

**Joe Simmons, Director**

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



***Contributors:***

*Lisa Wagenbrenner, Biologist*

*Kirby Foley, Operations Director*

*Joe Simmons, Director*

*Jason Pevear, GIS Analyst*

*Amy Pippin, Fiscal and Office Administrator*

*Janet Haley, Human Resources and Safety Administrator*

## **Chesapeake Mosquito Control Commission**

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# **Annual Report 2013**

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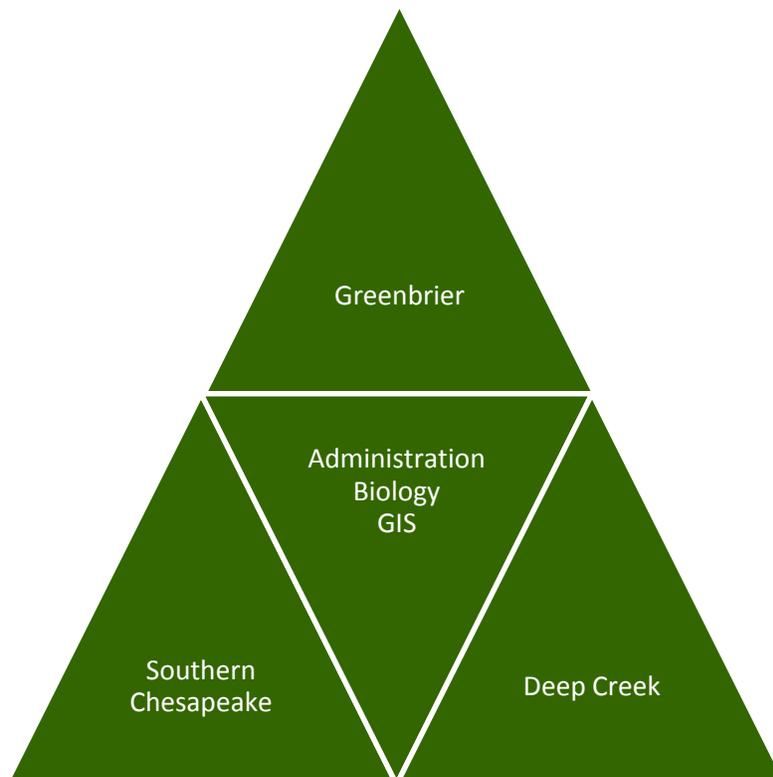
# *INTRODUCTION*

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.

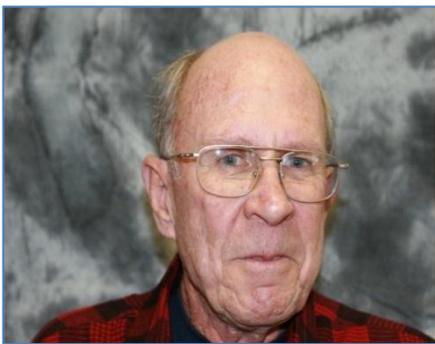
The Commission is made up of three service districts: Deep Creek, Greenbrier and Southern Chesapeake.



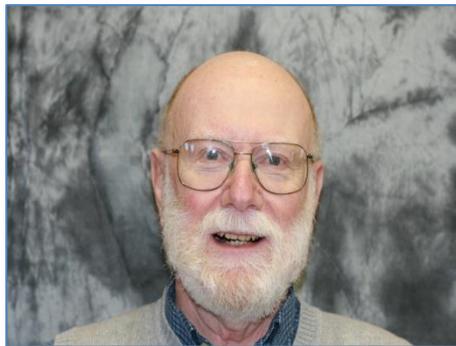
Board of Commissioners



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	Sadye Steele, Seasonal Biology Technician	Randon Snyder, Mechanical Technician (Part-time)
Jason Pevear, GIS Analyst	Jessica Steeves, Seasonal Biology Technician	
Deborah Vines, Office Specialist	Stephen Rehak, Seasonal Biology Technician	
Tammy White, Office Support Specialist	Jamie Warrick, Seasonal Biology Technician	
Roger Burnham, Custodian	Scott Amerson, Seasonal Biology Technician	

