NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
WEST VALLEY
MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT, AT ITS REGULAR BOARD MEETING HELD ON JUNE 23, 2020 PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CALIFORNIA EXECUTIVE ORDER N-29-20, AND IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY, THE MEETING OF THE BOARD WAS CONDUCTED VIA TELECONFERENCE. ADJOURNED THAT MEETING TO THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF:

AUGUST 25, 2020

SECRETARY, BOARD OF TRUSTEES

WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

JUNE 23, 2020

(DATE OF POSTING)

Inland Valley Daily Bulletin
(formerly The Daily Report)
9616 Archibald Avenue Suite 100
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
909-987-6397
legals@inlandnewspapers.com

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WEST VALLEY MOSQUIT AND VECTOR CONTROL
1295 E. LOCUST STREET
ONTARIO, CA 91761

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
(2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
County of San Bernardino

I am a citizen of the United States, I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of INLAND VALLEY DAILY BULLETIN, a newspaper of general circulation printed and published daily for the City of Ontario, County of San Bernardino, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of San Bernardino, State of California, on the date of August 24, 1951, Case Number 70663. The notice, of which the annexed is a true printed copy, has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

06/08/2020

I declare under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino Co., California, on this 11th day of June, 2020.

Signature

(Space below for use of County Clerk Only)

Legal No. **0011389308**

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT, VECTOR CONTROL ASSESSMENT (ASSESSMENT No.1), AND FOR THE MOSQUITO, VECTOR AND DISEASE CONTROL ASSESSMENT (ASSESSMENT No.2) FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Trustees of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District intends to conduct a public hearing for the CONTINUATION of two benefit assessments in fiscal year 2020-21 that fund the District's mosquito, vector control and disease prevention services and projects within the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District.

The public hearing to consider the ordering of services and projects, and the continuation of the assessments for fiscal year 2020-21 for the Vector Control Assessment (Assessment No.1), and for the Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment (Assessment No.2), shall be held on Tuesday, June 23, 2020 at 11:30 a.m. at the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, located at 1295 East Locust Street, Ontario, California, 91761. The proposed assessment rate for the vector control assessment (Assessment No.1) is thirteen dollars and eighty-five cents ($13.85) per unit for residential parcels for Zone A, and twenty-one dollars and twenty-two cents ($21.22) per unit for residential parcels for Zone B, for fiscal year 2020-21. The proposed assessment rate for the mosquito, vector and disease control assessment (Assessment No.2) Zone C, is thirteen dollars and eighty-five cents ($13.85) per single-family equivalent benefit unit for fiscal year 2020-21.

Members of the public are invited to provide comment at the public hearings, or, in writing, which is received by the District on or before Tuesday, June 23, 2020. If you desire additional information concerning the above, please contact the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District at (909) 635-0307.

Dated June 8, 2020 **West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District**

Confirmation of receipt of this request is greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,

Mary Quanstrom
District Clerk
Publsihed: June 8, 2020 Inland Valley Daily Bulletin Ad#11389308

It is the intent of West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District (WVMVCD) to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If you plan to attend this meeting and need special assistance, please contact the Office Administrator at (909)635-0307 within forty-eight (48) hours prior to this meeting. WVMVCD will attempt to accommodate you in every reasonable manner.

Any public records, relating to an open session agenda item that is distributed 72 hours prior to the meeting, are available for public inspection at the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, 1295 E. Locust St., Ontario, CA 91761.

***AGENDA ***

WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO and VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT
1295 E. LOCUST STREET
ONTARIO, CA 91761

409th Meeting, June 23, 2020
Tuesday, 11:30 a.m.

During the current State of Emergency, pursuant to the provisions of California Executive Order N-29-20, and in the interest of public health and safety, the meeting of the Board will be conducted via teleconference. Members of the public may participate in the meeting by calling the toll-free number listed below.

