



2021 Year End Report

Gem County Mosquito Abatement District

**6846 West Highway 52
Emmett, Idaho 83617**

Copyright© 2021

2021 Mosquito Surveillance and Control Summary Report

Mission Statement

The principle mission of the Gem County Mosquito Abatement District and the basic reason for its operation is to provide comprehensive and sustainable mosquito control as a means of protecting public and veterinary health by reducing the number of mosquitoes that transmit diseases. Secondary missions accomplished by the district's program include the improvement of human and animal welfare by reducing the number of nuisance mosquitoes, increasing yields and productivity in livestock, continual enjoyment of public and private outdoor recreation areas, and minimization of impacts mosquito populations may have on tourism and visitor-generated revenues for local area businesses.

District History

The Gem County Mosquito Abatement District (GCMAD) was created by election in 1960 using the "Idaho Abatement Act," Idaho Code Title 39, Chapter 28 for the purpose of alleviating the pressure mosquitoes were having on cattle production. Originally, the district was established to protect all of Gem County, but over time, several areas opted out of coverage. Currently, the district is approximately 145 square miles.

Mosquito control today utilizes an Integrated Pest Management program that realizes mosquito populations will not always be eliminated, but can be suppressed to tolerable levels for protection of public health and welfare. The program is reviewed annually to adjust for regulatory and ecological changes and requirements. Only scientifically sound methods are used for mosquito control in the GCMAD and decisions are based on consideration of what is ecologically and economically in the best interests of the district constituency over a sustainable period of time.

G.C.M.A.D Management and Staff

Board of Trustees:

Michele Chadwick, Co-Chairperson
Tom Carlsen, Co-Chairperson
Bonnie Diedrich, Member
Anita Taylor, Member

Ex-Officio Members:

Southwest District Health Dept.
Idaho Dept. of Agriculture
University of Idaho Extension Office

Full-time Staff:

Cody Johns, Manager

Seasonal Positions:

1 Office Assistant
1 Mosquito Surveillance Coord.
12 Mosquito Control Technicians

Manager's Letter

The 2021 mosquito control season presented many different challenges and provided several opportunities to further develop GCMAD program sustainability. The district had an uphill battle from the start. With staffing issues continuing to plague the district with only 50% of the employees, to which we continued to work around and deal with novel coronavirus (COVID19) pandemic.

Weather patterns compounded our problems with temperatures soaring throughout summer. Hot temperatures both during day and night allows for the mosquito to go from egg to flying adult in shorter amount of time. That coupled with large amounts of standing water created high numbers of mosquitoes this summer.

The GCMAD's robust integrated mosquito management program focused primarily on the identification and treatment of larval mosquito development sites. The district ensured long-lasting control in historically high-output larval mosquito production sites by applying residual products to the sites on a regular, appropriate schedule. As part of the district's pesticide selection plan, it utilized a larval mosquito control product, Altosid P-35™, in greater quantities to meet the district's needs in 2021 after district staff effectively applied and controlled larva. The district plans to increase the volume of these types of products in 2022, which will help reduce the impact we have on properties and reduce mosquito numbers.

GCMAD acquired a sUAV (small unmanned aerial vehicle), this drone was used for the application of granule larvicides across the district. It was a vital tool towards the end of the season being able to access and apply products faster and more efficiently than previous methods. It will play an even more vital role in the upcoming season of 2022.

West Nile virus (WNV) was initially found in mosquitoes during routine surveillance on July 21, 2021. The isolation of WNV on July 21 was in the same week of detection in mosquitoes in 2020. The district collected 66 positive samples of mosquitoes for WNV (10.9% positivity rate), which results in 2.1% increase for WNV positivity when compared to 2020 (8.8% positive rate in 2020). No confirmed equine cases of WNV occurred in Gem County in 2021, and no confirmed human case was reported.

The district continued to build on the significant improvements to its surveillance capabilities in 2021. GCMAD increased the frequency and locations of the Biogents CDC Pro trap. This allowed for a larger amount of testing samples in the population for *Culex* mosquitoes, Gem County's primary WNV vectors. We also used a greater amount of CO-2 baited traps to increase our *Culex* samples. This gave us more data and is reflected in our graphs and data as it shows an increase in *Culex* activity.

The district also had two aerial adulticide sprays conducted this season. With both the incredibly high temperatures and being short staffed these aerial applications were needed. Both were focused on high *Culex* mosquito production areas of the district and high nuisance mosquitoes. Both of these aerial sprays were extremely productive in reducing our mosquito numbers in the district.

Special recognition goes to the GCMAD staff. In 2021, the district was confronted with substantial operational hardship and challenges associated with COVID19 and staffing shortages. When these challenges arose for staff members, every GCMAD employee stepped up and helped

each other. Employees ensured that they conducted their daily tasks with safety and care and were conscientious of the need to be safe when not at work. The district's greatest asset is its employees, and the can-do attitude that they bring to work every day.

On behalf of the GCMAD Board of Trustees, management, and staff; I am pleased to present the 2021 Mosquito Surveillance and Control Year-End Report.

Respectfully submitted,
Cody D. Johns, Manager
Gem County Mosquito Abatement District

Training and Education

In 2021, district personnel were limited in training and education opportunities due the COVID19 pandemic.