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	Steve McPherson, Field Supervisor
Zollie Russell, Field Supervisor	Mark Leary, Senior Applicator	Winfred Cooper, 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	Patrick Solomon, Applicator II
Charles Darden, Applicator II		Fred Whitaker, Applicator I
Claudia Holly, Applicator I		Brandon Hupman, Field Technician II
Daren Porcella, Field Technician		Ed Blakeman, Field Technician I (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

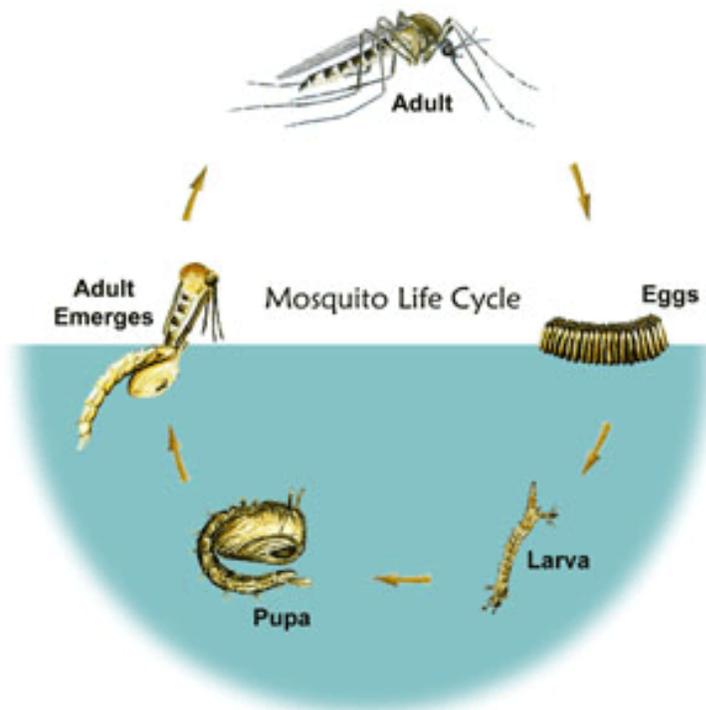
Mosquitoes are a part of the aquatic and the terrestrial food chains but are known more for their significance to man as pests, and particularly as vectors of human and animal diseases.

