

**RESOLUTION NO. 1187 -2012, APPROVING THE
VECTOR CONTROL PLAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
WORKS DIVISION OF VECTOR CONTROL PURSUANT TO
SECTION C8-4(B)(2) OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER**

WHEREAS, the Department of Public Works, Division of Vector Control is responsible for the suppression of mosquitoes, ticks and other arthropods which are vectors of human disease and require public action for control; and

WHEREAS, Section C8-4(B)(2) of the Suffolk County Charter requires the annual filing of a Vector Control Plan with the Legislature outlining the work to be done, methods to be employed and general description of lands to be entered to carry out these responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, the Vector Control 2013 Annual Plan of Work was filed with the Clerk of the Legislature; and

WHEREAS, at its meeting on October 17, 2012, the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality recommended a determination that the Vector Control 2012 Annual Plan of Work will be carried out in conformance with the conditions and thresholds established for such actions as set forth in the Suffolk County Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long Term Plan Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement (FGEIS) and associated Finding Statement, as approved by Suffolk County in Resolution No. 285-2007, and that, therefore, no further compliance is required pursuant to Title 6 New York Code of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) Section 617.10(d)(1) and the State Environmental Quality Review Act, N.Y. Environmental Conservation Law Article 8 (SEQRA); and

WHEREAS, this Legislature, being the SEQRA lead agency, has independently considered the FGEIS, Findings Statement, Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) and relevant testimony and materials concerning the same; now, therefore be it

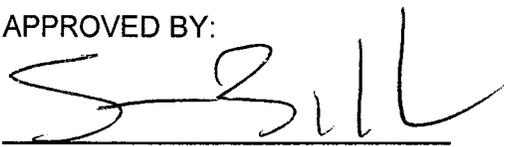
1st **RESOLVED**, that this Legislature, being the lead agency under SEQRA and Chapter 279 of the Suffolk County Code, hereby determines that, as demonstrated in the Environmental Assessment Form and relevant documents and testimony, the Vector Control 2013 Annual Plan of Work will be carried out in conformance with the conditions and thresholds established for such actions in the Suffolk County Vector Control & Wetlands Management Long Term Plan Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement (FGEIS) and associated Finding Statement as approved by Suffolk County in Resolution No. 285-2007; and be it further

2nd **RESOLVED**, and determined that, pursuant to Title 6 New York Code of Rules and Regulations Section 617.10(d)(1), implementation of this action requires no further SEQRA compliance; and be it further

3rd **RESOLVED**, that in accordance with Section 279-5(c)(4) of the Suffolk County Code, the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality is hereby directed to prepare and circulate any appropriate notices or determinations in accordance with this resolution; and be it further

4th **RESOLVED**, that the Vector Control 2013 Annual Plan of Work is hereby approved in its entirety.

DATED: **DEC 18 2012**

APPROVED BY:

County Executive of Suffolk County

Date: *12-31-12*

**SUFFOLK COUNTY
SHORT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM**

For UNLISTED ACTIONS Only
6 NYCRR Part 617.20

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW

Part I-PROJECT INFORMATION (to be completed by Applicant or Project Sponsor)

1. APPLICANT /SPONSOR Suffolk County DPW, Division of Vector Control	2. PROJECT NAME Vector Control 2013 Annual Plan of Work
3. PROJECT LOCATION Municipality Throughout the County County Suffolk	
4. PRECISE LOCATION (Street address and road intersections, prominent landmarks, etc., or provide map) Mosquito larval habitats and residential areas, as determined by surveillance. Maps and other information are on file at the Vector office in Yaphank.	
5. IS PROPOSED ACTION: <input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Expansion <input type="checkbox"/> Modification /alteration The project is the annual plan for the County's ongoing mosquito control program, to be conducted pursuant to the Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long Term Plan and GEIS (the Long Term Plan).	
6. DESCRIBE PROJECT BRIEFLY: The project is an integrated mosquito control program as described in the Long Term Plan.	
7. AMOUNT OF LAND AFFECTED: Initially _____ acres Ultimately _____ acres Acres treated varies according to results of surveillance.	
8. WILL PROPOSED ACTION COMPLY WITH EXISTING ZONING OR OTHER LAND USE RESTRICTIONS? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If No, describe briefly	
9. WHAT IS PRESENT LAND US IN VICINITY OF PROJECT? <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Park/Forest/Open Space <input type="checkbox"/> Other Describe: Mosquito control takes place in all types of areas.	
10. DOES ACTION INVOLVE A PERMIT APPROVAL, OR FUNDING, NOW OR ULTIMATELY FROM ANY OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY (FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency(s) and permit/approvals Use of larvicides requires a variety of NYDEC permits, including Article 15 (Aquatic Pesticides), Article 24 (Freshwater Wetlands) and Temporary Revocable Permits of NYDEC lands. Use of adulticides in or adjacent to freshwater wetlands requires an Article 24 permit or Emergency Authorization. Use of pesticides in and near water requires permits under the Clean Water Act. Water management may require NYDEC Article 24 or Article 25 (Tidal Wetlands) permits, and also may require Army Corps of Engineers permits.	
11. DOES ANY ASPECT OF THE ACTION HAVE A CURRENTLY VALID PERMIT OR APPROVAL? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency name and permit/approval Article 24 permits are in place for pesticides in 2013. A Notice of Intent has been filed as required under the Clean Water Act. The proposed activities are also being conducted under the approved Long Term Plan.	
12. AS A RESULT OF PROPOSED ACTION WILL EXISTING PERMIT/APPROVAL REQUIRE MODIFICATION? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE	
Applicant/sponsor Name: <u>Dominick V. Ninivaggi, Superintendent</u>	Date: <u>September 26, 2012</u>
Signature: _____	

If the action is in the Coastal Area, and you are a state agency, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment

Continue to Part II

PART II - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (To be completed by Agency)

A. DOES ACTION EXCEED ANY TYPE I THRESHOLD IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.4? If yes, coordinate the review process and use the FULL EAF.
 yes No Comment: **Coordinated review has already been conducted for the Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long Term Plan, a full EAF and a full GEIS have been prepared and approved for that Plan. This Annual Plan is fully consistent with the March 22, 2007 Findings for the GEIS and as such, no further SEQRA review is required.**