- In-house training as part of seasonal orientation.

Memberships, Affiliations, and Leadership Roles

- American Mosquito Control Association (AMCA), sustaining member, Cody Johns
- Northwest Mosquito and Vector Control Association, sustaining member.
- Idaho Mosquito and Vector Control Association, sustaining member.

Public Education

The GCMAD understands that public education is a critical component of a modern mosquito control program. The following are examples of the district's public education efforts in 2021:

- The substantial use of the district's website: www.gcmad.org.
- Gem County Local Emergency Planning Committee participation.
- News releases from the district in the Emmett Messenger Index discussing pertinent and timely mosquito control information.
- Coordination with other mosquito control programs to ensure a coordinated message is relayed to media.

Integrated Mosquito Management Policy

The GCMAD supports management of mosquito populations when and where necessary by means of an integrated program designed to benefit or to have minimal adverse effects on people, domestic animals, wildlife, and the environment. This Integrated Mosquito Management Policy recognizes that mosquito populations cannot always be eliminated, but must be suppressed to tolerable levels for the well-being of humans, domestic animals, and wildlife, and that selection of scientifically sound suppression methods must be based upon consideration of what is ecologically and economically in the long-term best interests of constituents of the GCMAD.

The following principles are to be followed:

- Mosquito control measures should only be undertaken when there is adequate justification based on surveillance data.
- The combination of methods for mosquito control should be chosen after careful consideration of the efficacy, health effects, ecological effects, and the cost versus benefits of the various options; including public education, legal action, natural and biological control, elimination of development sources, and pesticide applications.
- Mosquito development sources, whether natural or created by human activity, should be altered in such a manner as to cause the least undesirable impact on the environment.
- Pesticide application methods should be used in the most efficient and least hazardous manner in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, and available scientific data. The registered label requirements for the pesticide used will be followed. When choices are available among different effective pesticides, those offering the least hazard to non-target organisms should be used. Pesticides will be chosen and used in a manner that will minimize the development of resistance in mosquito populations.

- Personnel involved in mosquito control programs should be properly trained and supervised, certified in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, and kept current with improvements in management techniques through continuing education and/or training programs.
- All necessary personal protective equipment should be provided to technicians making pesticide applications and proper handling, mixing, loading, and application training should be provided by supervisory staff, in accordance to all relevant pesticide label language.

Mosquito Surveillance and Control Objectives

The GCMAD is an independent taxing district, formed, organized, and governed by Idaho Code and is mandated by law to protect public health by controlling mosquitoes and the transmission of mosquito-borne disease. Mosquito control in Gem County can start as early as April 1st. In 2021, the GCMAD started regular larval mosquito inspections and treatments by April 1st. Fogging for adult mosquitoes began in May 2021, and continued until the end of September. Mosquito control applications and operations were determined by mosquito surveillance conducted throughout the district. Only when control thresholds were reached or surpassed were applications made. Thresholds were determined with through the use of CO₂-baited BG-pro EVS-style traps deployed at variable sites throughout the district. This allowed for real-time response to mosquito infestations. This report summarizes the results of surveillance conducted to monitor adult mosquito population dynamics, virus activity in adult mosquitoes, and the control products used in 2021.

The 2021 mosquito surveillance initiative began in the first week of June and continued through the third week of September. The initiative involved trapping adult mosquitoes with carbon dioxide (CO₂)-baited BG-pro EVS-style traps that were deployed on a weekly basis at different sites to monitor mosquito populations for the presence of West Nile virus (WNV).

Commonly Found Mosquito Species in Gem County:

Anopheles

Anopheles freeborni, the Western Malaria Mosquito, overwinter in sheltered locations and emerge in early spring. The species is one of the first biters of the season, attacking when the air is still cold. They bite freely from dusk to dawn. Females lay eggs in permanent water sources associated with poor irrigation practices.

Aedes

Aedes nigromaculis, the Irrigated Pasture Mosquito, is a common pest mosquito of the agricultural communities and surrounding areas of southern Idaho. It is a ferocious biter, inflicting a painful bite. It is a strong flyer and may migrate several miles from its development site. The primary habitat of this species has been largely created by agriculture, irrigated pastures are the most common development sites. The winter is passed in the egg stage with hatching occurring within hours of flooding. This mosquito species is capable of transmitting WEE, SLE, and California encephalitis virus.

Aedes vexans, the Inland Floodwater Mosquito, overwinter in the egg stage and there are generally one or more broods per season. Irrigation practices with poor drainage suits this species well. The females feed in shady places during the day and can be particularly annoying at dusk and after dark. They are troublesome biters and have a flight range of 1 to 5 miles.

Culiseta

Culiseta inornata, the Winter Marsh Mosquito, prefer to feed on larger mammals, and at times, are very troublesome to livestock. Active biting by this mosquito can occur during the fall. Dusk is the most common time for biting activity. They are active flyers and can disperse 5 to 10 miles from their emergence sites.

