

R. Joe Simmons, Director

**Nancy M. Welch, MD, MHA, MBA,
Board of Commissioners, Chair**



Contributors:

Lisa Wagenbrenner, Biologist

Kirby Foley, Operations Director

R. Joe Simmons, Director

Jason Pevear, GIS Analyst

Amy Pippin, Fiscal and Office Administrator

Chesapeake Mosquito Control Commission

Annual Report

2012

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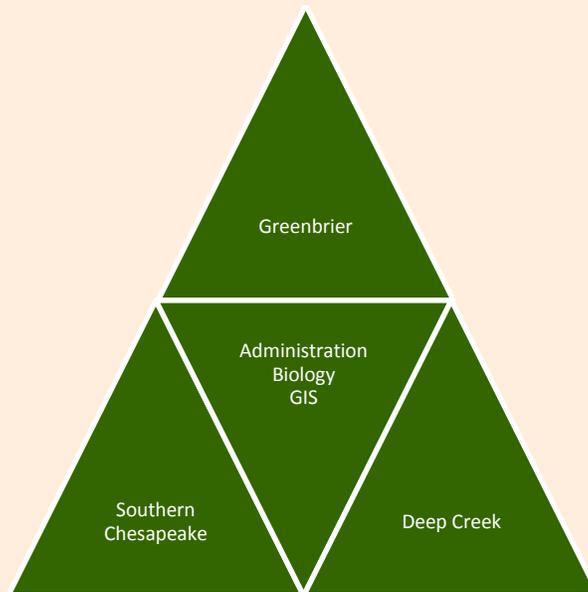
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Chesapeake Mosquito Control Commission is to conduct mosquito control activities in the City, as managed by a director who is appointed by a board of commissioners.

The Chesapeake Mosquito Control Board of Commissioners consists of six volunteer members who are residents appointed by the Chesapeake City Council; the seventh is a designee of the Virginia State Health Commissioner and serves as Commission Chair.

The goal of the Chesapeake Mosquito Control Commission is to reduce and control the mosquito populations using the safest and most effective means available. The ecologically based, integrated mosquito management (IMM) approach utilized relies heavily on natural mortality factors, using control tactics which disrupt the environment as little as possible. Adulticides are used during periods of mosquito-borne disease transmission or when source reduction and larval control have failed, or are not feasible. All control activities and decisions are based on surveillance.

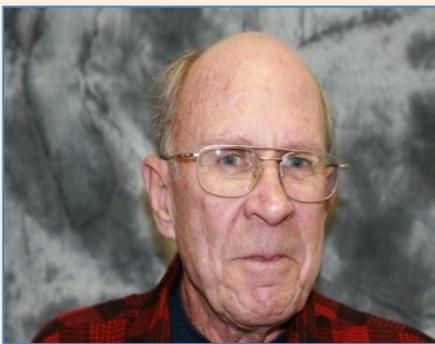
The Commission is made up of three service districts: Deep Creek, Greenbrier and Southern Chesapeake.



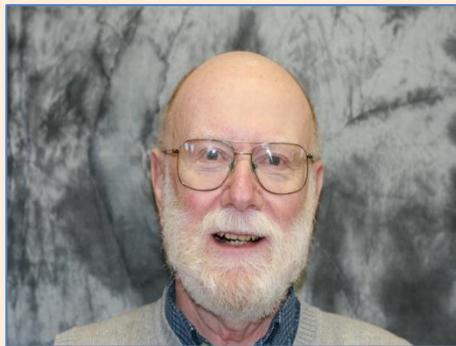
Board of Commissioners



Nancy Welch MD, Chairperson



Joe Davis



William Hoddinott



Robert Mann, Vice Chairperson



James Sawyer



Barry Thacker



Janie Tompkins

Commission Staff



R. Joe Simmons, Director

Administration	Biology	Mechanics
Kirby Foley, Operations Director	Lisa Wagenbrenner, Biologist II	Johnny Tyndell, Mechanic II
Amy Pippin, Fiscal & Office Administrator	Connie Gregg, Biology Technician	Michale Powell, Mechanic
Janet Haley, HR & Safety Administrator	Nancy Powers, Biology Intern	Randon Snyder, Mechanic Technician (Part-time)
Jason Pevear, GIS Analyst	Stephen Rehak, Biology Intern	
Deborah Vines, Office Specialist	Vashon Warren, Biology Intern	
Tammy White, Office Support Specialist (Part-time)		
Roger Burnham, Custodian		