(844) 854-2222
Access code: 278244

Leon *1.* *CALL TO ORDER/FLAG SALUTE/ROLL CALL*

Paul Leon, President – City of Ontario
William Wittkopf, Vice-President – City of Rancho Cucamonga
Carolyn Raft, Secretary – City of Montclair
Brian Johsz, Trustee – City of Chino Hills
Eunice Ulloa, Trustee – City of Chino
"vacant", Trustee – City of Upland
Gary George, Trustee – County-at-Large

Leon *2.* *AGENDA ADDITIONS/DELETIONS*

(Addition Authority: Gov. Code 54954.2(b)(2))

Leon *3.* *PUBLIC COMMENTS*

*At this time, anyone who wishes to make a presentation to the Board on an agenda item is requested to please fill out a "Request to Address the Board of Trustees" card, available in the Board Room. However, the Board President will invite comments on specific agenda items during the meeting before final votes are taken. Please make sure that the Secretary of the Board has the correct spelling of your name and address to maintain proper records. Comments should be limited to five (5) minutes or less. (**This time limit will be doubled for members of the public utilizing a translator to ensure the non-English speaker receives the same opportunity to directly address the Board, unless simultaneous translation equipment is used which allows the Board to hear the translation simultaneously).** State law prohibits the District Board from addressing any issue not previously included on the agenda. The District Board may receive testimony and set the matter for a subsequent meeting.*

Leon *4.* *CONSENT CALENDAR*

The following Consent Calendar items are expected to be routine and non-controversial. They may be acted upon by the Board at one time without discussion. Any item may be removed by a Trustee or member of the audience for discussion.

4.1	*Approve Minutes of the Regular Meeting of May 26, 2020*	***Exhibit A***
4.2	*Correspondence for the Period from May 15, 2020 through June 15, 2020*	***Exhibit U***

4.3 Expense Claims for the Month of June, 2020 – None.

Leon *5.* *PUBLIC HEARINGS*

5.1 Consideration and Possible Action to Approve Resolution #2020-04, a Resolution Approving the Engineer's Reports, Confirming the Assessment Diagram and Assessment and Ordering the Continuation of Assessments for Fiscal Year 2020-21 for the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, Vector Control Assessment (Assessment No. 1), and for the Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment (Assessment No. 2). ***Exhibit C***

Leon *6.* *FINANCE AND BUDGET COMMITTEE*

6.1 Recommendation to Approve Fiscal Year 2020-21 Budget including Pay Scale Adjustment ***Exhibit D***

Leon *7.* *INSURANCE COMMITTEE – None.*

Leon *8.* *PERSONNEL COMMITTEE – None.*

Leon *9.* *ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS:*

9.1 Staff Reports

Field Operations Reports. ***Exhibit E***

Vector and Disease Surveillance Reports. ***Exhibit F***

IT/Community Outreach Activities Report. ***Exhibit G***

Administrative Report. ***Exhibit H***

9.2 Consideration and Possible Action to Approve Resolution #2020-05 a Resolution to Adopt an Amended Conflict of Interest Code Pursuant to the Political Reform Act of 1974. ***Exhibit I***

9.3 Consideration and Possible Action to Approve Resolution #2020-06 a Resolution to Adopt Records Request Amendment ***Exhibit J***

9.4 Swearing in of New Trustee from Upland

Leon *10.* *TRUSTEE REPORTS*

Leon *11.* *CLOSED SESSION – None.*

Brown *12.* *INFORMATIONAL:*

12.1 The Impact of COVID-19 on Local Vector Control Response – NACCHO 2020

Leon *13.* *ADJOURNMENT*

Next Meeting: Tuesday, August 25, 2020 at 11:30 a.m.

Reports and documents relating to each agenda item are on file in the District office, at 1295 E. Locust Street, Ontario, and are available for public inspection from 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

EXHIBIT A

Minutes of the Regular Meeting of May 26, 2020
(Item 4.1)

Recommendation: Approve the minutes of the Regular Meeting of May 26, 2020 as presented or modified as per Board's direction.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO and VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT
408th Meeting, May 26, 2020

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Paul Leon, President
William Wittkopf, Vice President
Carolyn Raft, Secretary
Brian Johsz, Trustee
Eunice Ulloa, Trustee
Ricky Felix, Trustee
Gary George, Trustee

1. *CALL TO ORDER/FLAG SALUTE/ROLL CALL*
   President Leon called the meeting to order at 11:30 a.m. and noted that all trustees were present. President Leon led the Pledge of Allegiance.