Culex

Culex pipiens, the Northern House Mosquito, is named so because of its close association with human habitation. The species is considered a domesticated mosquito species because of this close association. It is a multi-brood mosquito and eggs are laid in rafts in temporary and permanent sites, such as catch basins, retention ponds, road side ditches, and any open container where water may hold for ten days or longer. Birds are the preferred hosts for this mosquito. *Culex pipiens* is a vector of Western Equine Encephalitis (WEE), SLE, and WNV.

Culex tarsalis, the Western Encephalitis Mosquito, overwinter in protected places such as cellars, outbuildings, culverts, animal burrows and other sheltered locations. Upon emerging, the female seeks a blood meal to mature her eggs. Preferred breeding sites include temporary to permanent water sites such as marshes, waste irrigation water, ditches, retention ponds, catch basins, and open containers. Females are persistent biters and prefer birds in the spring, then later turn to mammals and humans as a source for a blood meal. *Culex tarsalis* is a vector of WEE, SLE, and WNV.

Mosquito Population Dynamics

The ongoing mosquito surveillance project allows the GCMAD to assess the current mosquito populations on a week to week basis throughout the mosquito season. Each weekly trapping result determines whether or not necessary mosquito control procedures are warranted and should be implemented.

Procedures

Insects were collected using CO₂-baited BG-pro EVS-style traps for sorting and identification of mosquitoes. The number of vector mosquitoes (*Culex pipiens* complex and *Culex tarsalis*) and the number of nuisance mosquitoes (*Aedes* and *Anopheles* species) were determined for each week and reported. Included in weekly reports were updated line graphs to show population trends throughout the season (Figure 1). Also, three year histories were collaborated and compared to determine where lack of control was occurring (Figure 2).

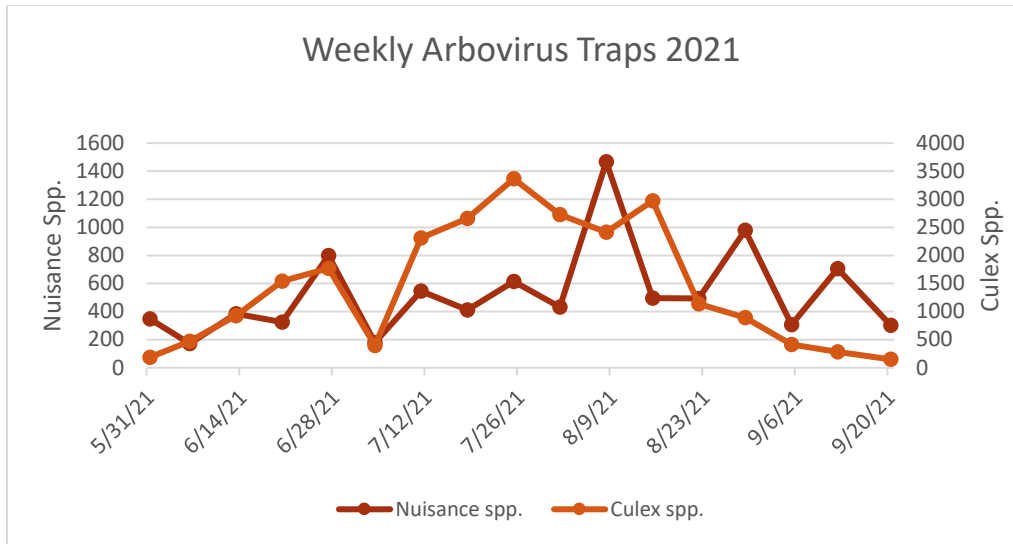


Figure 1. *Aedes* and *Culex* mosquito population levels during the 2021 mosquito season in the GCMAD. Fluctuations of nuisance and vector mosquitoes were seen throughout the season with largest populations occurring in early August for nuisance species and mid-August and early-September for vector species.

Results

In 2021, 33,572 adult mosquitoes were collected and identified from CO₂-baited BG-pro EVS-style traps. *Aedes* (nuisance mosquitoes) populations were highest in early August. In late July, *Culex* (vector species) population numbers were highest.

Table 1. Total numbers of mosquitoes collected by CO₂-baited BG-pro EVS-style traps site in 2021.

Weekly Arbovirus Traps		
Week of	Nuisance spp.	Culex spp.
5/31/21	347	185
6/6/2021	172	468
6/13/2021	384	926
6/20/2021	326	1543
6/27/2021	799	1771
7/4/2021	179	396
7/11/2021	547	2313
7/18/2021	411	2660
7/25/2021	615	3365
8/1/2021	433	2725
8/8/2021	1466	2411
8/15/2021	495	2971
8/22/2021	493	1137
8/29/2021	979	895
9/5/2021	306	414
9/12/2021	706	282
9/20/2021	303	149
Totals	8961	24611

Virus Monitoring in Mosquitoes

Disease prevalence and risk can be determined by monitoring mosquitoes for the presence or absence of viruses in the mosquito population. Virus monitoring allows for the identification of dominant mosquito species, minimum field infection rate determination, and indicates areas with virus activity/transmission occur. By monitoring vector species and virus activity, an important assessment of virus activity at each location can be determined throughout the mosquito season and appropriate response protocols can be employed.

