

Survey of Surveillance Records of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* from 1960 to Present

0920-1146

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Supporting Statement B

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Table of Contents

1. Respondent Universe and Sampling Methods.....	3
2. Procedures for the Collection of Information.....	3
3. Methods to Maximize Response Rates and Deal with Nonresponse.....	3
4. Tests of Procedures or Methods to be Undertaken.....	4
5. Individuals Consulted on Statistical Aspects and Individuals Collecting and/or Analyzing Data	4

1. Respondent Universe and Sampling Methods

In this revision, mosquito surveillance data will be collected from public, private, and nonprofit organizations with a focus on medical entomology as well as vector-control and public health professionals who have the ability to contribute to subcounty-level mosquito surveillance efforts. Respondents are the sixty-four recipients of Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity funding from CDC or their designees described below. For the previous surveys distributed in February and October 2016 (OMB Control Nos. 0920-1101 and 0920-1146), we emailed the survey link to the listserves of seven national vector-associated professional organizations and received responses for over 1,500 counties from hundreds of unique individuals. For this data collection period, we will utilize an online data entry portal called MosquitoNET (<https://wwwn.cdc.gov/Arbonet/MosquitoNET/>).

2. Procedures for the Collection of Information

In 2016, CDC funded sixty-four Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity (ELC) program recipients to conduct mosquito surveillance and insecticide resistance testing. To facilitate data reporting, CDC developed the MosquitoNET website for ELC recipients. ELC recipients are primarily at the State level as well as large cities or mosquito abatement districts. The MosquitoNET surveillance project will routinely collect county and sub-county level records for mosquitos, including *Aedes aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus*, the vectors of Zika virus as well as insecticide susceptibility and resistance data on collected mosquitos.

State and local vector control professionals will be contacted via ELC primary recipients and instructed to set up accounts on the MosquitoNET website via a simple process. Data collection from ELC recipients will then begin. In order to limit the burden of data entry on respondents who may be entering information for their state, they will have the option of submitting the data via email to CDC using an excel survey.

3. Methods to Maximize Response Rates and Deal with Nonresponse

To maximize the response rate to the MosquitoNET surveillance survey, CDC is distributing the surveys through the longstanding ELC mechanism that CDC has had with US states since 1995. Points of contact for the MosquitoNET surveillance project will be established using the recipient network already established for the ELC mechanism. Additionally, CDC's Division of Vector-Borne Diseases (DVBD) already has a large database of points of contract through previous OMB approved surveys and cooperative activities during the Zika response.

Once we establish points of contact in each state, we will send out notices via email encouraging and instructing respondents on how to establish MosquitoNET accounts and procedures for entering data routinely (Attachments D and E). Two emails will be used, one for initial ELC

recipients and one for jurisdiction points of contact. As data are monitored monthly, we will send reminders to ELC recipients who are having difficulty responding (Attachment F).

4. Tests of Procedures or Methods to be Undertaken

The survey instrument was tested internally by CDC entomologists and biologists. Additionally, CDC performed beta testing in October 2016. We pilot tested the program using mosquito points of contact from 5 different jurisdictions. The beta test collected 1,890 mosquito surveillance records and 14 insecticide resistance records as well as information on the methodology of data collections. Improvements elucidated in the beta testing were included in the current version of MosquitoNET

5. Individuals Consulted on Statistical Aspects and Individuals Collecting and/or Analyzing Data

The mosquito surveillance survey will result in a map without statistical analysis. If used for species distribution modeling, CDC will use published methodologies.