**Post Hurricane Mosquito Control General Flow of Events**

**Prepared by NC DPH**

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1. Hurricane generates rainfall and suitable habitat for mosquito emergence
2. Flood plain / salt marsh mosquitoes emerge 10-14 days after storm
3. There is a documented need for mosquito control based on
   1. Surveillance
      1. Landing rate counts
      2. CDC light traps
      3. Larval dip data
      4. Other
   2. Increase in citizen complaints
4. Control measure is applied by local entity based on need, FEMA authorization not required to do this
   1. Remember simple measures: education, DEET, permethrin, eliminate standing water, etc.
   2. Locally sourced; likely ground based
   3. Contracted
      1. Ground based or
      2. Aerial
         1. Exemption from NCDA requirements? Yes if #2 below is met
         2. Any local health director or aerial applicator licensed under the subcategory of public health pest control, under supervision of such local health director when conducting a control operation for disease vectors or other pest of public health significance shall be exempted from 2 NCAC 9L .1002(i), General Requirements; .1003, Drift Control; and .1005(b) through (e), Restricted Areas, provided such local health director or his authorized designee notifies the secretary of the Board prior to initiation of subject operation and submits the following information:
            1. name of aerial applicator or contractor,
            2. location and general description of operation area(s),
            3. identity of target pest(s),
            4. brand name(s) and EPA registration number(s) of the pesticide(s) to be used,
            5. scheduled date(s) of application(s), and
            6. outline of nature of operation
5. Document effectiveness of applied control measure
   1. Surveillance
      1. Landing rate counts
      2. CDC light traps
      3. Larval dip data
      4. Other
   2. Decrease in citizen complaints
6. Apply for reimbursement from FEMA
   1. Procedure and Documentation Requirements
      1. Before spraying, collect trap data or landing rates (for adulticide use) or dip data (for larvicide use) to verify the hazard.
      2. Before spraying, contact FEMA EHP Point of Contact (#5 below) to identify spray exclusions areas due to the presence of endangered or threatened or critical habitat.
      3. Obtain a letter from the county health department indicating the presence of a serious health threat or a mosquito nuisance that is severely hampering the recovery effort.
      4. Follow manufacturer’s label on EPA-approved chemicals for mosquito abatement by certified employees. The pesticide also must be registered in NC by the NC Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (NCDA&CS). Provide documentation of the chemical, application method and concentration used.
      5. For aerial spraying, check with NCDA&CS Pesticide Section to make sure the plane and pilot are in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations of the NC Pesticide Law.
      6. Provide spray or larvicide area maps detailing the zones affected/treated.
      7. Provide date(s) of application.