Deep Creek District	Greenbrier District	Southern Chesapeake District
Allen Peoples, District Supervisor	Robert Whitaker, District Supervisor	Leroy Bohn, District Supervisor
Derrick Adams, Field Supervisor	Steve Lemnios, Field Supervisor	Winfred Cooper, Field Supervisor
Zollie Russell, Field Supervisor	Mark Leary, Senior Applicator	Steve McPherson, Field Supervisor
Ronald Wells, Senior Applicator	Scott Stevens, Senior Applicator	Darin Brown, Senior Applicator
Martell White, Senior Applicator	Tameka Smith, Applicator III	Jerry George, Senior Applicator
Joseph Cato, Applicator III	Jacqueline Snowden, Applicator III	Ronald Johnson, Senior Applicator
Patricia Scott, Applicator III	John Cole, Applicator II	Richard Jones, Senior Applicator
Shamsiddeen Ali, Applicator II	Gary Harmon, Applicator II	Chris Gautier, Applicator III
Tracy Carder, Field Technician II	Jack Akers Jr., Field Technician II	Pat Solomon, Applicator II
Charles Darden, Applicator II		Fred Whitaker, Applicator I
Scott Gordon, Applicator I		Brandon Hupman, Field Technician II
Claudia Holly, Applicator I		Darren Porcella, Field Technician (Part-time)

A “Bit” of History in Chesapeake, Virginia

The Chesapeake Mosquito Control Commission came into existence in 2003 through the consolidation of the five individual mosquito control commissions: Deep Creek, Great Bridge, South Norfolk, Washington Borough and Western Branch. The Norfolk County Board of Supervisors started three Commissions: the Deep Creek Commission was formed in 1948; the Washington Borough Commission in 1952; and the Western Branch Commission became official in January 1955.

Norfolk County became the City of Chesapeake in 1963 and in the 1960s, the Chesapeake City Council formed the Great Bridge and the South Norfolk Mosquito Control Commissions.

Mosquito Biology

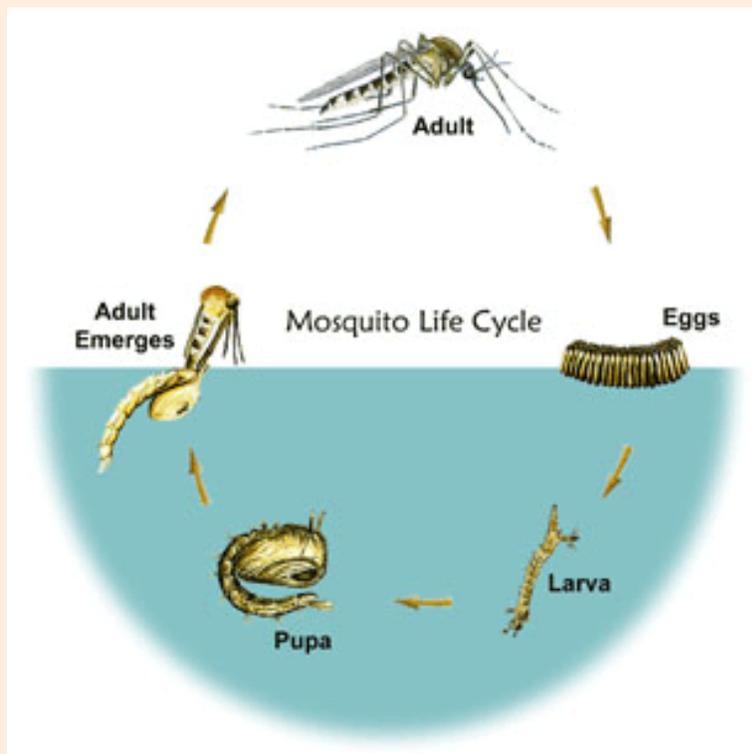
Mosquitoes are a part of the aquatic and the terrestrial food chains but are known more for their significance to man as pests, and particularly as vectors of human and animal diseases.

A mosquito undergoes a complete metamorphosis by passing through four successive stages in its development: egg, larva, pupa and adult. Complete development can take as little as five days but normally takes ten to fourteen days, depending on the species and environmental conditions. With the exception of the adult, all stages require water to complete development.

After breeding, the adult female requires a blood meal for the development of viable eggs. The male mosquitoes feed on plant nectar and do not take blood meals. The adult female of some species lays her eggs in masses or “rafts” on the surface of the water. The other scenario involves mosquitoes that lay eggs on moist soil or other substrates in areas that will later be flooded with water. After two days, these eggs are ready to hatch but, if not flooded, can withstand drying for months. Heavy rains and flooding can produce extremely huge mosquito populations in short periods of time.

The adult female of *Anopheles* and some *Culex* pass the winter in hibernation in protected places, whereas others over-winter in the egg or larval stage.

The flight habits of mosquitoes vary greatly with the different species. Some stay near their aquatic habitats, while others may wander from a half, one, five, up to fifty miles.