Procedures

Generally, mosquitoes were collected in different areas throughout the district with CO₂-baited BG-pro EVS-style traps from June 1 until the last week in September. Traps operate on 22000 mAH power bank batteries and can be set up in any area of the district. After collection, mosquitoes were taken back to the GCMAD facility, sorted, identified, and pooled according to species, date, and location. *Culex* species were then sent to Idaho Bureau of Laboratories to be tested using reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction analysis for the presence of WNV. Other species (*Aedes*) were identified, counted, and discarded, unless the specimens were identified as exotic species (*Aedes aegypti* or *Aedes albopictus*).

Results

A total of 24,611 vector species mosquitoes were processed from CO₂-baited BG-pro EVS-style traps in 2021. The GCMAD sent all vector species pools to the Idaho Bureau of Laboratories to be tested using reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction analysis. The minimum number of mosquitoes tested per sample was 5 and the maximum was 50. Of the 721 samples tested by the Idaho Bureau of Laboratories in 2021, 66 pools (10.9% of all samples) tested positive for WNV. *Table 2* indicates the number of pools of each species tested by the Idaho Bureau of Laboratories and the number of positive pools determined by testing. *Figure 2* is a bar graph that shows the number of mosquitoes collected at different trapping events during the 2021 mosquito season as compared to previous seasons.

Table 2. Assay results of mosquito species tested by GCMAD in 2021.

Mosquitoes Tested by GCMAD in 2021				
Species	# of Samples	# Mosquitoes	# Positive WNV Pools	# Positive SLEV Pools
<i>Cx. pipiens</i>	471	17380	55	0
<i>Cx. tarsalis</i>	250	6947	11	0
Season Totals	721	24327	66	0

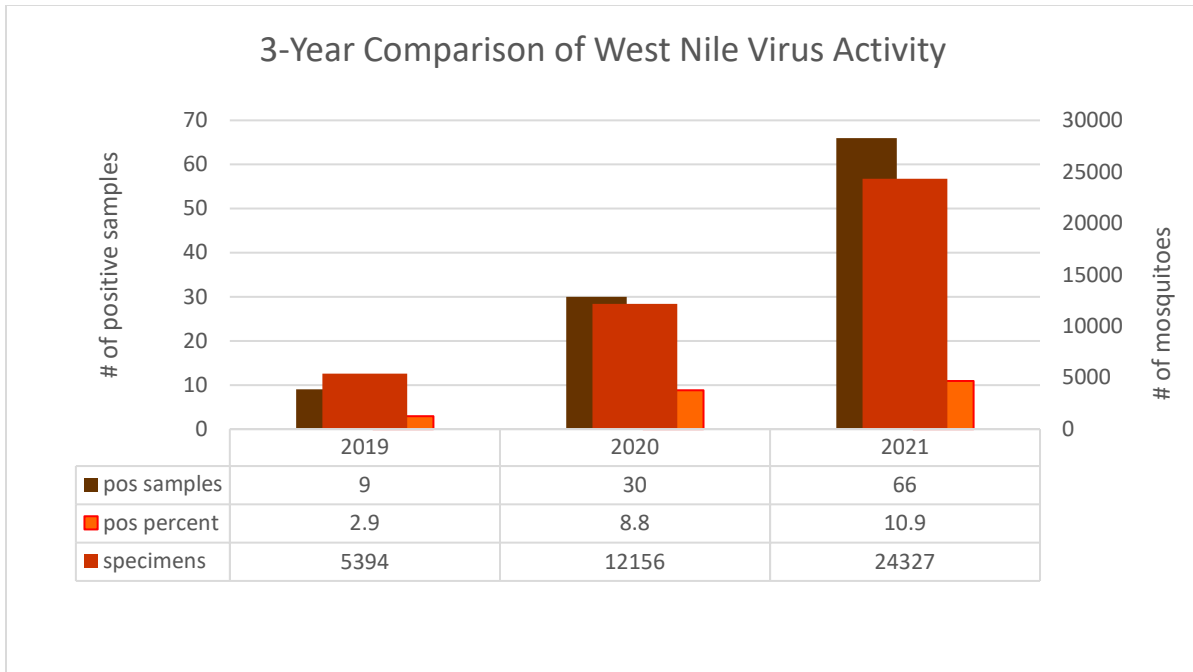


Figure 2. District-wide three-year *Culex* collections.

2021 Citizen Service Requests and Complaints

The district used input from citizens, either by telephone or website, to correlate the mosquito population information generated from the population trap surveillance.

Procedures

Telephone and website service requests were recorded manually into a computer database. The information taken by the GCMAD receptionist included name, address, contact information and reason for request. The requests were separated into three different categories: standing water/larval mosquito control applications, barrier applications, or fogging applications.

Results

The GCMAD satisfied 64 service requests in 2021. Of those requests, there were 2 requests for barrier sprays (3%), 56 fogging requests (88%), and 6 requests to check standing water (9%) in 2021 (Figure 4). Of the 56 fogging requests we had them split into two categories event fogging requests (33) and custom fogging (23).