2. *AGENDA ADDITIONS/DELETIONS – No additions or deletions.*

3. *PUBLIC COMMENTS – None.*

4. *CONSENT CALENDAR*
   - *4.1 Approve Minutes of the Regular Meeting of April 28, 2020*
   - *4.2 Correspondence for the Period from April 16, 2020 through May 14, 2020*
   - *4.3 Expense Claims for the Month of April 2020 – None.*

   Trustee Ulloa made a motion to approve Consent Calendar as presented. Seconded by Trustee Raft. Motion passed unanimously.

5. *PUBLIC HEARINGS – None.*

6. *FINANCE AND BUDGET COMMITTEE*
   - *6.1 Discussion Regarding Fiscal Year 2020-21*

     Proposed Budget including Pay Scale Adjustment. Brief discussion was held. The final budget will be brought to the next Board Meeting on June 23, 2020.

   - *6.2 Consideration and Possible Action to Approve Resolution #2020-03 a resolution of intention to continue assessments for fiscal year 2020-2021, preliminarily approving engineer's reports, and providing for notice of hearing for the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, vector control assessment (assessment no. 1) and mosquito, vector and disease control assessment (assessment no. 2). After discussion. Trustee Wittkopf made a motion to approve Resolution #2020-03 as presented. Seconded by Trustee George. Motion passed unanimously.*

7. *INSURANCE COMMITTEE – None.*

8. *PERSONNEL COMMITTEE– None.*

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

9. *9.1 Staff Reports. All reports were as presented in the Board packet.*

10. *TRUSTEE REPORTS – Trustee Felix informed the Board that this was his last meeting. He is resigning from the City Council.*

11. *CLOSED SESSION – None.*

12. *INFORMATIONAL*
    12.1 News Accounts Exaggerate Asian Giant Hornet Threat, posted by PCT staff, May 7, 2020

13. *ADJOURNMENT – The meeting was adjourned at 11:56 a.m.*

Reports and documents relating to each agenda item are on file in the District office, at 1295 East Locust St., Ontario, and are available for public inspection from 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.5, any writing that: (1) is a public record; (2) relates to an agenda item for an open session of a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees; and (3) is distributed less than 72 hours prior to that meeting, will be made available for public inspection at the District offices. In addition, any such writing may also be posted on the District's website.

The next regular meeting of the Board of Trustees is scheduled for 11:30 a.m. Tuesday, June 23, 2020, at District Offices, 1295 East Locust Street, Ontario, CA 91761.

_____
Mary E. Quanstrom, District Clerk
West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District

_____
Carolyn Raft, Secretary – Board of Trustees
West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District

EXHIBIT C

Consideration and Possible Action to Approve Resolution #2020-04 (Item 5.1)

STAFF REPORT

DATE: June 23, 2020

TO: The Board of Trustees

FROM: Michelle Brown, Ph.D., District Manager

SUBJECT: Public Hearing and Resolution No. 2020-04, Approving the Engineer's Reports, Confirming the Assessment Diagram and Assessment and Ordering Continuation of Assessments for Fiscal Year 2020-21 for the Vector Control Assessment (Assessment No. 1) and the Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment (Assessment No. 2)

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Board hold a public hearing, consider all public comments, and subsequently approve the resolution that would approve the Engineer's Reports, confirm the diagram and assessment, and order the continuation of the levy of assessments for fiscal year 2020-21 for the Assessment No. 1 and Assessment No. 2 as the final step in levying the assessments.

RESULT OF RECOMMENDED ACTION

The Board will order the continuation of the levy of the assessments for fiscal year 2020-21, and will cause those levies to be submitted by SCI Consulting Group to the San Bernardino County Auditor to be included on the 2020-21 property tax bills.