B. WILL ACTION RECEIVE COORDINATED REVIEW AS PROVIDED FOR UNLISTED ACTIONS IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.6? If No, a negative declaration may be superseded by another involved agency.
 yes No **Coordinated review and GEIS have already been conducted, and this Annual Plan is fully consistent with the March 22, 2007 Findings for the GEIS. As such, no further SEQRA review is necessary.**

C. COULD ACTION RESULT IN ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FOLLOWING: (Answers may be handwritten, if legible)

C1. Existing air quality, surface or groundwater quality or quantity, noise levels, existing traffic patterns, solid waste production or disposal, potential or erosion, drainage or flooding problems?
Explain briefly: **no**

C2. Aesthetic, agricultural, archaeological, historic, or other natural or cultural resources; or community or neighborhood character?
Explain briefly: **no**

C3. Vegetation or fauna, fish, shellfish or wildlife species, significant habitats, or threatened or endangered species?
Explain briefly: **no**

C4. A community's existing plans or goals as officially adopted, or a change in use or intensity of use of land or other natural resources?
Explain briefly: **no**

C5. Growth, subsequent development, or related activities likely to be induced by the proposed action?
Explain briefly: **no**

C6. Long term, short term, cumulative, or other effects not identified in C1-C5?
Explain briefly: **no**

C7. Other impacts (including changes in use of either quantity or type of energy)?
Explain briefly: **no**

D. WILL THE PROJECT HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS THAT CAUSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CE? yes No If Yes, explain briefly:

E. IS THERE, OR IS THERE LIKELY TO BE, CONTROVERSY RELATED TO POTENTIAL ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS?
 yes No If Yes, explain briefly: **Full EIS was prepared with extensive public input and review, with approval by the County Legislature after extensive hearings.**

PART III - DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE (To be completed by Agency)

INSTRUCTIONS: For each adverse effect identified above, determine whether it is substantial, large, important or otherwise significant. Each effect should be assessed in connection with its (a) setting (i.e. urban or rural); (b) probability of occurring; (c) duration; (d) irreversibility; (e) geographic scope; and (f) magnitude. If necessary, add attachments or reference supporting materials. Ensure that explanations contain sufficient detail to show that all relevant adverse impacts have been identified and adequately addressed.

Check this box if you have identified one or more potentially large or significant adverse impacts which **MAY** occur.
 Then proceed directly to the **FULL EAF** and/or prepare a positive declaration. **A full EAF and GEIS have already been prepared**

Check this box if you have determined, based on the information and analysis above and any supporting documentation, that the proposed action **WILL NOT** result in any significant adverse environmental impacts **AND** provide on attachments as necessary, the reasons supporting this determination:
Suffolk County Department of Public Works, Division of Vector Control

Name of Lead Agency

Dominick V. Ninivaggi **Superintendent**
Print or Type Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency Title of Responsible Officer

Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Signature of Preparer (if different from responsible officer)

September 26, 2012

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK



STEVEN BELLONE
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

GLORIA RUSSO
CHAIRPERSON
CEQ

MICHAEL MULÉ
ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS
COORDINATOR

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Steven Bellone, Suffolk County Executive
Honorable William J. Lindsay, Presiding Officer

FROM: Gloria Russo, Chairperson

DATE: October 22, 2012

RE: CEQ Review of the Vector Control 2013 Annual Plan of Work

At its October 17, 2012 meeting, the CEQ reviewed the above referenced matter. Pursuant to Chapter 450 of the Suffolk County Code, and based on the information received, as well as that given in a presentation by Dominick Ninivaggi, Superintendent with the Department of Public Works Office of Vector Control, the Council advises the Suffolk County Legislature and County Executive, in CEQ Resolution No. 67-2012, a copy of which is attached, that the proposed 2013 Vector Control Plan of Work will be carried out in conformance with the conditions and thresholds established for such actions as set forth in the Suffolk County Vector Control & Wetlands Management Long Term Plan Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement (FGEIS) and associated Finding Statement as approved by Suffolk County in 2007. Therefore, no further SEQR compliance is required pursuant to 6 NYCRR, Part 617.10(d)(1).

If the Legislature concurs with the Council on Environmental Quality's recommendation that the action is in conformance with the FGEIS and Finding Statement, the Presiding Officer should cause to be brought before the Legislature for a vote a determination that SEQR is complete and no further compliance is necessary.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of CEQ Resolution No. 67-2012 which sets forth the Council's recommendations. The project EAF and supporting documentation can be viewed online at <http://www.suffolkcountyny.gov/Departments/Planning/Boards/CouncilonEnvironmentalQuality>.

If the Council can be of further help in this matter, please let us know.

Enc.

cc: All Suffolk County Legislators
Tim Laube, Clerk of Legislature
George Nolan, Attorney for the Legislature
Sarah Lansdale, Director of Planning
Dennis Cohen, Suffolk County Attorney

RESOLUTION 67-2012, CONCERNING A SEQRA DETERMINATION FOR THE PURPOSES OF CHAPTER 450 OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CODE FOR THE 2013 VECTOR CONTROL PLAN OF WORK

WHEREAS, at its October 17, 2012 meeting, the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality reviewed the EAF and associated information submitted by the Suffolk County Department of Public Works, Division of Vector Control; and

WHEREAS, a presentation regarding the proposal was given at the meeting by Dominick Ninivaggi, Superintendent with the Suffolk County Department of Public Works, Division of Vector Control; and

WHEREAS, the action involves the implementation of the 2013 Vector Control Annual Plan of Work by the Suffolk County Department of Public Works, Division of Vector Control to control mosquito infestations that significantly threaten public health, or create social or economic problems to the communities in which they occur. To achieve this goal, the Division employs an integrated control program. Control measures are employed in a hierarchical manner that emphasizes prevention. Control first proceeds from surveillance and more permanent "environmentally friendly" measures such as water management and biological control, then through the highly specific larvicides and finally, uses chemicals such as adulticides only after other measures prove to be either insufficient or not feasible. This integrated approach is recognized as the most effective and environmentally sound manner in which to conduct a mosquito control program. Only pesticides that are federally and NYS registered and approved for mosquito control will be used. All machine work within existing mosquito ditches for the purpose of eliminating mosquito breeding areas that involves BMPs 4 and above will be reviewed by the Suffolk County Office of Ecology within the Department of Health Services, the Council on Environmental Quality and the Department of Economic Development and Planning and approved by the N.Y.S.D.E.C. in order to minimize environmental impacts on wetlands; and