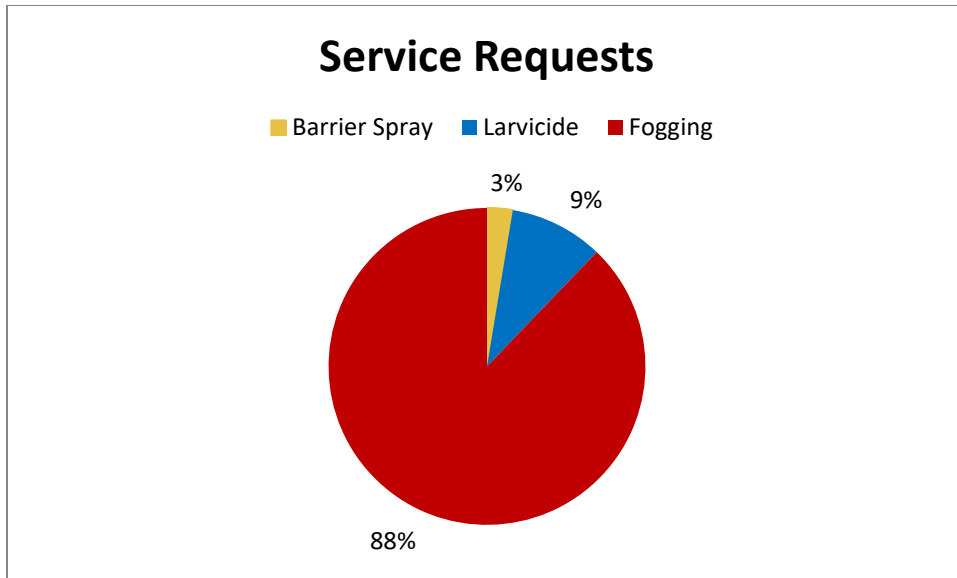


Figure 4. District-wide service requests received in 2021.

Surveillance Summary

A total of 33,572 mosquitoes were collected, identified, and processed by the GCMAD in 2021. When compared to the 2020 mosquito season, there was a decrease of 2,092 collected in CO₂-baited BG-pro EVS-style traps. Sixty six mosquito samples tested positive for WNV in 2021 and was an increase of WNV positive mosquito samples collected as compared to 2020. A total of 64 service requests were satisfied.

Future Considerations

A sustainable integrated mosquito management (IMM) program must consider revising methods for surveying mosquitoes. In 2021, some surveillance was modified to better meet the needs of the district without compromising continuity of operations. CO₂-baited BG-pro EVS-style traps were deployed three nights a week instead of two to cover a larger area for the trapping of *Culex* mosquitoes. New Jersey light traps were not used this year. In general, the CO₂-baited BG-pro EVS-style traps showed much greater selectivity for *Culex* mosquitoes and showed the ability to sample greater numbers of mosquitoes overall. This directly resulted in more mosquito samples that were tested for WNV and subsequently more positive WNV samples as compared to previous seasons (66 positive samples in 2021 and 30 positive samples in 2020).

Mosquito Control Report

The goal of the GCMAD is to use a fully integrated approach to control mosquitoes and the spread of mosquito-borne disease. The district also strives to maintain a level of control that responsibly abates mosquitoes while limiting the effects of applications to the environment. Since environmental safety and preservation is a critical part of any responsible IMM program, the GCMAD tracks and records how much larval mosquito and adult mosquito control products were used in the mosquito season.

Larval Mosquito Control Operations – 2021

In Gem County, an aggressive larval mosquito control program, commonly called larviciding, is an important key to a successful IMM program. The GCMAD larviciding program is designed

to control mosquitoes in standing water before they can emerge as adults. Larviciding is one of the most effective ways to control mosquitoes because focus is on a specific source. The GCMAD is divided into 5 operational sections. Trained larval mosquito control technicians work in groups of two, equipped with a pickup truck and trailer, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), larval mosquito control products, backpack dusters, backpack sprayers, hand spreaders, global positioning system (GPS) handheld units for application data entry, and other equipment necessary to complete larval mosquito control objectives.

Larval treatments began in April to permanent sites, such as storm water retention ponds, catch basins, and some marshes. In the district, there are hundreds of development sites that are inspected throughout the summer. The GCMAD relies heavily on *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti) to control mosquitoes. The bacterium is applied to standing water in a granule or liquid formulation. The district applied 47.65 gallons of Bti liquid, 649 pounds of *Bacillus sphaericus* (Bs) granule, 25,551 pounds of Bti/methoprene granule, 3,110 pounds of methoprene granule to standing water in 2021. Additionally, the GCMAD applied 266 pounds of methoprene (insect growth regulator) to control mosquito larvae in stock tanks, horse troughs, and other similar sites. The district applied 36.5 gallons of larviciding oil to standing water in 2021. Crews made a total of 19,834 inspections, with district staff treating 5,976 of the inspections, resulting in 14,644 acres of mosquito production habitat treated in 2021 (Figure 6). Table 3 shows larval mosquito control products and amounts used in 2021.