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***

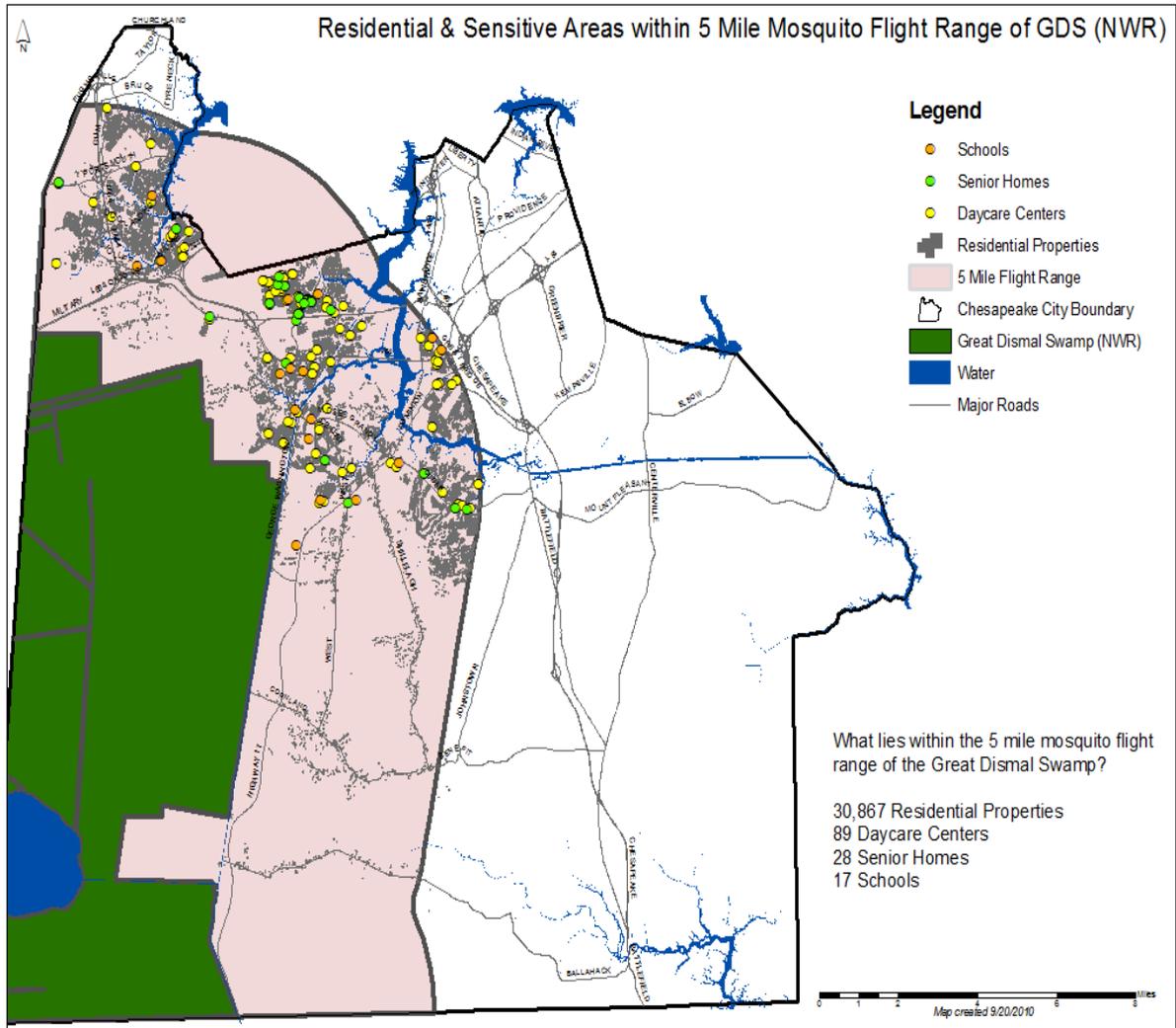
**T**here are two main reasons why mosquito management is important: many mosquitoes can transmit pathogens to man and animals and mosquitoes can be a major annoyance.

Mosquito-borne diseases are among the world's leading causes of illness and death. The World Health Organization estimates 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 workforce 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 the educational program and made presentations to nineteen (19) elementary schools with third grade classes, conducting presentations to 2,421 students. Career days were conducted at four elementary schools involving 650 students. The Biology Department also attended two science fairs reaching another 150 students and parents.

Presentations are made to schools, clubs, or civic groups and are routinely made at state and regional mosquito control organizational conferences. The Commission is listed on the City's list of public speakers. The biology personnel assist with the annual state recertification classes each year, and are also very active in local, state and regional training.