WHEREAS, Suffolk County Resolution No. 285-2007 adopted the Suffolk County Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long Term Plan and State Environmental Quality Review Act Findings Statement for the Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement; now, therefore, be it;

RESOLVED, that based on the information received, a quorum of the Council recommends to the Suffolk County Legislature and County Executive, pursuant to Chapter 279 of the Suffolk County Code, that the proposed 2013 Vector Control Annual Plan of Work will be carried out in conformance with the conditions and thresholds established for such actions as set forth in the Suffolk County Vector Control & Wetlands Management Long Term Plan Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement (FGEIS) and associated Finding Statement as adopted by Suffolk County. Therefore, no further SEQR compliance is required pursuant to Title 6 NYCRR Part 617.10(d)(1) and the Legislature and County Executive should adopt a resolution stating as such.

DATED: 10/17/2012

PROJECT #: DPW-54-2012
RESOLUTION #: 67-2012
DATE: October 17, 2012

RECORD OF CEQ RESOLUTION VOTES

CEQ APPOINTED MEMBERS	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	NOT PRESENT	RECUSED
James Bagg	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Eva Growney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Thomas C. Gulbransen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Hon. Kara Hahn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Michael Kaufman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Richard Machtay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Daniel Pichney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Gloria G. Russo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mary Ann Spencer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Larry Swanson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CAC REPRESENTATIVES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Motion: Mr. Machtay
Second: Ms. Growney

Further information may be obtained by contacting:

Michael P. Mulé, Environmental Projects Coordinator
Council on Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 6100
Hauppauge, New York 11788
Tel: (631) 853-5205

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SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF VECTOR CONTROL

2013 ANNUAL PLAN OF WORK

The Suffolk County Department of Public Works, Division of Vector Control, is responsible under the County Charter for controlling mosquito infestations that are of public health importance. The Division's responsibility is to control mosquito infestations that significantly threaten public health, or create social or economic problems for the communities in which they occur. The Division meets its responsibilities in consultation with the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) and the appropriate federal, state and local agencies. This Plan of Work has been prepared pursuant to and in compliance with the Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long Term Plan and Generic Environmental Impact Statement (the Long Term Plan). The Long Term Plan was approved by the County Legislature as Resolution 285-2007 on March 20, 2007 and signed by the County Executive on March 22, 2007. The 2013 Annual Plan of Work is therefore governed by State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) Regulation 617.10(d)(1) which provides the following: "When a final generic EIS has been filed under this part (1) no further SEQR compliance is required if a subsequent proposed action will be carried out in conformance with the conditions and thresholds established for such actions in the generic EIS or its findings statement." This issue is also discussed in the Findings, appended hereto, pages 7 and 58. This Annual Plan complies with the reporting requirements in Executive Order 15-2007 (Suffolk County Vector Control Pesticide Management Committee) and Resolution 285-2007 (which adopts the Findings Statement for the Long-Term Plan). The reporting requirements of Resolution 285-2007 are satisfied within this Annual Plan, and the Pesticide Management Committee will submit a report to CEQ independently to satisfy Executive Order 15-2007.

2013 SUMMARY

1. Water Management: Water Management activities will conform to the guidelines outlined in the Long Term Plan and Finding statement's Wetlands Best Management Practices (BMP's). Because the Wetlands Stewardship Program has not yet finalized the Wetlands Stewardship Plan, 2013 water management will be consist primarily of maintenance of existing structures as described in BMP's 2, 3 and 4 in the Findings Statement and Long Term Plan. Other water management activity will depend on the guidance of the Wetlands Stewardship Program as it develops definitions of wetlands health and guidance for additional BMP's. Any water management work, other than measures specified in BMP's 2, 3, and 4, would have to undergo review under SEQRA, and would be subject to Suffolk County's Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) review, as well. As per the attached Findings, machine ditch maintenance will be minimal (a maximum of 50,000 linear feet, and probably significantly less). Notice of all machine maintenance work will be provided to CEQ, prior to commencing the work.

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2. Larval Control: Perform approximately 15,000 inspections of larval sites. Treat approximately 30,000 acres with *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti), *Bacillus sphaericus* or methoprene.
3. Adult Control: Conduct adult control when infestations are severe and widespread and/or necessary to respond to the presence of pathogens.
4. Research and Surveillance: Collect and process 10,000-12,000 larval and adult mosquito samples, depending on mosquito populations and viral activity. Collect and process approximately 50,000 mosquitoes for arbovirus surveillance. Evaluate the effectiveness of treatments. Perform special studies of problem areas, such as identifying the sources of unusual infestations or finding larval habitats of problem species.

Technical and Institutional Framework for Vector Control

To achieve this goal, the Division employs an integrated control program. Control measures are employed in a hierarchical manner that emphasizes prevention, and are guided by a surveillance program to ensure that control measures are only directed to address a clear need. Control proceeds from the more permanent, generally more “environmentally friendly” measures such as water management and biological control through the highly specific larvicides, and uses chemical controls such as adulticides only after other measures prove to be either insufficient or not feasible. This integrated approach is recognized as the most effective and environmentally sound manner in which to conduct a mosquito control program.

Because mosquitoes are of public health importance, the Division works closely with SCDHS. SCDHS operates the Arthropod-Borne Disease Laboratory (ABDL), with operational support provided by the Division. The ABDL concentrates its efforts on surveillance for mosquito-borne pathogens, primarily the arboviruses West Nile Virus (WNV) and Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE). The Division conducts laboratory work that concentrates on estimating populations of mosquito adults and larvae. The Division also conducts laboratory work related to special projects designed to improve the control program and to evaluate the impacts of wetlands management. The results of this surveillance are used to guide and evaluate the Division’s control work. During times of a public health threat, the Division comes under the operational control of SCDHS. SCDHS is also responsible for other activities related to mosquitoes and the public health, such as medical surveillance, sanitation, environmental monitoring, community outreach and public education.

