District. Any map of these features for the whole district will be unintelligible at the scale of this report. Anyone is encouraged to reach out to the District for details on any particular area of interest.

Open Marsh Water Management

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

Describe the purpose of this program: The NCMCD has conducted OMWM in the past, but has stopped performing OMWM due to regulatory requirements that make it overly burdensome to the District. The Districts OMWM permit from the ACOE expired in January 2016, and has not been renewed. Maintenance of past projects is required by the ACOE permit and the District will continue to maintain all past completed OMWM projects.

What months is this program active? October - March

Please give an estimate of total square feet or acreage: 0

Please attach a map of OMWM areas (or a website link to that map). Please reach out to the District for any information on, and the locations of, past OMWM projects. All located in Braintree, Milton, Quincy and Weymouth.

MEASURES OF EFFACACY

Describe monitoring efficacy efforts for each of the following:

Aerial Larvicide – wetlands: In the weeks prior to a spring aerial application, wetlands are dipped in all aerial regions and this data is compiled in the GIS map data. Post application dipping is conducted.

Ground ULV Adulticide: No monitoring in 2025

Larvicide – catch basins: In conjunction with study this season. See other info in this report.

Larvicide-hand/small area Various follow-up to random sites.

Open Marsh Water Management: NA

Source Reduction: The Operations Manager conducts follow-up site visits to water management project sites to make sure the work is functioning as designed.

Other (please list):

Provide or list standard steps, criterion, or protocols regarding the documentation of efficacy (pre and post data), and resistance testing (if any): Annual resistance testing for methoprene and etofenprox resistance in culex mosquitoes throughout the county with the help of NEVBD. Conducted a 2 month long efficacy evaluation of methoprene treated catch basins in five member towns.

Research Project	Details
Bottle assays	bottle assays done with assistance from NEVBD to evaluate adulticide resistance in Culex and Ae. albopictus
Efficacy testing	pre and post monitoring of methoprene treated catch basins over a period of 2 months in five member towns
Other:	
Other:	

EDUCATION, OUTREACH & PUBLIC RELATIONS

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

Describe the purpose of this program: NCMCD maintains a very informative website which is updated during the season. It contains fact sheets concerning West Nile virus and EEE virus. It also contains notices and news regarding treatment beginning and end dates and ways for residents to protect themselves from mosquito bites

around the home. The website also contains links to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) where residents can find up to date information on arbovirus activity in the county, the state as well as country-wide. Our Entomologist participates in educational activities such as classroom activities in the schools and field education activities with summer camp programs as appropriate, as well as health fairs and farmers markets. Employees leave door hangers at residents homes after completing larvicide requests. The hangers highlight actions a resident can do to reduce or eliminate mosquito breeding on their property. Employees conducting ULV applications have brochures on the ULV program to hand to residents with questions regarding the program. Employees connect to various outside organizations in an effort to better inform the public about what the District does.

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. | ☒ Presentations at meetings |
| ☒ Door-to-door canvassing (door hangers, speaking to property owners, etc.) | ☐ School-based programs, science fairs, etc. |
| ☒ Facebook page, Twitter, or other social media | ☒ Tabling at events (local events, annual meetings, etc.) |
| ☐ Mailings (Describe target audience(s):) | ☒ Website |
| ☒ Media outreach (interviews for print or online media sources, press releases, etc.) | ☐ Other (please describe): |

Estimate the audience reached this year using the education/outreach methods above: 1,000

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

1. Library display
2. Health/town fairs
3. Social media videos - youtube/facebook

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
- ☐ Another mosquito control district/project
- ☐ Another state agency (DCR, DPH, etc.)
- ☐ Environmental groups
- ☐ Industry

Please list any certifications and degrees held by your staff: Director - Master of Science (Geology), Operations Manager - Bachelor of Science (Biology), Graduate Certificate in Environmental Policy, GIS Coordinator - Master of Science (Geological Oceanography), Entomologist - Master of Science (Entomology)

List any training/education your staff received this year: Attendance at NMCA Conference in Hyannis. NMCA Field day in Plymouth, MA. Clarke Workshop in Plymouth, MUST excavator safety workshop, Chainsaw Safety Training, Hoisting Training

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/Toughbook
- ☐ Other (please describe):

Describe any changes/enhancements in IT from the previous year:

REVENUES & EXPENDITURES

Please enter your approved budgets for the previous, current, and future fiscal years.

	Date of Fiscal Year	Approved Budget
Previous	2025	2,220,198
Current	2026	2,275,704
Future	2027	2,378,111

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):

NCMCD Municipality FY 2025 Total Town Assessment (District plus SRMCB Assesements)

AVON \$23,617
 BELLINGHAM \$81,629
 BRAINTREE \$118,731
 CANTON \$126,763
 DEDHAM \$88,702
 DOVER \$69,181
 FOXBOROUGH \$91,859
 FRANKLIN \$146,181
 HOLBROOK \$37,539
 MEDFIELD \$73,338
 MEDWAY \$61,338
 MILLIS \$46,267
 MILTON \$107,668
 NEEDHAM \$128,062

NORFOLK	\$91,127
NORWOOD	\$91,127
PLAINVILLE	\$47,095
QUINCY	\$190,456
RANDOLPH	\$78,302
SHARON	\$104,285
STOUGHTON	\$104,285
WALPOLE	\$123,534
WESTWOOD	\$86,144
WEYMOUTH	\$143,749
WRENTHAM	\$81,050
	\$2,309,681

Comments: Note that the Cherry sheet assesement is different than the District Appropriation. The cherry sheet amount includes the amount for the State Reclamation and Mosquito Control Board assesemtnt to all the towns as well.

SERVICE REQUESTS

How many service requests did you receive this season? 6,426

How many were for larviciding? 299

How many were for adulticiding? 6,022

Was this an increase or decrease over last season? Decrease

Comments: Additional 105 Requests for Tire Removal

EXCLUSIONS

How many exclusion requests did you receive this season? 293

Was this an increase or decrease over last season? Yes or No: Decrease

Do you have large areas of pesticide exclusion, including priority habitat? Yes

Comments: Audubon Society property in Canton and Sharon, and Trustees of Reservation property in Medfield, Millis, and Dover.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Did your program perform any of the following special projects?

Project	Description
☐ Inspectional services (inspections at sewage treatment facilities, review of subdivision plans, etc.)	
☒ 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.	The District is often coordinating and collaborating with various towns to accomplish water management goals.
☐ Work with groups as described above on long-term solutions.	
☐ Conduct or participate in any cooperative research or restoration projects?	
☐ Participate in any state/regional/national workgroups or panels, or attend any meeting pertaining to the above?	
☐ Work on any biological control projects, such as enhancement of habitat for native predators, release of predatory fish or invertebrates, etc.?	
☐ Other	

GENERAL COMMENTS

Please add any comments here for topics not covered elsewhere in this report: The NCMCD values the current funding mechanism as it fosters close cooperation with our 25 municipalities. Our 25 municipalities voluntarily participate in the District and this encourages the District to maintain valuable services to the communities. We work closely with many municipal departments to accomplish mutual goals. We receive positive feedback from the municipalities, making it clear that they understand the value of the service we provide for the amount of funding they contribute.