*Lisa Wagenbrenner, Biologist*

Engaging students in mosquito control operations during a school career day



*Connie Gregg, Biology Technician*

## **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.

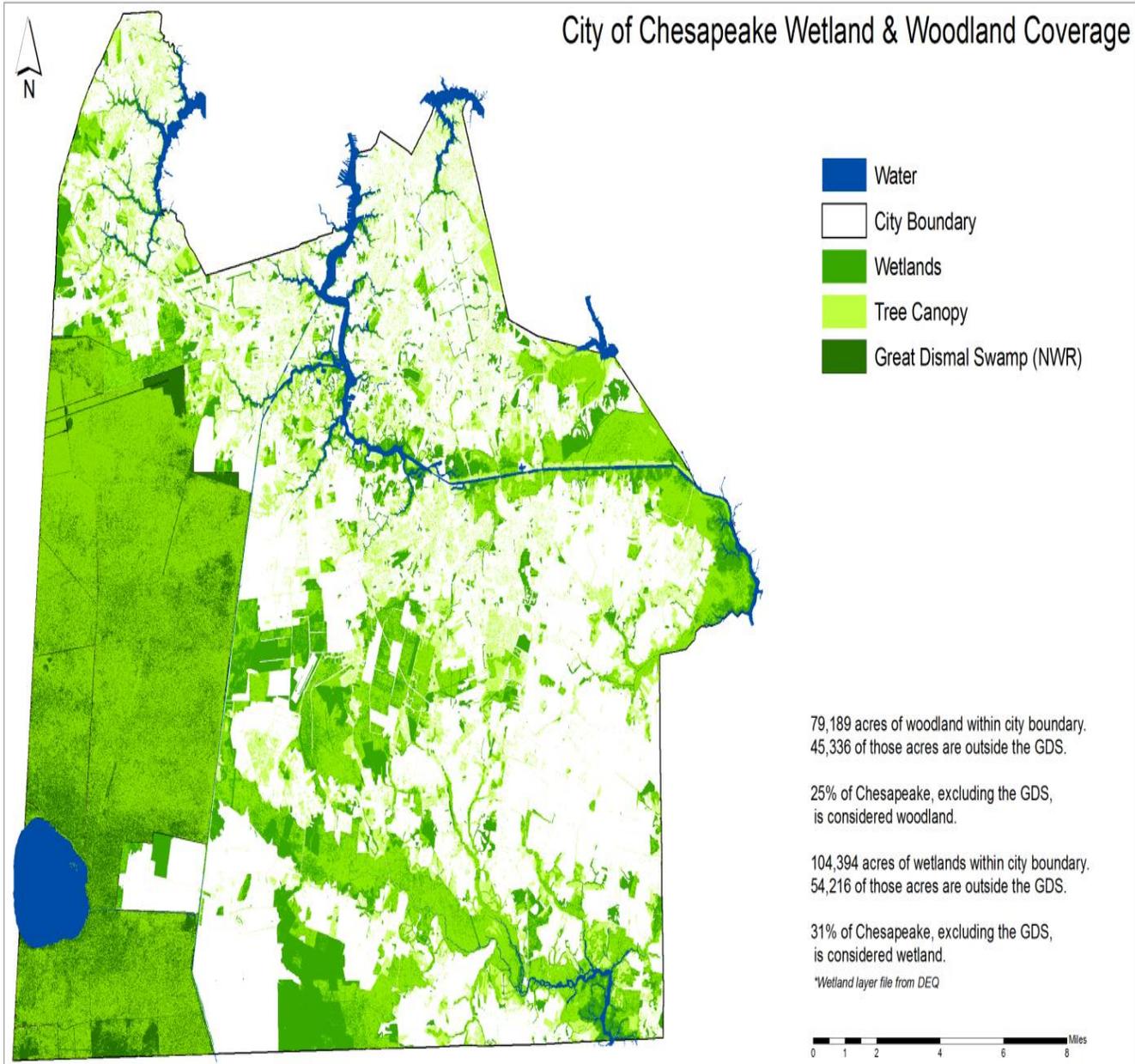
### **Source Reduction Activities Completed in 2013**

	<b>Deep Creek</b>	<b>Greenbrier</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Citywide Totals</b>
<b>Bush-Hand</b>	9.6 Acres	16.1 Acres	35.4 Acres	61.1 Acres
<b>Cleaning</b>	30.8 Miles	10.2 Miles	18.6 Miles	59.6 Miles
<b>Bush-Hog</b>		38.6 Acres	0.2 Acres	38.8 Acres
<b>Refuse Removal</b>	6.7 Tons	27.9 Tons	24.3 Tons	58.9 Tons
<b>Workforce Hours</b>	5,262.5 Hrs.	3,693.5 Hrs.	4,845.5 Hrs.	13,801.5 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 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 populations and in the Sentinel chickens.

The surveillance techniques used are: larval dipping surveys, trapping with CO<sub>2</sub> baited traps, testing of mosquitoes, testing Sentinel chicken serum, and service requests from the public.

### ***CDC, Gravid, and BG-Sentinel Traps***

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

The carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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 (40) of these traps are set each week throughout the City. CDC Light Traps utilize a battery powered light source to attract mosquitoes and are baited with CO<sub>2</sub>, as an additional attractant. The Commission uses pressurized tanks, which emit regulated low levels of CO<sub>2</sub>.