IMPORTANCE OF MOSQUITO CONTROL

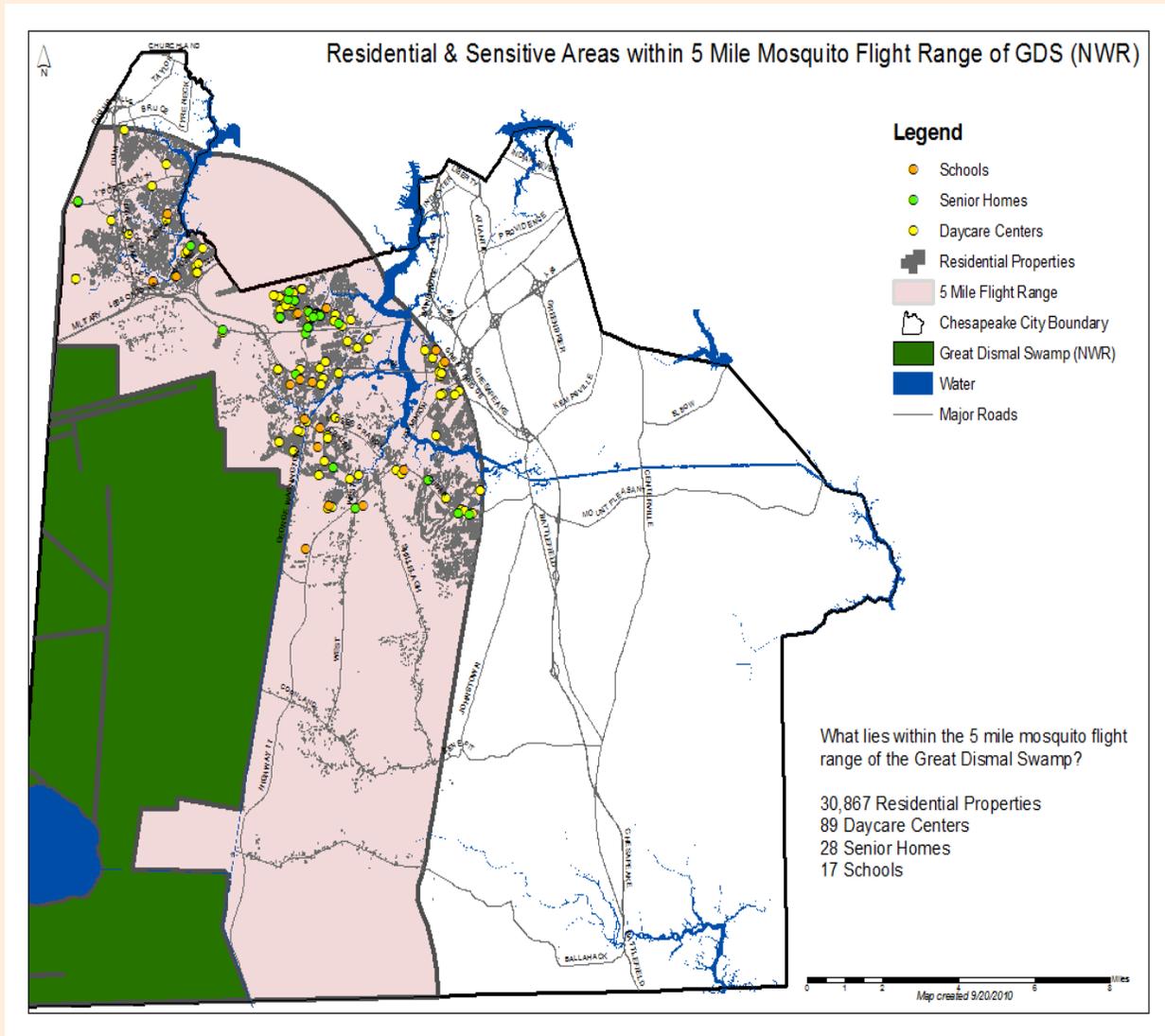
There are two main reasons why mosquito management is important: many mosquitoes can transmit pathogens to man and animals, and mosquitoes can be a major annoyance.

Mosquito-borne diseases are among the world's leading causes of illness and death. It is estimated by the World Health Organization that each year, more than 300 million clinical cases are attributable to mosquito-borne illnesses. Malaria, dengue, encephalitis, yellow fever, filariasis and heartworm are mosquito-borne diseases yielding devastating effects throughout the world. Most of these diseases have been endemic and/or caused epidemics in the United States in the past. Today, only the arboviral encephalitides occur annually and dengue occurs periodically in the United States. The major types of viral encephalitis in the U.S. include St. Louis, LaCrosse, Eastern Equine, Western Equine and West Nile virus. These viruses are normally infections of birds or small mammals. During these infections, the level of the virus may increase in these infected animals facilitating transmission to humans by mosquitoes. Human cases of encephalitis may be mild to very severe illnesses and a few cases can be fatal. Dengue is a viral disease transmitted from person to person by mosquitoes. Most infections will cause mild illness but some can be severe and even cause death. Dengue is endemic in the Caribbean, Central and South America. Recently, dengue has occurred with increasing frequency in Texas and Florida. Other pathogens transmitted by mosquitoes include a protozoan parasite, which causes Malaria and *Dirofilaria immitis*. *Dirofilaria immitis* is a parasitic roundworm and that causes dog heartworm.

Mosquito-borne diseases also affect both wild and domestic animals. Unvaccinated horses and emus are highly susceptible to Eastern Equine Encephalitis. Death rates may reach 90% once encephalitis is contracted. Horses, a few small mammals and some birds are very susceptible to West Nile virus. Dog heartworm kills many domestic dogs each year. It is both preventable and treatable, although treatment is expensive and not always successful. The best option for dog owners is prevention.