The New York State Department of Health (DOH) provides important support to the program by analyzing mosquito samples for pathogens, providing technical advice and determining when a public health threat exists. DOH also provides significant assistance with public education, as well as financial aid for vector surveillance and control. Because mosquito control involves work in environmentally sensitive areas and the use of pesticides, environmental compliance and protection are important components of the program. The Division is heavily regulated and subject to inspection under a series of New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) permits, as well as regulations pertaining to the use of pesticides and licensing of applicators. Close contact is maintained with DEC, United States Fish and Wildlife

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Services (USFWS) and other agencies throughout the year to ensure that all work is conducted to a high environmental standard.

2013 PROGRAM COMPONENTS

WATER MANAGEMENT: Field personnel conduct this component from January 1 to April 30, and October 1 to December 31 (approximate dates). Water management is a functional way to reduce the need for pesticide applications. The Division expects to conduct water management in each of the County's ten towns. The work will be performed on a priority, as needed basis. Highest priority is assigned to larval habitats where infestations have the greatest potential for negative impact. In particular, areas that showed unexpectedly high infestations in 2012 will have high priority over the coming winter. Water management activities will be carried out in such a manner so that the primary goal of the work will be to protect the health of the marsh.

The purpose of water management is to minimize mosquito production through maintaining existing systems of ditches, culverts and other structures that drain off surface water and/or allow access to potential larval habitats by predatory fish. In some cases, the current ditch system has become an important component of the wetland as it exists today, and maintenance of the system is necessary to maintain tidal flow, fish habitat, or existing vegetative patterns. Much of this is maintenance work that may not require a permit, but is nonetheless conducted after consultation with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to ensure consistency with conservation of the wetland. Sometimes, work to restore a system, even within its original configuration, requires a permit. In such cases, work is performed under permit and in cooperation with the DEC. Now that the Long Term Plan has been approved, all water management activities will be conducted with appropriate notification to and oversight by the Wetlands Stewardship Committee and Council for Environmental Quality (CEQ), as outlined in the Findings Statement of the Suffolk County Legislature that was adopted by Suffolk County Resolution 285-2007. Because the Wetlands Stewardship Committee has not yet completed its work in establishing standards for BMP's, water management in 2013 will probably be limited to maintenance activities described in the Wetlands Best Management Practices (BMP's). Existing pipes and culverts may be replaced in place and in kind (BMP 2). There will be cleaning of a maximum of 200,000 linear feet of upland and freshwater wetland ditches with hand labor to maintain the flow of water in mosquito habitats (BMP 3). Machine maintenance of ditches in tidal wetlands will be limited to the minimum needed to maintain those ditches or other structures that provide tidal flow or otherwise serve a critical ecological or public health need, and will total no more than 50,000 linear feet (BMP 4). If the Wetlands Stewardship approves the use of additional BMP's they will be used, subject to appropriate approval process that they will define.

CONTROL OF MOSQUITO LARVAE: All field personnel conduct larval control during the active mosquito season. Most crews conduct ground larviciding, while a heavy equipment crew assists in helicopter larvicide applications. This component is conducted during the active mosquito season of May 1 to September 30 (approximate dates). Larval control is most often employed when water management has not been able to completely prevent mosquito production. It also is used when water management has not been conducted or is not appropriate. Larval control is the Division's second most important control method. Ground crews visit

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known larval habitats, check for the presence of larvae, obtain larval specimens for identification in the laboratory and apply larvicide if necessary. Field crews also eliminate larval habitats by unclogging pipes, removing containers or otherwise eliminating standing water. While the acreage of these sites is small, their proximity to residential areas makes them important. Ground crews also respond to complaints from the public. Over 90% of the larvicide used by the Division is applied in the major salt marshes and other wetlands, by helicopter. These marshes are surveyed at least weekly, or after flood tides. If larvae are discovered, a contract helicopter applies larvicide. For salt marshes and similar habitats, either liquid Bti (*Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*) or liquid Altosid (methoprene) is applied, based on larval stage, temperature, and weather conditions. Larval control is used only if inspection of a site reveals or has the potential for significant larval production.

The larval control products to be used in 2013 and the conditions under which they are used are described as follows:

- Altosid Liquid Larvicide concentrate (methoprene, EPA 2724-446) – Aerial application to tidal and freshwater marshes.
- Altosid Liquid Larvicide (methoprene, EPA 2724-392) – Ground application to tidal and freshwater marshes, as well as other temporarily flooded areas.
- Altosid Pellets (methoprene, EPA 2724-448) – Ground application to intermittently or permanently flooded areas such as freshwater swamps, catch basins, drainage areas and recharge basins, provided that they are not fish habitats.
- Altosid XR-G (methoprene, EPA 2724-451) – Ground or aerial application to tidal wetlands; ground application to intermittently flooded freshwater areas; aerial application in freshwater areas in response to Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) or West Nile Virus (WNV) with case-by-case approval by DEC.
- Altosid XR Briquets (methoprene, EPA 2724-421) – Catch basins and other drainage or artificial structures that are not fish habitats. XR briquets will be used in May and June, with follow up treatments using Vectolex or Altosid pellets as necessary.
- Aquabac 200G (Bti, EPA 62637) – Ground application to intermittently flooded freshwater and tidal areas. This material is the functional equivalent of Vectobac CG. It is being used because it won the County contract for a granular Bti product.
- Valent BioSciences Vectolex CG (*B. sphaericus*, EPA 73049-20) – Aerial or ground application to freshwater and tidal areas that hold water for more than 7 days, such as ditches, impounded marshes, swamps, ponds; catch basins in July and August.
- Sphaeratax SPH (50G) (*B. sphaericus*, EPA 84268-2) - Aerial or ground application to freshwater and tidal areas that hold water for more than 7 days, such as ditches, impounded marshes, swamps, ponds; catch basins in July and August. This material is the functional equivalent of Vectolex CG. It is being used because it won the County contract for a granular *B. sphaericus* product.
- Valent BioSciences Vectobac 12 AS (Bti, EPA 73049-38) – Aerial application to tidal and freshwater marshes; ground application to intermittently flooded areas such as tidal and freshwater marshes.
- Summit B.t.i. Briquets (Bti, EPA 6218-47) – Catch basins, ground depressions, artificial sites.
- Fourstar Briquets 90 (Bti plus *B. sphaericus*, EPA 83362-3) – Catch basins, ground depressions, artificial sites.