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 (6) 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 are 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 female 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 presence of CO<sub>2</sub> 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. Collecting the mosquitoes alive is necessary for viral detection.

The biology personnel set 975 baited traps. A total of 175,551 mosquitoes were captured at seventy-eight (78) trap sites. The species known to be capable of transmitting Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) and West Nile virus (WNV) were in-house tested using *VecTOR*<sup>™</sup> 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 2013 season was an average year for mosquito populations, with the exception of the one anomaly of 6,020 *Cq perturbans* trapped at a single site over one night. Environmental factors such as the cool spring followed by normal rainfall and temperatures for the summer and fall contributed to average mosquito populations. Twenty-six (26) mosquito pools tested positive, seven (7) WNV and nineteen (19) EEE. There were twenty-seven (27) positive Sentinel chickens, ten (10) WNV and seventeen (17) EEE. Eight out of our ten (10) chicken sites had positives for 80%. There were no confirmed human or horse cases.

*Examples of the Traps used for Adult Mosquito Capture*



**CO<sub>2</sub> Baited CDC  
Trap**



**BG-Sentinel  
Trap**

**Gravid  
Trap**

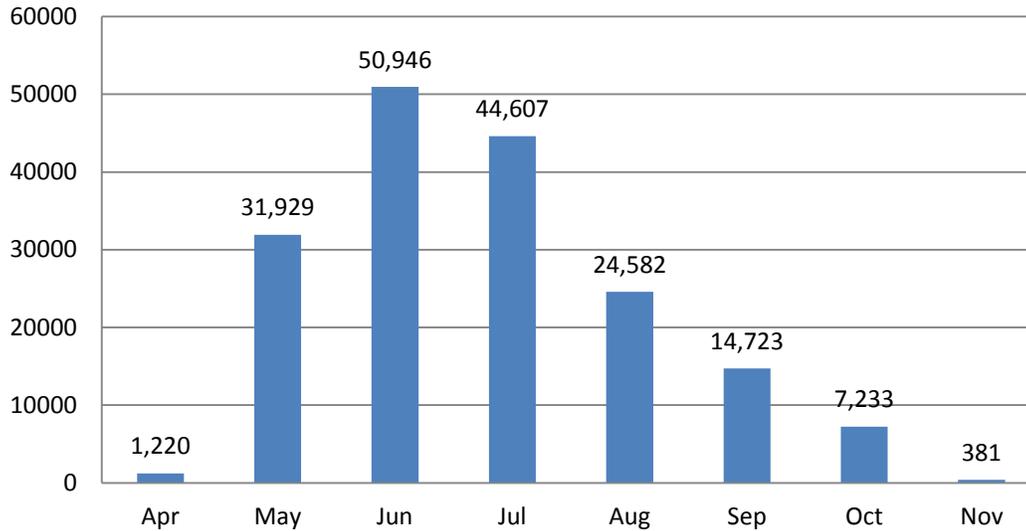


## Mosquitoes Trapped by District in 2013

	Deep Creek	Greenbrier	Southern	City-Wide Total	Percent of Species
Number of Baited Traps	332	301	342	975	
Number of Males	360	531	1,962	2,853	.02%
<i>Ae. Albopictus</i>	172	1,273	165	1,610	0.92%
<i>Ae. Vexans</i>	1,253	1,167	987	3,407	1.94%
<i>An. Crucian</i>	1,580	5,786	15,174	22,540	12.84%
<i>An. Punctipennis</i>	27	13	134	174	0.10%
<i>An. Uadrimaculatus</i>	117	184	2,438	2,739	1.56%
<i>Cq. Perturbans</i>	13,621	6,420	17,992	38,033	21.66%
<i>Cs. Melanura</i>	49,602	3,979	16,113	69,694	39.70%
<i>Cx. Erraticus</i>	628	1,418	2,062	4,108	2.34%
<i>Cx. Pipiens</i>	48	681	333	1,062	0.60%
<i>Cx. Restuans</i>	69	112	88	269	0.15%
<i>Cx. Salinarius</i>	1,383	5,029	4,361	10,773	6.14%
<i>Cx. Territans</i>	6	8	43	57	0.03%
<i>Oc. Atlanticus/tormentor</i>	345	59	74	478	0.27%
<i>Oc. Canadensis</i>	5,825	672	2,158	8,655	4.93%
<i>Oc. Cantator</i>	2	2	0	4	0.00%
<i>Oc. Hendersoni</i>	0	1	1	2	0.00%
<i>Oc. Infirmatus</i>	125	118	112	355	0.20%
<i>Oc. Japonicus</i>	2	0	0	2	0.00%
<i>Oc. Mitchellea</i>	0	0	0	0	0.00%
<i>Oc. Solicitans</i>	1	1	0	2	0.00%
<i>Oc. Sticticus</i>	0	1	1	2	0.00%
<i>Oc. Taeniorhynchus</i>	3	7	1	11	0.01%