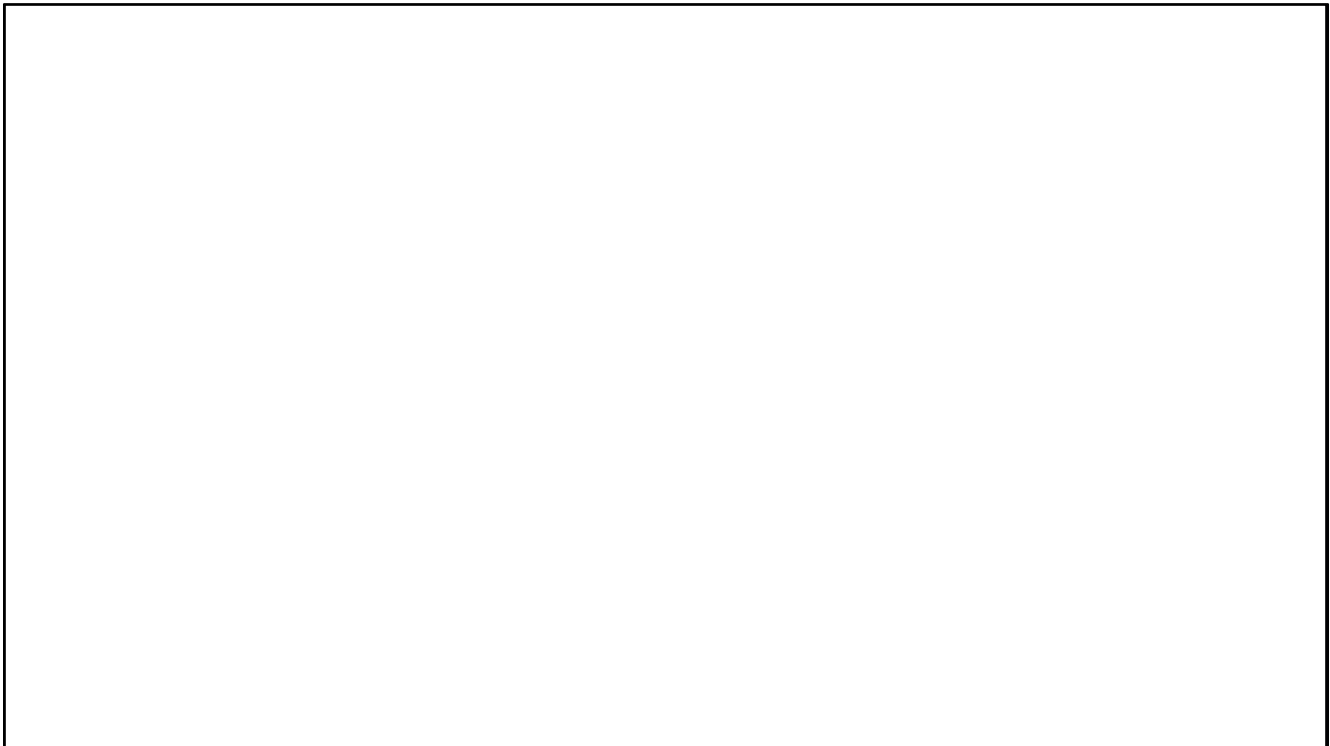


Figure 6. Sites shaded represent sites identified as larval mosquito development sites.

Table 3: Larviciding products and amounts used in the past three years.

Larvicide Usage in 2019, 2020, and 2021			
Product	2019	2020	2021
Bti granule	1,594 lbs	0 lbs	0 lbs
Bti liquide	90 gal	78.5 gal	47.65 gal
Bs granule	244.7 lbs	649 lbs	162 lbs
Bti/methoprene granule	24,086 lbs	27,660 lbs	25,551 lbs
Methoprene:			
30d WSP	2,158 pouches	700 pouches	0
granule	2,280 lbs	2,280 lbs	3,374.5 lbs
Larviciding Oil	24 gal	36 gal	36.5 gal

sUAV (drone)

GCMAD purchased a small unmanned aerial vehicle during the season. The district licensed, insured and met all qualifications with the Certificate of Authorization (COA) to operate in Gem County.



Figure 2.1 GCMAD Drone

The drone has a twenty-five pound payload for granular products. With this payload capacity we see a huge reduction in man hours to complete the same amount of work normally done by ATV. This will allow us to cover more area and with greater accuracy. Applications were started with great results in August. GCMAD looks forward to implementing this valuable tool to help control mosquitoes in the 2022 season.

Adult Mosquito Control Operations – 2021

The mosquito population naturally increases as the season progresses. When these numbers reach a certain threshold, the district begins an adult mosquito control program, referred to as adulticiding or “fogging.” Adult mosquito populations can be reduced with adulticide applications. The best time to make applications for adult mosquitoes is at dawn or dusk, when mosquitoes are most active and looking for a host. When fogging for adult mosquitoes, only appropriate products that are effective are used. In addition, all fogging applications were recorded by a GPS field computer mounted in the cab of the fogging vehicles. The GPS unit recorded data such as time, temperature, location, wind direction and speed, data regarding the applicator, the product amount applied, and when and where the control product was applied. This information was then uploaded to the district’s geographic information system (GIS) and reports about fogging applications were quickly queried and referenced. The GCMAD used daily recorded telephone messages available by calling the district office to notify residents when adulticiding operations began and what areas were targeted for a specific evening. The GCMAD website was also updated every day with the areas targeted for adult mosquito control applications.