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The equipment to be used for larval control includes various trucks for crew transportation, samplers such as dippers and mosquito traps, truck-mounted hydraulic sprayers, backpack sprayers and granular blowers, plus specially-equipped helicopters for larvicide applications on areas too large or inaccessible for ground treatment. All pesticide applications will use DEC-registered materials and be conducted under appropriate DEC permits and in accordance with label directions and other relevant State and Federal law.

The Division has developed technical guidelines for larval surveillance and control that determine where and when larvicides are used and what materials are chosen for a particular situation. These guidelines emphasize the use of bacterial products when possible and reserve methoprene for those situations where bacterial products are unlikely to be effective. As per the Findings for the Long Term Plan and Executive order 15-2007, the Pesticide Management Committee has reported on the results of its review of literature on methoprene and potential impacts, as well as on research sponsored by the County. The Committee found no significant new concerns regarding the use of methoprene. The County is committed to implementing a Pesticide Reduction Action Plan, that will seek to further accelerate pesticide reduction. As part of this Pesticide Reduction Action Plan, the County will continue to work with technical experts to further refine protocols related to larval monitoring and larvicide usage, consistent with the Long-Term Plan and GEIS. The County is not aware of any new data, studies or reports which contravene research, reports and Findings of the Long Term Plan with respect to larval treatment guidelines or thresholds. Therefore, those Findings are still valid, and control this Annual Plan.

In accordance with the Division's priorities and goals, approximately 1,500 of the 2,077 major larval habitats known to the Division will be surveyed and controlled if necessary throughout the active season. These known habitats consist primarily of freshwater wetlands and salt marshes, as well as roadside ditches, recharge areas and other non-wetland sites. The remaining major larval habitats and the 100,000+ artificial larval sites will be controlled on a complaint basis, as resources permit. Maps showing major larval habitats requiring control are on file at the Division's office in Yaphank.

CONTROL OF ADULT MOSQUITOES: This control method is conducted from approximately June 1 through September 15. It is done on an overtime basis; because the need for it is so highly variable it is not efficient to dedicate staff full time to it. This is a tertiary form of control, and the smallest component of the program. It is carried out only when adult infestations constitute an immediate threat of mosquito-borne disease (as determined by SCDHS) or there is a severe and widespread infestation of vector species, as determined by surveys and/or public complaints, in consultation with SCDHS. When virus has not been detected in a community, adulticiding is conducted when the Division can identify an area where there is 1) evidence of mosquitoes biting residents (such as complaints to the Division or requests by public officials); 2) the Division can confirm the existence of a problem by trap counts, landing rates or other staff observations; 3) control is technically and environmentally feasible and 4) the problem is unlikely to resolve itself (through dispersal or weather changes) or may spread without intervention. While the need for adult control can be reduced by the other program components, it is not possible to control all larval sites in Suffolk County for several reasons. Higher than normal rainfall can increase the need for adult control and some sites cannot be expeditiously

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treated due to independent permitting requirements, as is the case for larval habitats in the Wilderness portions of Fire Island. In addition, new or unexpected larval habitats always seem to occur, despite the best efforts of the program. It is not appropriate to treat for adult mosquitoes in every area where residents express a concern. Adult control is conducted only when it is clear, based on complaints, Division surveillance and SCDHS consultation that a substantial portion of a community is infested with vector species or there is a threat of mosquito-borne disease. Then, the entire affected area is treated. This strategy treats relatively few areas, but those that are treated receive sufficient control to reduce the problem. The guidelines for adult control will be those described in the GEIS Findings Statement.

Adult control can be deemed to be necessary under two separate operational scenarios. One is defined as a "Vector Control" (public health nuisance) application; the other is defined a "Health Emergency" application. In either case, pesticide use decisions are only made on the basis of scientifically-determined surveillance data.

Vector Control adulticide applications are made to reduce large numbers of human biting mosquitoes. Criteria for conducting a Vector Control treatment include:

1. Evidence of mosquitoes biting residents (there is no problem unless people are affected):
 - Service requests from public - mapped to determine extent of problem.
 - Requests from community leaders, elected officials.
2. Verification of problem by SCVC (service requests must be confirmed by objective evidence):
 - New Jersey trap counts higher than generally found for area in question (at least 25 females of human-biting species per night).
 - Centers for Disease Control (CDC) portable light trap counts of 100 or more.
 - Landing rates of one per minute over a five minute period.
 - Confirmatory crew reports from problem area or adjacent larval habitats.
3. Control is technically and environmentally feasible (pesticides should only be used if there will be a benefit):
 - Weather conditions predicted to be suitable (no rain, winds to be less than 10 mph, temperature to be 65°F or above).
 - Road network adequate and appropriate for truck applications.
 - Legal restrictions on the treatment of wetlands, open water buffers, and no-spray list members in the treatment zone will not create untreated areas that would prevent adequate coverage to ensure treatment efficacy.
 - There are no issues regarding listed or special concern species in the treatment area.
 - Meeting label restrictions for selected compounds will not compromise expected treatment efficacy.
4. Likely persistence or worsening of problem without intervention (pesticides should not be used if the problem will resolve itself):
 - Considerations regarding the history of the area, such as the identification of a chronic problem area.
 - Determination if the problem will spread beyond the currently affected area absent intervention, based on the life history and habits of the species involved.
 - Absent immediate intervention, no relief from the problem can be expected.

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- Crew reports from adjacent larval habitats suggest adults will soon move into populated areas.
- Life history factors of mosquitoes present – i.e., if a brooded species is involved, determining if the brood is young or is naturally declining.
- Seasonal and weather factors, in that cool weather generally alleviates immediate problems, but warm weather and/or the onset of peak viral seasons exacerbate concerns.
- Determining, if the decision is delayed, if later conditions will prevent treatment at that time or not. Conversely, adverse weather conditions might remove most people from harm's way.