The presence of mosquitoes can cause reductions in labor efficiency and depreciation of real estate values. Mosquitoes can also interfere with outdoor activities and recreation.

The Chesapeake Mosquito Control Commission practices integrated mosquito management principals by employing the following techniques: public education, source reduction, surveillance, biological controls, larviciding and adulticiding. The proper philosophy of mosquito control is based on the fact that the greatest impact on mosquito populations will occur when they are concentrated, immobile and accessible. This emphasis focuses on habitat management and controlling the immature stages before the mosquitoes emerge as adults. This practice reduces the need for adulticiding applications.



Map of the City pinpointing sensitive areas such as schools, daycares and senior living, within a five-mile buffer zone of the Great Dismal Swamp.

Integrated Mosquito Management Techniques

Education



Extensive efforts are made to inform and educate the public about potential diseases related to mosquitoes and methods of mosquito control. Education is very important in controlling mosquito populations. A well-informed and alert resident can be as effective as a weekly property inspection by mosquito control personnel.

Public service announcements and ads are placed in news publications and on the radio. Some informative interviews with Commission personnel are conducted by news departments of local television stations.

Lisa Wagenbrenner and Connie Gregg spearhead our educational program. They made presentations to nineteen (19) elementary schools with third grade classes, conducting presentations to 3,511 students. Career days were conducted at two elementary schools involving 540 students. The biology department also attended two science fairs, and conducted one PTA Presentation reaching another 535 members of the public.

Upon invitation, presentations are made to schools, clubs, or civic groups and are routinely made at the state and regional conferences. Our Biologist helps with the annual state recertification classes each year. The Commission is listed on the City's public speakers list. Commission personnel are also very active in local, state, and regional training activities.

Lisa Wagenbrenner



Engaging students in mosquito control operations during one of the school's career days.



Leroy Bohn

Source Reduction

Effective mosquito control must include efforts to eliminate or reduce sources of mosquito breeding by eliminating, emptying or treating artificial containers that can become mosquito habitats. Mosquitoes reproduce in impounded and standing water; therefore, maintenance of drainage ditches is one of the Commission's primary concerns.

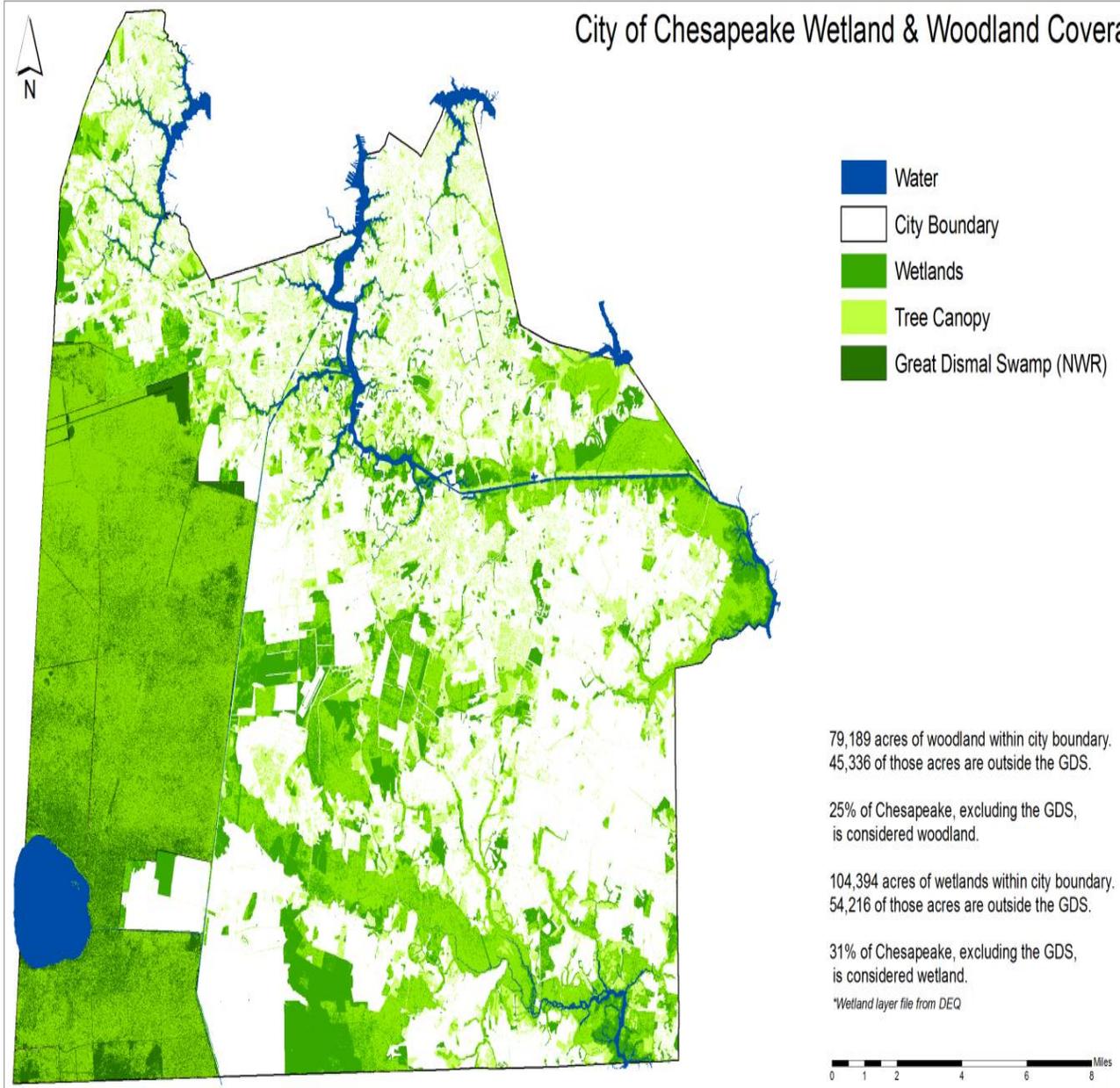
Source Reduction Activities Completed in 2012