The GCMAD primarily relied on permethrin-based adulticide agents. Permethrin is a synthetic pyrethroid, a synthetically derived compound similar in composition to natural pyrethrins that are isolated from chrysanthemum flowers. In 2021, the GCMAD used 279 gallons of permethrin-based agents (Figure 8). District personnel applied the adulticide products using truck-mounted ultra-low volume (ULV) foggers. Figure 9 shows a three-year comparison of the quantities of adult mosquito control products used in the GCMAD.

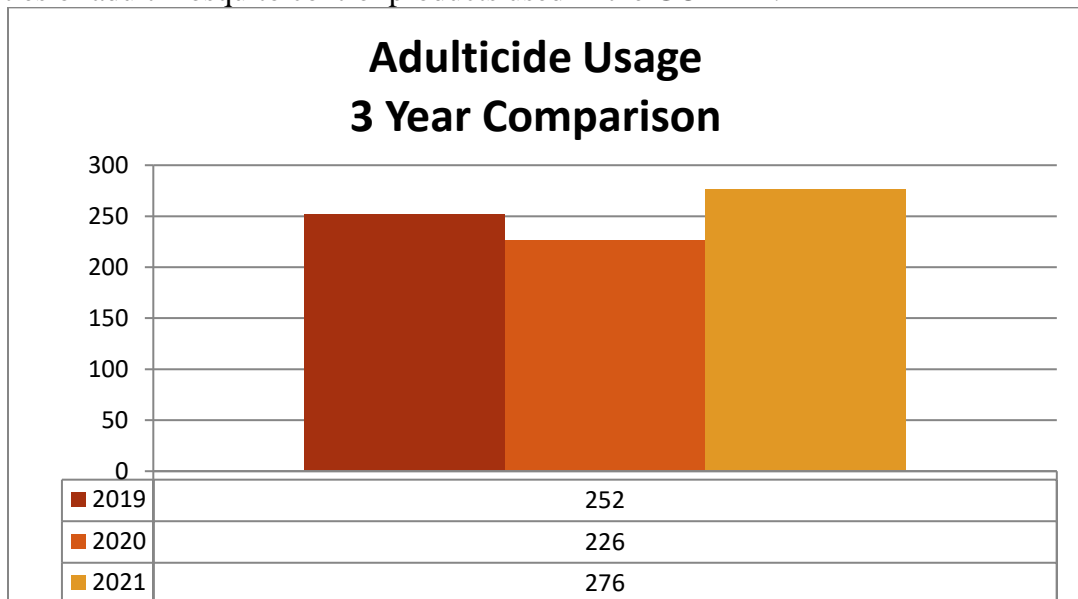


Figure 9. 3-year comparison of adult mosquito control products used in the GCMAD.

Cost Comparisons

The GCMAD spent \$193,292 on mosquito control products in 2021. In 2021, the GCMAD spent \$161,188 on larval control products and \$32,104 on adulticide products. Figure 8 shows the amount of money spent on larvicide and adulticide products and the percentage of product budget spent on the respective product category. Figure 10 shows a 3 year comparison of product costs for the district.

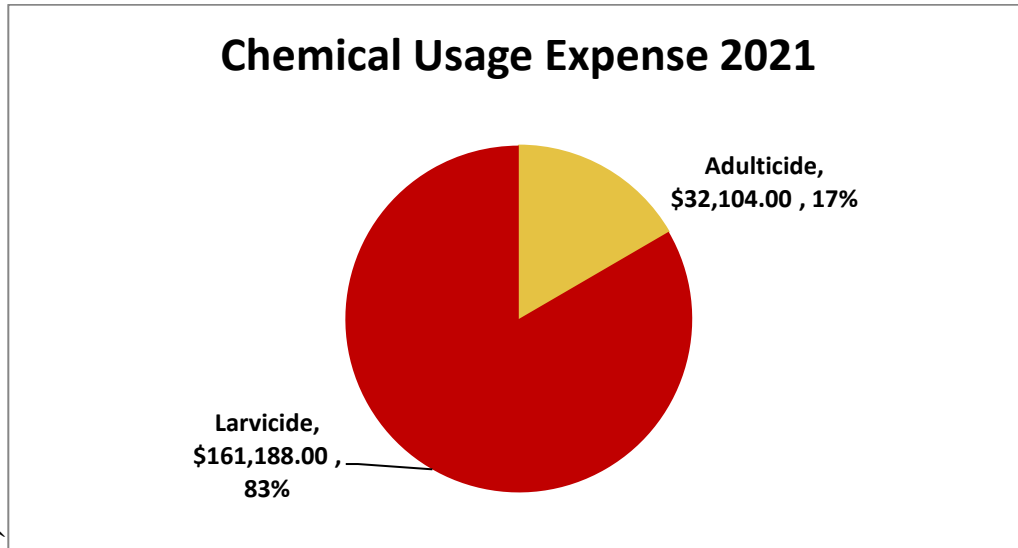


Figure 8. The amount of money spent on larvicide and adulticide products and the proportion of product budget spent on each category.