In essence, criteria 1 and 2 are necessary thresholds which must be met, prior to a treatment being considered, while criteria 3 and 4 are countervailing factors that would indicate treatment is not required despite the presence of an infestation. With enhanced surveillance, there will be rigorous, numeric validation of mosquito control infestation near a potentially affected population in all cases. Treatment will not occur unless criteria 1 and 2 are satisfied through a combination of surveillance indicators, although not all surveillance techniques may be feasible in every setting and situation. The County is not aware of any new data, studies or reports which contravene research, reports and Findings of the Long Term Plan with respect to adulticide treatment guidelines or thresholds. Therefore, those Findings are still valid, and control this Annual Plan.

Vector Control applications will normally be made by truck. Necessary public notices will be issued in a timely manner (normally, at least 24 hours pre-application), and appropriate precautions will be made to meet DEC restrictions on applications, and to avoid "No Spray" properties. If necessary to protect sensitive resources, buffer areas will be provided between the sensitive area and the application equipment. A 150-foot buffer from freshwater wetlands will be provided to avoid the need for DEC Article 24 (Freshwater Wetlands) permits unless a permit or other authorization from DEC has been received.

The need for Health Emergency treatments is determined by the New York State Department of Health West Nile Virus Response Plan for mosquito-borne disease. Because of the persistent presence of WNV in the County, the County perpetually begins each year in Risk Category 2. The New York State Department of Health has determined that there is an ongoing threat to the public health from West Nile Virus, and no longer declares health threats on a year-by-year basis for WNV. As indicators of pathogen presence accumulate (positive dead birds, positive pools of mosquitoes), the Commissioner of the SCDHS determines the need for control measures. If the risk assessments made by SCDHS indicate that risks to the residents of an area of the County are no longer tolerable, the Commissioner will, in conjunction with DEC and SCVC, determine the optimal treatment area to reduce risks of disease transmission to people. In 2009 and previous years, an Emergency Authorization were requested from DEC if freshwater wetlands were involved to eliminate the need for an Article 24 (Freshwater Wetlands) permit. In 2011, NYSDEC issued an Article 24 permit to allow adulticide applications in freshwater wetlands or adjacent areas if necessary to protect the public health and replace the use of Emergency Authorizations. This permit controls the use of adulticides in and adjacent to freshwater wetlands during the term of that permit, 2011-2020. The permit covers Health Emergency applications throughout the County and will also allow Vector Control applications

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in and adjacent to some freshwater wetlands in heavily developed areas of southern Brookhaven. Appropriate required public notices will be issued. Pre-application mosquito sampling will be conducted (for efficacy determinations). If, as is often the case for Health Emergency applications, an aerial application is proposed, a helicopter using the Adapco Wingman guidance system or equivalent GPS-based technology will be used to optimize the delivery of the pesticide.

Efficacy measurements will be made following as many adulticide applications as weather conditions and resources allow. The Long-Term Plan also calls for the establishment of resistance testing for the more commonly used compounds.

The Long-Term Plan proposed a general reliance on resmethrin, a synthetic pyrethroid, as the adulticide pesticide. Resmethrin has been found to be an effective pesticide for mosquito control, can be used for ultra-low volume applications for truck and aerial delivery, undergoes rapid decay in the environment, and, as discussed below, has few identified non-target effects when applied as proposed under the Long-Term Plan. Sumithrin, a similar pyrethroid, is proposed to be the primary back-up to resmethrin, and the primary pesticide for any hand-held applications. The Long-Term Plan also identifies two other pyrethroids, permethrin and natural pyrethrins, as potential adulticide compounds. Neither is preferred; however, permethrin is a more widely available product that is manufactured by more than one company, and so may continue to be available under conditions when the patented, less-widely used pyrethroids may not be. Natural pyrethrins are identified as a potentially useful compound because its label allows for use over agricultural areas. In addition to the pyrethroids, malathion, an organophosphate pesticide, was identified as a potential adulticide. Malathion would be used under very specialized conditions, that are unlikely to happen, such if thermal fogging were needed, daylight applications were called for, or if resistance testing indicated pyrethroid applications would be ineffective in meeting the goals of the application. All of these pesticides would be applied at the maximum label rate, as that is the best way of achieving effective mosquito control and is helpful in avoiding the development of pesticide resistance. The adulticides included in this Annual Plan have been fully evaluated in the GEIS for the Long-Term Plan, and this Annual Plan is fully consistent with the attached Findings. For future Annual Plans of Work, the County will continue to review available pesticides and alternatives.

PUBLIC EDUCATION: Mosquito problems resulting from larval habitats around homes and yards, containers, drains and the like, is generally brought to the Division's attention through residents' requests for service. Control of these "domestic" mosquitoes is promoted through education and appeal to individual property owners. Given the WNV threat posed by these mosquitoes, especially *Culex pipiens*, SCDHS has taken on a leading role in public education. Sanitarians are utilized to require property owners to clean up potential mosquito larval sites. Public education includes the distribution of pamphlets, telephone contact, site visits, media exposure and presentations to various citizens' groups and associations. In addition, the Division offers assistance to residents in eliminating sources of mosquitoes on their property, and leaves "door hangers" with educational information at properties they visit. Educational materials are also available on the County Web site. The appearance of the exotic, container-breeding species

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Aedes japonicus and *Aedes albopictus* means this component will take on increasing importance, since the public's cooperation will be needed to control these larval habitats.

Public Notification AND THE "NO-SPRAY" REGISTRY: In 2000, the County passed new laws to improve required public notification for adult mosquito control. As a result, there is now an increased use of the media and extensive outreach to local officials. The Health Services Web site is used to post spray maps. For each adulticide application, over 150 faxes are sent to various officials and other interested parties. Newsday and News12 post spray schedules and maps. It is important to recognize that adulticide applications are very sensitive to the weather, especially aerial pyrethroid applications. The need to inform the public will need to be balanced with the need to conduct operations promptly, within weather windows and before the problem spreads and more acreage needs treatment. It is usually not appropriate to provide more than 24 hours' notice in most cases, because beyond that time, weather forecasts are not very reliable. Attempts to provide more than 24-hour notice often result in many spray operations being announced and then cancelled. These cancellations are very confusing to the public. Despite these difficulties, the County provides 48-hour notice for aerial adulticide applications whenever possible.