<i>Oc. Triseriatus</i>	18	12	50	80	0.05%
<i>Or. Signifera</i>	5	4	9	18	0.01%
<i>Ps. Ciliate</i>	29	1	11	41	0.02%
<i>Ps. Columbiae</i>	2,798	165	1,841	4,804	2.74%
<i>Ps. Ferox</i>	765	207	775	1,747	1.00%
<i>Ps. Howardii</i>	38	11	17	66	0.04%
<i>Ur. Sapphirina</i>	105	119	1,753	1,977	1.13%
Total Number Females	78,567	27,450	66,693	172,710	98.38%
Total Females and Males	78,927	27,981	68,655	175,563	100.00%
District % Mosquitoes Totals (Avg. Mosquitoes Per Trap)	45%	16%	39%	100%	
	238	94	198	180	

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

## Mosquitoes Trapped by Month 2013



## CHESAPEAKE WEATHER 2013

January - March 4.05 rain averaged 1.25° cooler

MONTH	Normal Rainfall	2013 Rainfall	+ or - Difference	Normal Average Temp.	2013 Season Temp.	+ or - Difference
April	3.28	2.94	0.34	58.45°	59.65°	1.20°
May	3.51	2.67	0.84	66.70°	67.50°	0.80°
June	4.13	4.62	0.49	75.35°	76.60°	1.25°
July	5.40	7.34	1.94	79.20°	80.40°	1.20°
August	6.08	5.65	0.43	77.75°	76.40°	1.35°
Sept.	4.35	0.89	3.46	72.25°	71.05°	1.20°
October	3.24	4.93	1.69	62.25°	63.80°	1.55°
Totals:	29.99	29.04	0.95	70.28°	70.77°	0.49°

## *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 (10) 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 Eastern Equine Encephalitis (“EEE”) and West Nile virus (“WNV”) by the DCLS in Richmond. There were seventeen (17) conversions for EEE and ten (10) for WNV. The use of chickens has proven to be very effective and true sentinels over the past fourteen (14) years.



Taking a Serum Sample from a Chicken



## *Service Request Data for 2013*

Type	Greenbrier	Southern	Deep Creek	Citywide
Mosquito	361	437	533	1331
Drainage	14	45	41	100
Special Fogging	91	89	133	313
Standing Water	20	23	34	77
Property Release	2	15	3	20
Other	11	21	15	47
<b>Total:</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>1,888</b>

### Larviciding

Larviciding is the act of controlling mosquito larvae and pupae in the water by the application of *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis (Bti)*. It is harmless to fish and other aquatic organisms. 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. In addition to the aerial larviciding, 3,462.8 acres were treated by hand, All-Terrain Vehicles and roadside vehicles. **In 2013, a total of 15,057 acres were larvicided.**

### Aerial Larviciding

Chesapeake Mosquito Control Commission contracts with Kritter Cropdusting, Inc. to conduct aerial larviciding. On April 7-10, 2013, a total of 11,594 acres were treated with larvicide by helicopter. Biology and operational staff worked eighty (80) hours to assist in these aerial operations to perform calibrations and help ensure successful application of the larvicide.