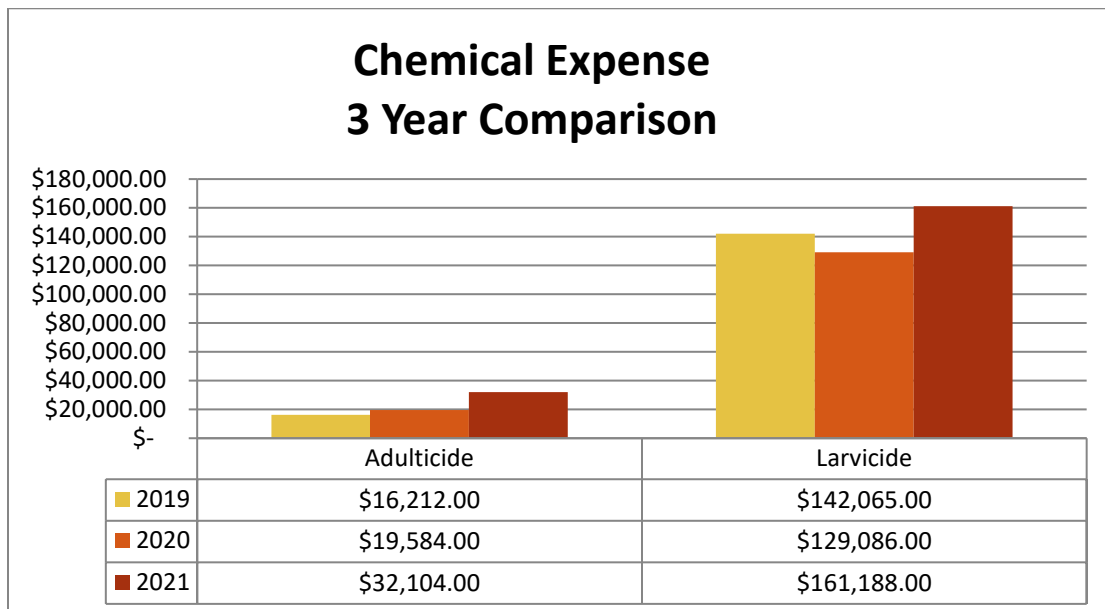


Figure 10. Three year comparison of product costs for the GCMAD.

Other Control Initiatives

Contractual Services:

Shadow Butte Elementary School, located outside of the current district boundaries, was provided service at the beginning of the 2021 school year. This was made possible by a contract between the GCMAD and the Emmett School District. Shadow Butte Elementary was treated with an ULV fogger on a regular basis when school was back in session in late August 2021 and received barrier treatments prior to the beginning of the school year.

Closing Remarks

This report summarizes data from the 2021 mosquito control season. GCMAD focused heavily on controlling mosquitoes with what resources it had this summer. The difficulty of finding staff and excessive temps created a difficult season. GCMAD had two aerial flights for adulticiding and the acquisition of the drone for aerial larviciding. With no human cases of WNV in Gem County in 2021, GCMAD was happy with how the season went. Similar to past seasons, the district spent substantially more on larval mosquito control products as compared to adult mosquito control products in 2021. District operations focused on controlling mosquitoes during the larval stage of development, knowing that larval control is much more efficient and sustainable than adult mosquito control.

The GCMAD will continue to leverage more residual mosquito control product for long term control of mosquitoes in known, persistent areas of infestation in the 2022 mosquito season. The district wants to continue working closely with local governments, service and civic groups, and constituents to raise awareness and help reduce mosquito development habitat in the GCMAD. The GCMAD is confident that these goals are achievable. The district had a productive season due to the diligent work of many people. This success would not be possible without the commitment, support, and efforts of all the citizens of the GCMAD, the GCMAD staff, and the GCMAD Board of Trustees.

Schedule of Detail Actual and Budgeted Cash Disbursements General Fund For the Year ended September 30, 2021

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Original & Final Budget</u>	<u>Variance from Final Budget</u>
<u>Personnel Services:</u>			
Salaries and Benefits	294,892	368,232	56,719
<u>Materials & Services:</u>			
Liability Insurance	8,765	9,572	807
Office/Utilities	26,703	30,000	3,296
Chemicals	193,292	175,000	(18,292)
Fuel/Parts/Repair	30,673	25,000	(5,673)
Facility	14,115	15,000	(885)
Professional Services/Auditing	7,225	10,000	2,775
Miscellaneous/Travel/Training	1,847	8,500	6,652

Contingency	13,941	33,133	19,192
Total Materials & Services	295,501	309,626	14,125
<u>Capital Outlay:</u>			
Total Capital Outlay	(75,275)	25,000	(50,275)
Totals	679,565	713,087	33,522

Declaration

I, the under signed, have read and approve the attached Gem County Mosquito Abatement District’s “2021 Year-End Report” for the 2021 mosquito control season.

Gem County Mosquito Abatement
District Board Members:

Gem County Commissioners:

Michele Chadwick, Co-Chairperson

Bill Buttici

Tom Carlsen, Co-Chairperson

Mark Rekow

Bonnie Diedrich

Bryan Elliott

Anita Taylor

Appendix 1. Fiscal Year 2021 Accounting Review and Audit Report

Appendix 2. Environmental Protection Agency National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit
2021 Annual Report.