In addition to the previous public notification procedures, the County has implemented the new County law, passed in 2010, requiring the use of its "Code Red" automated calling and messaging system to provide more thorough public notice for adulticiding. This system allows automated phone calls to be placed to all telephones in an area designated for treatment. These messages provide basic information about the operation, such as spray hours, and refer the recipient to additional sources of information. The system ensures that nearly everyone in the area knows about the operation. Use of the Code Red system has been very successful and provides a new level of public information for the program.

The Division maintains a "no-spray" registry of residences where adult mosquito control is not desired. During ground applications the application unit is shut off 150 feet prior to passing such a residence and not turned on until 150 feet after. For aerial control, a system has been devised for identifying and avoiding areas with a minimum radius of ¼ mile, more than 65% of the area is residential and where more than 35% of the residences are on the registry. This registry represents an effort to balance the desires of those residents who want control of adult mosquitoes with those who oppose the use of pesticides. At this writing, the "no-spray" registry lists several hundred properties, most of which are in areas where serious infestations are rare. When control is required to deal with a public health emergency, the Commissioner of SCDHS can override the list. Even then list members are telephoned prior to applications in their area through the Code Red system. In addition to this legally required registry, the Division maintains listings of beekeepers and organic farms. Beekeepers' properties are generally avoided or beekeepers are notified before treatments so that they can protect their hives.

Although not required to do so by law, the County also provides public notification for aerial larviciding. An e-mail notice of the marshes to be treated by helicopter is sent each week to Legislators, local governments and other interested parties. In addition, a list of marshes to be treated is posted each week on the County Web site.

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SURVEILLANCE AND RESEARCH: All control operations are based on information obtained from surveillance and research. This a cooperative effort between Vector Control staff in the Department of Public Works and the Arthropod Borne Disease Laboratory in the Department of Health Services. Knowledge of mosquito populations, species composition and arbovirus activity is used to guide and evaluate control measures. Arbovirus surveillance allows the Division, in cooperation with the County and State Health Departments, to gauge the potential for disease transmission and take appropriate action.

- A) Mosquito population surveillance: Approximately 12,000 larval and adult mosquito surveys are analyzed each year. These surveys are necessary for locating infestations, directing control efforts and evaluating the effectiveness of those efforts. The mosquito species that breed in various locations are determined from larval samples. Numbers of adult mosquitoes in residential areas are estimated from a network of approximately 29 New Jersey light traps in fixed locations throughout the County. New Jersey traps provide a dead sample three to five times per week. Some 50,000 mosquitoes per year from these traps are identified and counted. This work is conducted by DPW staff. In addition, Vector DPW assist the virus surveillance program based on live mosquitoes captured in portable CDC traps (see below).
- B) Arbovirus surveillance in mosquitoes: Viral surveillance is conducted primarily by the ABDL with Vector assistance, and will be directed primarily at two pathogens, EEE and WNV. Surveillance will be conducted according to the latest CDC and State DOH guidelines, modified for Suffolk County's unique environment. To monitor virus activity, CDC light traps and gravid traps are placed on a weekly or rotating basis at various locations throughout the County. These sites are chosen based on their history of viral activity or the presence of viral indicators such as the finding of birds with WNV in the area. The ABDL and the Division collect and process approximately 50,000 live, adult mosquitoes annually for viral analysis. In 2013, the samples will be sorted by species, frozen, and sent to Albany for arbovirus analysis in the State DOH laboratory.
- C) Bird and other surveillance: SCDHS, State DOH, DEC and CDC monitor other WNV indicators such as unusual bird deaths or the number of dead birds sighted in an area. The presence of WNV-positive birds is an indicator of virus activity in an area, although the usefulness of dead birds as an indicator has declined in recent years as birds adapt to the virus. The County picks up selected dead birds for WNV testing. The County conducts a rapid, field test (the RAMP test). There are also indications that the number of dead bird sightings in an area is a surrogate indicator of risk. There will also be SCDHS monitoring of hospitals and outreach to physicians to quickly detect any human cases.
- D) Efficacy monitoring: While the Division has always monitored the effectiveness of the control program in a variety of ways, there will be an increased effort in this area, based on trial work to develop methods conducted in 2007. In particular, trapping of adult mosquitoes before and after adulticide events will be conducted using carbon dioxide baited CDC light traps. In addition, indicators of virus activity before and after treatment are followed to be sure the desired effect is achieved. While the number of adult mosquitoes in New Jersey traps and other traps is a key indicator of the overall success of the larval control program, additional effort will be directed toward before and after sampling of treated areas to confirm

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the efficacy of the treatment methods used. For methoprene applications, this requires bringing pupae from the treated areas back to the laboratory to determine if they emerge, something that is very labor intensive.

- E) Special surveys and field investigations: The Entomologist and other staff also conduct special surveys to determine the source of mosquito problems when these turn up in places where they are not expected. For instance, a survey was conducted that found the larval habitats causing an early season infestation in Belle Terre, allowing larval crews to prevent further trouble through the summer. Ongoing studies on mosquito production in catch basins are helping to define appropriate control measures for this important habitat for *Culex* mosquitoes that transmit WNV., In addition, we are developing improved techniques to improve surveillance for the Asian tiger mosquito, *Ae. albopictus* a species which has become a major biting pest in large portions of the County the last two years.. Given the somewhat unpredictable ways mosquitoes seem to find to cause problems for Suffolk residents, it is important that the Division retain a flexible ability to investigate issues as they come up.
- F) Support for Wetlands Stewardship activities: Vector Control continues to provide support for monitoring and other investigations related to Wetlands Stewardship activities. In particular, Division staff assists in the monitoring of the Integrated Marsh Management (IMM) project at Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge. In addition, the Division will assist the Wetlands Stewardship Program in identifying and evaluating prospective sites for future IMM projects, particularly those that will help meet Long Term Plan goals for pesticide use reduction.

Other provisions of the Work Plan notwithstanding, Vector Control may participate in limited research, monitoring, and demonstration projects in cooperation with other levels of government such as the State, Towns or federal agencies such as the US Fish and Wildlife Service or Army Corps of Engineers. These activities, which are not part of this Plan, will be subject to separate permitting and SEQRA compliance, and would be subject to CEQ and Wetlands Stewardship Committee review as well.