BACKGROUND

The Vector Control Assessment District (Assessment No. 1) was formed in July 24, 1996, by Resolution No. 96-3. The first assessments were levied in fiscal year 1996-97. The purpose of the Assessment No. 1 is to provide surveillance and control of vectors and mosquitoes within the original boundaries of the District, covering the cities of Chino and Chino Hills, a small portion of the City of Montclair, and the southern portions of the City of Ontario. Since this assessment pre-dates the 1996 approval of Proposition 218, it is considered a "grandfathered assessment" and is not held to the same standards of some of the requirements established by Proposition 218. Resolution 96-3 established assessment rates based upon land use, not to exceed in the future $50.00 per base parcel (defined as a single-family residence - SFR). Assessment No. 1 has two zones: Zone A covers the area within the District bounded on the north by Mission Blvd., on the south by Phillips Blvd., on the East by Palmetto Ave., and on the west by the county line. The remainder of the District, generally south of Phillips Blvd., was designated as Zone B.

The Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment (Assessment No. 2, or Zone C) was established in 2004, after a LAFCo annexation proceeding and after gaining property owner ballot support for a new benefit assessment. This benefit assessment was established to provide mosquito, vector and disease control to the City of Rancho Cucamonga and the northern portions of the cities of Montclair and Ontario that were outside of the District's boundaries and did not receive comprehensive, year-round mosquito control and vector-borne disease protection. In November 17, 2016, the District again expanded its service area by a LAFCo annexation of the City of Upland, the unincorporated area north of Upland (San Antonio Heights), and the unincorporated area north of the City of Rancho Cucamonga and south of the Angeles National Forest.

- Balloting Conducted: March & April 2004
- Ballot Results: 66.86 % of the weighted returned ballots were in support of the proposed assessment
- Board Approval of 1st Year Assessment Levies: May 12, 2004, Resolution No. 2004-04
- First Year Assessments Levied: 2004-05
- Fiscal Year 2004-05 Approved Rate: $10.00 per single family equivalent benefit unit (SFE)
- Annual CPI: In each subsequent year, the maximum assessment rate increases by the annual change in the Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County Area Consumer Price Index, not to exceed 3% per year
- Fiscal Year 2020-21 Maximum Rate: $14.62 per single family equivalent benefit unit (SFE)

In order to continue to levy the assessments each year, SCI Consulting Group, the District's assessment engineer, prepared the Engineer's Reports that include the special and general benefits from the assessments, the proposed budget for the assessments for fiscal year 2020-21, the updated proposed assessments for each parcel in the Assessment Districts, and the proposed assessments per single family equivalent benefit unit for the fiscal year. At the May 26, 2020 Board meeting, the Board reviewed the Engineer's Reports and adopted Resolution No. 2020-03 to declare its intention to continue the assessments, preliminarily approve the Engineer's Reports, and provide for notice of the annual public hearing.

Each year, in order to continue to levy the assessments for the coming fiscal year, the Board conducts a noticed public hearing and receives public input on the proposed assessments and the services that they would fund. After hearing the public testimony, the Board may take final action on setting the assessment rate, establishing the services and improvements to be funded, and ordering the levy of the assessments for fiscal year 2020-21.

PROPOSED RATE AND CPI HISTORY

Assessment No 1: The estimate of cost and budget in the Engineer's Report proposes assessments for fiscal year 2020-21 at the rates listed below, which are below the maximum authorized assessment rate of $50.00 per SFR parcel:

- Zone A: **$13.85** per unit for residential parcels and **$23.09** for other parcel types, which are the same assessment rates used last year
- Zone B: **$21.22** per unit for residential parcels and **$35.37** for other parcel types, which are the same assessment rates used last year

The total amount of revenues that would be generated by the assessments in fiscal year 2020-21 at the proposed rates is approximately $51,837 in Zone A and $1,537,055 in Zone B, for a combined total revenue of $1,588,892 for Assessment No. 1.