	Deep Creek	Greenbrier	Southern Ches.	Citywide Totals
Weed-eating	10.1 Acres	17.3 Acres	27.5 Acres	54.9 Acres
Cleaning	18.4 Miles	11.3 Miles	17.2 Miles	46.9 Miles
Grading	0.0 Cft.	0.0 Cft.	5,000.0 Cft.	5,000.0 Cft.
Refuse Removed	7.9 Tons	19.5 Tons	20.0 Tons	47.4 Tons
Total Hours	4,615.0 Hrs.	3,455.5 Hrs.	4,342.25 Hrs.	12,412.25 Hrs.

Ditching Operations



City of Chesapeake Wetland & Woodland Coverage



The City of Chesapeake is unique because it has over 104,000 acres of wetlands within its boundary and 25% of the City, excluding the Great Dismal Swamp, is considered woodland.

Surveillance

Although surveillance is a primary concern of the Biology Department, it is conducted by a combined effort of the larviciding crews, field supervisors and the biology staff.

During the breeding season, surveillance programs are conducted so that control activities can be concentrated in those areas with the most serious problems. Surveillance is also done to determine if any virus activity is present in the mosquito population and in the Sentinel chickens.

The surveillance techniques used are: larval dipping surveys, trapping with CO₂ baited traps, testing of mosquitoes, testing Sentinel chicken serum, and service requests from the public.

CDC, Gravid, Rotary and BG-Sentinel Traps

The Biology Department uses Centers for Disease Control (CDC) light traps, BG-Sentinel, Gravid and Rotary Traps to survey the adult mosquito populations in Chesapeake.

The carbon dioxide (CO₂) baited, CDC light trap is the primary method used to capture adult mosquitoes. The traps are set for over-night collection of mosquitoes, which are then separated and speciated into pools for arboviral testing. At least forty of these traps are set each week throughout Chesapeake. CDC Light Traps utilize a battery powered light source to attract mosquitoes and are baited with CO₂, as an additional attractant. The Commission uses pressurized tanks, which emit regulated low levels of CO₂.

The BG-Sentinel is designed to use a special lure that contains lactic acid, ammonia and fatty acids like the human skin. Carbon dioxide is also used as an attractant with the lure. BG-Sentinel and CDC Light Traps have been set side by side over the last six years to determine the better trap. The BG-Sentinel Trap averaged collecting 485% more mosquitoes than the CDC Light Trap. The CDC Light Trap is more efficient in collecting the *Anopheles* and two of the *Culex* species. Due to this fact, BG and CDC traps were set in combination to determine which species are involved when there is a problem area. The BG Trap is more efficient than any other type trap for collecting adult mosquitoes. In fact, they are almost too efficient. If BG traps were used for all trapping, the workforce hours would have to be tripled just to identify and pool the samples.

The Gravid Trap is used to attract and capture gravid adult mosquitoes. The attractant used is an infusion of hay, grass clippings, chicken feces, yeast and water that has been allowed to ferment. The primary target species are *Culex* and *Aedes albopictus*.

Gravid Traps are set in areas that have the older sewage systems and have high numbers of the above species.

The Rotary Trap is used to survey the adult mosquitoes and their periods of activity. It allows biologists to trap eight, two-hour periods for a total of sixteen hours each night. Each two-hour period the species are separated and speciated to determine which species were active at the determined hours. This information can be used to indicate the most effective hours to adulticide. The Rotary Trap also uses a light source and CO₂ as attractants for the mosquitoes.

The presence of CO₂ widens the array of mosquitoes that are attracted and allows these traps to be effectively set to collect mosquitoes that are active during both daylight and evening hours.

The mosquitoes are collected alive in the CDC, BG-Sentinel and Gravid traps by containing them in a net instead of a killing jar. Collecting the mosquitoes alive is necessary for viral detection.