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Pesticide Use in 2012

The Findings Statement for the Long Term Plan requires Vector Control to provide an annual report of pesticide use to the Legislature. The table below summarizes the use of pesticides by the Division in 2012. The acres treated are compiled by multiplying the total used by the standard dose. In a Duplex treatment, the same acres are treated with both products. The corrected acres represent the total actually treated by calculating acres separately for materials used alone or in combination to avoid counting the same treatment twice.

Product	Active ingredient	Amount used	Units	Air/Ground Application	2012 Acreage
Larvicides					
Altosid Liquid Larvicide (5%)	Methoprene	9.25	gal	Ground	296
Altosid Liquid Larvicide concentrate (20%)	Methoprene	122.5	gal	Aerial	
Altosid pellets	Methoprene	62	lbs	Ground	12
Altosid XR-G	Methoprene	3	lbs	Ground	1
Valent BioSciences Vectobac 12 AS	Bti	1622.5	gal	Aerial	
Summit Bti briquets	Bti	1000	ea	Ground	2
Fourstar 90 briquets	Bti/ <i>B. sphaericus</i>	6180	ea	Ground	14
Valent BioSciences Vectobac CG	Bti	0	lbs	Ground	0
Aquabac 200G	Bti	3685	lbs	Ground	369
Valent BioSciences Vectolex CG	<i>B. sphaericus</i>	1520	lbs	Ground	101
Altosid XR briquets	Methoprene	11566	ea	Ground	27
Spheratax 200G	<i>B. sphaericus</i>	7840	lbs	Ground	523
Ground Larvicide Total					1345
Aerial Larvicide:					
Vectobac 12AS applied alone	Bti			Aerial	2400
Altosid 20% applied alone	Methoprene				5100
Duplex Vect 12AS + Altosid 20%	methoprene+Bti tank mix			Aerial	9750
Total acreage					18595
Adulticides					
Scourge 18+54	resmethrin	108	gal	Ground/Air	23040
Anvil 10+10 ULV	sumithrin	8	gal	Ground	1707
Adulticide acreage					24747

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK



STEVE BELLONE
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E.
COMMISSIONER

PHILIP BERDOLT
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jon Schneider, Deputy County Executive

FROM: Philip Berdolt.
Deputy Commissioner 

DATE: October 22, 2012

RE: **Resolution to Adopt the Vector Control Annual Plan of Work – Year 2013**

By memorandum dated September 27, 2012 our Year 2013 Vector Control Annual Plan of Work was filed with the Clerk of the Suffolk County Legislature pursuant to Article VIII, Section C8-4,B (2) of the Suffolk County Administrative Code and distributed to the members of the Suffolk County Legislature for appropriate review.

I have attached a draft resolution and hereby request that you initiate the process to have a resolution introduced to the Legislature to adopt the 2013 Work Plan. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) met on October 17, 2012 and approved a resolution determining that the proposed 2012 Vector Control Plan of Work will be carried out in conformance with the conditions and thresholds established for such actions as set forth in the Suffolk County Vector Control & Wetlands Management Long Term Plan Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement (FGEIS) and associated Finding Statement as approved by Suffolk County in 2007. Therefore, no further SEQR compliance is required pursuant to 6 NYCRR, Part 617.10(d)(1).

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Enclosures

cc: Regina M. Calcaterra, Chief Deputy County Executive
Ben Zwirn, Director of Intergovernmental Relations (2 hard copies)
Gilbert Anderson, P.E., Commissioner
Dominick Ninivaggi, Vector Control Superintendent
CE Reso Review (e-mail)

SUFFOLK COUNTY IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY / AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

SUFFOLK COUNTY
County Legislature
RIVERHEAD, NY



This is to Certify That I, TIM LAUBE, Clerk of the County Legislature of the County of Suffolk, have compared the foregoing copy of resolution with the original resolution now on file in this office, and which was duly adopted by the County Legislature of said County on December 18, 2012 and that the same is a true and correct transcript of said resolution and of the whole thereof.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the County Legislature of the County of Suffolk.

Tim Laube

Clerk of the Legislature

Intro. Res. 2152

Res. No. 1187

December 18, 2012

Motion:
 Schneiderman, Browning, Muratore, Anker
 Calarco, Montano, Cilmi, Lindsay, Hahn, Barraga,
 Kennedy, Nowick, Horsley, Gregory, Stern, D'Amaro, Spencer

Co-Sponsors:
 Schneiderman, Browning, Muratore, Anker
 Calarco, Montano, Cilmi, Lindsay, Hahn, Barraga,
 Kennedy, Nowick, Horsley, Gregory, Stern, D'Amaro, Spencer

Second:
 Schneiderman, Browning, Muratore, Anker
 Calarco, Montano, Cilmi, Lindsay, Hahn, Barraga,
 Kennedy, Nowick, Horsley, Gregory, Stern, D'Amaro, Spencer

LD	Legislator	Yes	No	Abs	NP	R
1						
2	Jay H. SCHNEIDERMAN	/				
3	Kate M. BROWNING				/	
4	Thomas MURATORE					
5	Kara HAHN					
6	Sarah S. ANKER					
7	Rob CALARCO					
9	Ricardo MONTANO					
10	Thomas CILMI					
11	Thomas F. BARRAGA					
12	John M. KENNEDY, JR.					
13	Lynne C. NOWICK					
15	DuWayne GREGORY				/	
16	Steven H. STERN					
17	Lou D'AMARO					
18	William SPENCER					
14	Wayne R. HORSLEY, D.P.O.					
8	William J. LINDSAY, P.O.					
	Totals	15	-		2	-

MOTION

Approve

Table: _____

Send To Committee

Table Subject To Call

Lay On The Table

Discharge

Take Out of Order

Reconsider

Waive Rule

Override Veto

Close

Recess

APPROVED FAILED _____

No Motion _____ No Second _____

RESOLUTION DECLARED

ADOPTED

NOT ADOPTED

Roll Call _____ Voice Vote

Tim Laube

Tim Laube, Clerk of the Legislature