## *2013 Larviciding Totals*

	Deep Creek	Greenbrier	Southern	Citywide	Aerial	Totals
<b>ACRES LARVICIDED</b>	1,366.	834.8	1,261.4	3,462.8	11,594	15,057
<b>PERSONNEL HOURS</b>	9,015.	6,608.25	7,702	15,623.75	80	23,405.75
<b>Avg. Workforce Hrs./Acre:</b>	6.6	7.9	6.1			6.8

**Larviciding Application Techniques**



***Backpack Sprayer***



***All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV)***



***Roadside Vehicle***

## **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 thirty (30) truck routes and fifteen (15) ATV routes. Additional adulticiding, special fog requests and individual yards are treated by ULV backpack or hand-held sprayers, as needed or requested.

The rainfall and temperatures in 2013 were normal, resulting in average larviciding and adulticiding.

### **2013 Adulticiding Totals**

	<b>Deep Creek</b>	<b>Greenbrier</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Aerial</b>	<b>Citywide</b>
<b>ACRES ADULTICIDING</b>	<b>106,987</b>	<b>127,240</b>	<b>206,020</b>		<b>440,247</b>
<b>PERSONNEL HOURS</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>845.8</b>	<b>1,202.5</b>		<b>3,107.3</b>
<b>Avg. Acres/Hour</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>171</b>		<b>142</b>

## Adulticiding Application Techniques



*Backpack Application*



*Hand Held Sprayer Application*



*Thermo Fogger Application*



*Application by Truck*



## ***BIOLOGICAL REVIEW***



The Biology Department started the year by completing the 2012 Annual Report, refurbishing and/or replacing equipment and preparing for the season. The third grade Mosquito Control Educational Program was conducted January through March at nineteen (19) Chesapeake Public schools.

Larval surveys were conducted during late March into early April to determine a timeline for an aerial larvicide application. The aerial contractor applied liquid ***Bti*** and liquid Altosid larvicides. Biology and operational staff worked eighty (80) hours, and achieved excellent results.

An **average setting of forty (40) traps** was accomplished each week during the season, including CDC, Gravid, and BG-Sentinel traps in the three operational districts. The CDC and BG-Sentinel traps were primarily used because they achieve the most effective results. These two (2) traps complement each other by attracting and collecting different species. The Gravid traps attract and collect gravid females and, optimistically, *Culex pippins* mosquitoes, which are the best test species for West Nile Virus.

The total number of mosquitoes trapped and identified during the season was 175,551. The number of mosquito pools tested in-house using *VecTOR*<sup>™</sup> test kits was 1,201 for EEE and WNV, for a total of 55,423 mosquitoes tested nineteen (19) were EEE positive and seven (7) were WNV positive). There were seventeen (17) EEE and ten WNV positive sentinel chickens eight (8) of the ten (10) chicken sites had positives for 80%. Fifteen (15) blood serum samples were drawn each week and sent to Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of General Services in Richmond for testing. **There were no positive human, horse or emu test results in 2013.**



# ***FINANCIAL OVERVIEW***

**CITY OF CHESAPEAKE, VIRGINIA**

**2013 COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT *Schedule S-8***

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

Chesapeake Mosquito Control Commission

Year Ended June 30, 2013

**REVENUES**

Property taxes*	\$ 3,814,102
Investment income	14,654
Other	42,886
Total revenues	3,871,642

**EXPENDITURES**

Other salaries and wages	1,847,000
Other fringe benefits	782,327
Other repairs and supplies	860,466
Other post-employment benefits	86,813
Insurance premiums	349,558
Capital outlay	393,772
Other	339,171
Total expenditures	4,659,107
<b>Deficiency of revenues under expenditures</b>	<b>(787,465)</b>
<b>Fund balance – beginning</b>	<b>\$ 5,295,146</b>
<b>Fund balance – ending</b>	<b>\$ 4,507,681</b>

**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	\$ (787,465)
Depreciation expense	(216,004)
Capital outlay expenditures	393,772
Total to GFAAG (General Fixed Assets Accounting Group)	(39,429)

**Change in Net Position** \$ (649,126)

*\*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.*