The biology personnel set 1,009 baited traps. A total of 313,881 mosquitoes were captured at 91 trap sites. The species known to be capable of transmitting Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) and West Nile virus (WNV) were in-house tested using VecTests™ and VectOR™ tests to detect WNV and EEE.

The Commission is a member of the Tidewater Regional Arboviral Surveillance Team (TRAST), a cooperative effort of the regional mosquito control agencies. TRAST is also in agreement with the Virginia Department of General Services, Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services (DCLS), in Richmond for the arboviral testing from June until October.

The 2012 season was an above average year for mosquito populations due to an extremely warm winter and a wet season, which raised the numbers of trapped mosquitoes, and tested pools. Seventy-six (76) mosquito pools tested positive. There were 20 EEE and six (6) WNV positive Sentinel chickens. Nine of the ten chicken sites had positives for 90%. There was one confirmed WNV human case in Chesapeake and no positive horse or emu cases.

Examples of the Traps used for Adult Mosquito Capture



**CO₂ Baited CDC
Trap**



**BG-Sentinel
Trap**

**Gravid
Trap**

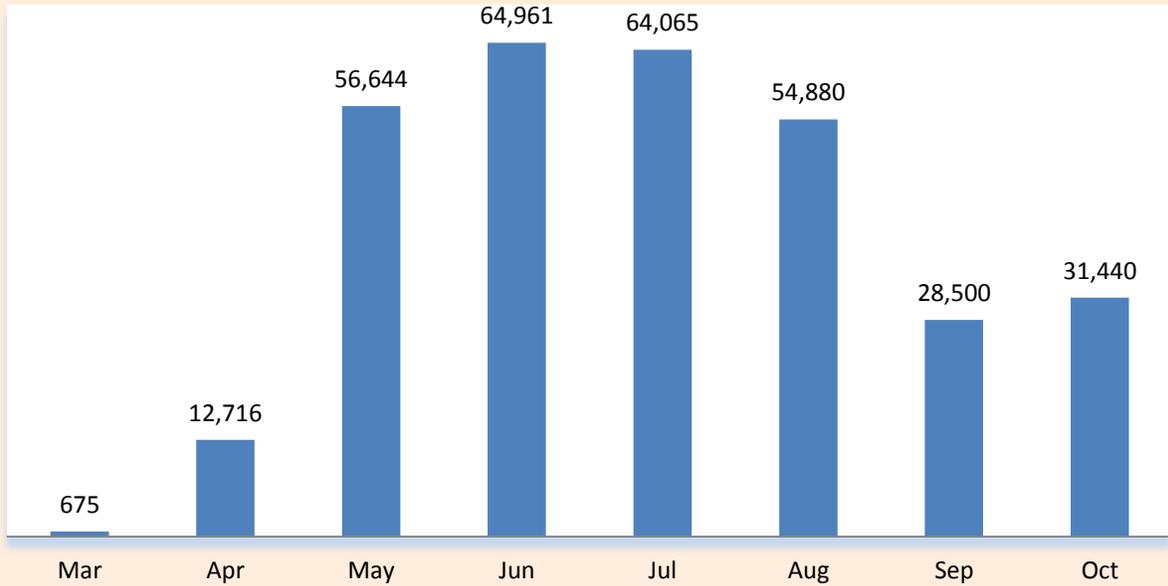


Mosquitoes Trapped by District in Chesapeake in 2012 by District

	Deep Creek	Greenbrier	Southern	City-Wide Total	Percent of Species
Number of Baited Traps	333	336	340	1009	
Number of Males	898	981	2,044	3,923	01.25%
<i>Ae. Albopictus</i>	205	1,962	86	2,253	0.72%
<i>Ae. Vexans</i>	3,507	3,970	7,200	14,677	4.68%
<i>An. Crucian</i>	6,284	13,887	39,417	59,588	18.98%
<i>An. Punctipennis</i>	152	64	497	713	0.23%
<i>An. Uadrimaculatus</i>	70	118	1,858	2,046	0.65%
<i>Cq. Perturbans</i>	3,346	3,029	1,858	8,233	2.62%
<i>Cs. Melanura</i>	106,538	6,011	19,458	132,007	42.06%
<i>Cx. Erraticus</i>	191	847	1,867	2,905	0.93%
<i>Cx. Pipiens</i>	74	584	83	741	0.24%
<i>Cx. Restuans</i>	89	152	3,424	3,665	1.17%
<i>Cx. Salinarius</i>	13,327	24,631	15,414	53,372	17.00%
<i>Cx. Territans</i>	33	19	73	125	0.04%
<i>Oc. Atlanticus</i>	4,184	397	239	4,820	1.54%
<i>Oc. canadensis</i>	7,302	661	2,160	10,123	3.23%
<i>Oc. Cantator</i>	2	4	0	6	0.00%
<i>Oc. Hendersoni</i>	1	0	0	1	0.00%
<i>Oc. infirmatus</i>	237	421	235	893	0.28%
<i>Oc. Mitchellea</i>	1	0	0	1	0.00%
<i>Oc. Sollicitans</i>	36	28	8	72	0.02%
<i>Oc. Sticticus</i>	3	0	0	3	0.00%
<i>Oc. Taeniorhynchus</i>	80	53	20	153	0.05%
<i>Oc. Triseriatus</i>	30	16	40	86	0.03%
<i>Or. Signifera</i>	6	4	15	25	0.01%
<i>Ps. Ciliate</i>	69	1	18	88	0.03%
<i>Ps. Columbiae</i>	2,418	332	1,837	4,587	1.46%
<i>Ps. Ferox</i>	4,750	1,083	1,098	6,931	2.21%
<i>Ps. Howardii</i>	246	57	50	353	0.11%
<i>Ur. Sapphirina</i>	84	157	1,250	1,491	0.48%
Total Number Females	153,265	58,488	98,205	309,958	98.75%
Total Females and Males	154,163	59,469	100,249	313,881	100.00%
District % Mosquitoes Totals	49%	19%	32%	100%	
(Avg. Mosquitoes Per Trap)	462	177	295	311	

No trapping was done in the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge this season due to large numbers of mosquitoes and reduced staff to handle the identification and testing.

Mosquitoes Trapped by Month for 2012



CHESAPEAKE WEATHER 2012

January - March **3.11** Rain Averaged 7.03° Warmer

MONTH	Normal Rainfall	2012 Rainfall	+ or - Difference	Normal Average Temp.	2012 Season Temp.	+ or - Difference
April	3.41	2.95	0.46	58.20°	60.60°	2.40°
May	3.41	6.43	3.02	66.60°	70.20°	3.60°
June	4.26	5.27	1.01	75.30°	74.40°	0.90°
July	5.14	4.81	0.33	79.60°	82.50°	2.90°
August	5.52	6.13	0.61	77.90°	79.00°	1.10°
Sept.	4.76	1.27	3.49	72.30°	72.40°	0.10°
October	3.42	8.98	5.56	62.10°	62.50°	0.40°
Totals:	29.92	35.84	5.92	70.28°	71.66°	1.38°

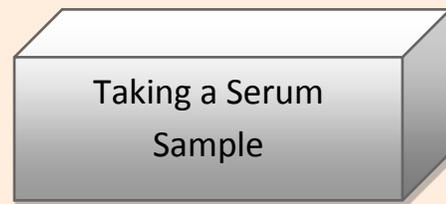
Sentinel Chickens



The purpose of the Sentinel Chicken Program is to get an early warning of an active presence of the West Nile virus and/or Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus.

Ten flocks of three chickens each were strategically placed throughout the City. Biology staff drew blood samples from each chicken every two weeks. This serum was tested for EEE and WNV by the DCLS in Richmond. There were 20 conversions for EEE and six (6) for WNV. The use of chickens has proven to be very effective and true sentinels.

over the past thirteen years.



Service Request Data for 2012

Type	Deep Creek	Greenbrier	Southern Ches.	Citywide
Mosquitoes	804	510	817	2,131
Drainage	63	20	59	142
Property Releases	5	4	43	52
Special Fogging	140	91	133	364
Standing Water	57	28	54	139
Other	22	13	35	71
Total:	1,091	666	1,141	2,899

Larviciding

Larviciding is the act of controlling mosquito larvae and pupae in the water by the application of *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis (Bti)*, fish or some chemical that will kill them. Larviciding is one of the most important activities of the Commission staff during the breeding season.

Inspections performed throughout the City identify those areas where breeding occurs and when found an appropriate larvicide technique is employed according to the area and/or stage of breeding found.

There were 11,430 acres treated by aerial applications during 2012. There were 4,691 acres treated by hand, ATVs, and roadside vehicles.

2012 Larviciding Totals

	Deep Creek	Greenbrier	Southern Ches.	Citywide	Aerial	Totals
ACRES LARVICIDED	1,659	1,110	1,921	4,691	11,430	16,121
PERSONNEL HOURS	9,590.75	7,351.75	8,458.75	80		25,481.25

Larviciding Application Techniques



Backpack Sprayer



All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV)



Roadside Jeep

Adulticiding

During mosquito control season, it is impossible to find and larvicide all breeding sites. In addition, mosquitoes migrate into control areas from adjacent non-controlled areas. The Commission performs adulticiding as needed.

Adulticiding is the act of operating a machine to uniformly disperse small amounts of pesticide over a target area to control adult mosquitoes. This is achieved by using various forms of ultra-low-volume (ULV) spraying equipment.

The City, excluding the Great Dismal Swamp Wildlife Refuge, is divided into approximately 30 truck routes and 15 ATV routes. Additional adulticiding, special fog requests and individual yards are treated by ULV backpack or hand-held sprayers, as needed or requested.

In 2012 there was above average rainfall, in part, due to Hurricane Sandy. The heavy rainfall from the hurricane and the following three (3) weeks produced massive mosquito populations, and increased the need for larviciding and adulticiding.

2012 Adulticiding Totals

	Deep Creek	Greenbrier	Southern	Aerial	Citywide
ACRES ADULTICIDING	265,754	334,540	355,150		955,445
PERSONNEL HOURS	1,610	1,355	1,768.5		4,733.5

Adulticiding Application Techniques



Backpack Application



Hand Held Sprayer Application



Thermo Fogger Application



Application by Truck



Application by Aircraft



Application by ATV

BIOLOGICAL REVIEW

The Biology Department started the year by completing the 2012 Annual Report, refurbishing and/or replacing equipment and organizing for the season.

Larval surveys were conducted during March to determine when to do an aerial larvicide application. From March 22 through March 25, the aerial contractor applied liquid **Bti** and liquid Altosid larvicides to 11,430 acres. Excellent results were achieved.



An average of setting forty traps was achieved each week during the season, including CDC, Gravid, and BG-Sentinel traps in the three operational districts. The CDC and BG-Sentinel traps are used the most because they are the most effective. These two traps compliment each other because both are more effective in attracting and collecting different species. The Gravid traps are used to attract and collect gravid females and, optimistically, *Culex pippins* mosquitoes, which are the best test species for West Nile Virus.

The number of mosquitoes trapped and identified during the season was 313,881. The number of pools tested in the in-house lab using the VecTest™ and VecTOR™ test kits was 1,883 for Eastern Equine Encephalitis and West Nile virus, resulting in 100,684 mosquitoes tested. Fifty-eight (58) were EEE positive and 18 were WNV positive. We had 20 EEE and six (6) WNV positive sentinel chickens (nine (9) of our 10 chicken sites had positives for 90%). Twenty (20) blood serum samples were drawn each week and sent to DCLS in Richmond for testing. We had no positive horses or emus. Chesapeake did report its first confirmed human case of WNV which, ultimately, proved fatal. The individual had spent time out of state in areas with a high incidence of WNV so precisely where it was contracted is not known.

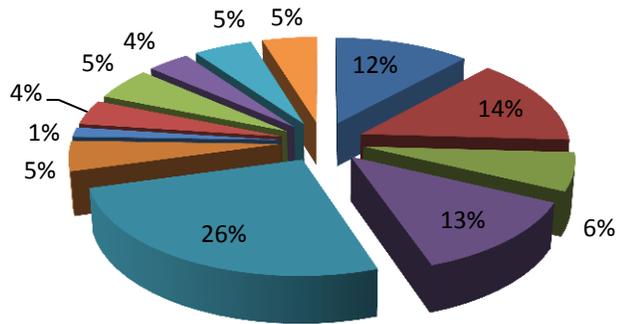
The winter weather was extremely warm and a wet season resulting in large mosquito populations.



ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

<i>Personnel Category</i>	<i>Number of Hours</i>
<i>Administrative</i>	11,559.75
<i>District & Field Supervision</i>	13,771.25
<i>Biology Department</i>	6,020.00
<i>Drainage</i>	12,412.25
<i>Larviciding</i>	25,481.25
<i>Adulticiding</i>	4,733.5
<i>Building and Grounds</i>	1,521.25
<i>Mechanic</i>	3,952.25
<i>Annual Leave</i>	5,133.00
<i>Sick Leave</i>	3,650.25
<i>Holiday</i>	5,037.00
<i>Miscellaneous (Includes Training and Education)</i>	4,577.50
Total Hours:	97,849.25

Percentage of Hours Spent in Each Personnel Category



- Administrative 12%
- District & Field Supervision 14%
- Biology Department 6%
- Drainage 13%
- Larviciding 26%
- Adulticiding 5%
- Building & Grounds 1%
- Mechanic 4%
- Annual Leave 5%
- Sick Leave 4%
- Holiday 5%
- Misc (Includes Training & Education) 5%

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE, VIRGINIA

2011 COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT Schedule S-8

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

Chesapeake Mosquito Control Commission

Year Ended June 30, 2012

REVENUES

Property taxes*	\$ 3,828,915
Investment income	23,470
Other	61,252
Total revenues	3,913,637

EXPENDITURES

Other salaries and wages	1,809,313
Other fringe benefits	732,433
Other repairs and supplies	813,449
Other post-employment benefits	89,465
Insurance premiums	212,031
Capital outlay	28,369
Other	714,833
Total expenditures	4,399,893
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	(486,256)

OTHER FINANCING SOURCES

Transfer from the General Fund (Refund for Hurricane Irene Expenses)	347,408
Total other financing sources	347,408
Net change in fund balance	(138,848)
Fund balance – beginning	5,433,994
Fund balance – ending	5,295,146

Reconciliation to Change in Net Assets:

Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, when reporting net assets, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	\$ (138,848)
Depreciation expense	(235,369)
Loss on disposal	(25,845)
Capital outlay expenditures	28,369

Change in Net Assets \$ (371,693)

**The City finances the operations of the Commission through incremental property taxes of \$.01 per \$100 of assessed value for real estate properties and \$.08 per \$100 of assessed value for personal property.*