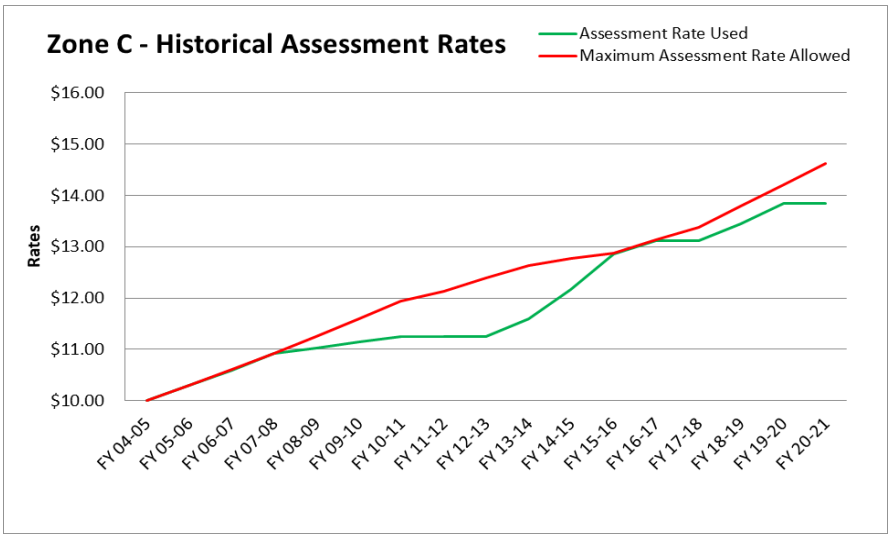
Assessment No. 2 is subject to annual increases tied to the Consumer Price Index-U for the Los Angeles Area as of December of each succeeding year (CPI), with a maximum annual increase not to exceed 3%. Any change in the CPI in excess of 3% shall be cumulatively reserved as the "Unused CPI" and shall be used to increase the maximum authorized assessment rate in years in which the CPI is less than 3%. The maximum authorized assessment rate is equal to the maximum assessment rate in the first fiscal year the assessment was levied, adjusted annually by the minimum of 1) 3% or 2) the change in the CPI plus any Unused CPI as described above. The annual change in the CPI from December 2018 to December 2019 for All Urban Consumers in the Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County Area as reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor and Statistics was 2.96% and the Unused CPI balance is 0.84%. Therefore, the maximum authorized assessment rate for Fiscal Year 2020-21 has been increased by 3.00%, from $14.19 to $14.62 per Single Family Equivalent unit (SFE).

The estimate of cost and budget in the Engineer's Report proposes assessments for fiscal year 2020-21 at the rate of **$13.85**, which is the same assessment rate used last year, and is below the maximum authorized assessment rate. The total amount of revenues that would be generated by the assessments in fiscal year 2020-21 at the proposed rate of $13.85 is approximately $1,650,825. The following table summarizes the historical assessment rates for Assessment No. 1 (Zone A & Zone B) and Assessment No. 2 (Zone C):

FY	Zone A	Zone B	Zone C
2003-04	$10.25	$18.00	
2004-05	$10.25	$20.70	$10.00
2005-06	$10.25	$20.70	$10.30
2006-07	$10.25	$20.70	$10.60
2007-08	$10.25	$20.70	$10.92
2008-09	$10.25	$20.70	$11.02
2009-10	$10.56	$20.70	$11.14
2010-11	$10.98	$20.70	$11.25
2011-12	$11.25	$20.70	$11.25
2012-13	$11.25	$20.70	$11.25
2013-14	$11.59	$20.70	$11.59
2014-15	$12.17	$20.70	$12.17
2015-16	$12.86	$20.70	$12.86
2016-17	$13.12	$20.70	$13.12
2017-18	$13.12	$20.70	$13.12
2018-19	$13.45	$21.22	$13.45
2019-20	$13.85	$21.22	$13.85
2020-21	**$13.85**	**$21.22**	**$13.85**

The following table displays the CPI history, the maximum annual rates, the CPI applied each year, and the annual assessment rates used for Assessment No. 2 (Zone C). The graph also displays the annual assessment rates used and the maximum assessment rates allowed in Zone C:

LA Area CPI history (Dec to Dec)		FY	max CPI allowed	remainder CPI carried over to next yr	Maximum Annual Rate allowed	CPI used	asmt/sfe used
1st year		FY 04-05			**10.00**		**$10.00**
Dec-04	4.39%	FY 05-06	3.00%	1.39%	**10.30**	3.00%	**$10.30**
Dec-05	4.45%	FY 06-07	3.00%	2.84%	**10.61**	3.00%	**$10.60**
Dec-06	3.28%	FY 07-08	3.00%	3.12%	**10.93**	3.00%	**$10.92**
Dec-07	4.16%	FY 08-09	3.00%	4.28%	**11.26**	1.00%	**$11.02**
Dec-08	0.11%	FY 09-10	3.00%	1.39%	**11.59**	1.00%	**$11.14**
Dec-09	1.83%	FY 10-11	3.00%	0.22%	**11.94**	1.00%	**$11.25**
Dec-10	1.34%	FY 11-12	1.56%	0.00%	**12.13**	0.00%	**$11.25**
Dec-11	2.17%	FY 12-13	2.17%	0.00%	**12.39**	0.00%	**$11.25**
Dec-12	1.93%	FY 13-14	1.93%	0.00%	**12.63**	3.00%	**$11.59**
Dec-13	1.14%	FY 14-15	1.14%	0.00%	**12.77**	5.00%	**$12.17**
Dec-14	0.72%	FY 15-16	0.72%	0.00%	**12.87**	5.65%	**$12.86**
Dec-15	2.03%	FY 16-17	2.03%	0.00%	**13.13**	2.03%	**$13.12**
Dec-16	1.96%	FY 17-18	1.96%	0.00%	**13.38**	0.00%	**$13.12**
Dec-17	3.60%	FY 18-19	3.00%	0.60%	**13.78**	2.50%	**$13.45**
Dec-18	3.24%	FY 19-20	3.00%	0.84%	**14.19**	3.00%	**$13.85**
Dec-20	2.96%	FY 20-21	3.00%	0.80%	**14.62**	0.00%	**$13.85**



The following table lists the historical revenues for each assessment district and Zone:

Fiscal Year	Zone A	Zone B	Zone C	TOTAL 3 Zones			
	asmt	asmt	asmt	total parcels	total parcels assessed	assessment	increase from prev year
2003-04	$33,125	$1,024,476	no asmt	59,398	55,200	**$1,057,601**	
2004-05	$33,273	$1,172,759	$801,297	133,991	125,003	**$2,007,329**	$949,728
2005-06	$33,620	$1,185,883	$842,601	137,099	127,545	**$2,062,103**	$54,775
2006-07	$36,093	$1,198,827	$885,196	138,906	129,172	**$2,120,116**	$58,012
2007-08	$37,444	$1,241,945	$923,688	143,177	132,740	**$2,203,077**	$82,961
2008-09	$37,741	$1,269,234	$938,300	145,339	134,662	**$2,245,275**	$42,198
2009-10	$39,213	$1,280,095	$970,273	146,572	135,801	**$2,289,581**	$44,306
2010-11	$40,945	$1,286,043	$994,916	147,448	136,514	**$2,321,904**	$32,323
2011-12	$41,955	$1,291,625	$1,002,224	147,859	137,147	**$2,335,803**	$13,900
2012-13	$41,963	$1,290,728	$1,008,232	148,249	137,339	**$2,340,922**	$5,119
2013-14	$43,243	$1,295,799	$1,046,390	148,870	137,885	**$2,385,432**	$44,510
2014-15	$44,353	$1,305,197	$1,116,452	149,229	138,104	**$2,466,002**	$80,570
2015-16	$46,876	$1,333,301	$1,197,901	152,485	141,159	**$2,578,078**	$112,076
2016-17	$48,171	$1,383,395	$1,237,857	152,868	141,266	**$2,669,422**	$91,344
2017-18	$48,442	$1,384,727	$1,563,613	181,441	163,885	**$2,996,782**	$327,359
2018-19	$50,340	$1,460,626	$1,606,771	184,032	165,773	**$3,117,737**	$120,955
2019-20	$51,860	$1,480,997	$1,653,429	185,802	167,779	**$3,186,287**	$68,550
2020-21 projected	$51,837	$1,537,030	$1,655,633	188,260	170,024	**$3,244,500**	$58,213

PROPOSED FY 2020-21 BUDGET

The following table shows the budget summary for the Assessment Districts and the combined total assessments for fiscal year 2020-21:

	Assessment # 1	Assessment # 2
Vector & Disease Control Services	$1,663,536	$1,802,164
Capital Facilities	$117,600	$127,400
Incidental Expenses	$12,000	$13,000
TOTAL BUDGET	$1,793,136	$1,942,564
Less: Contributions from District and Other Sources	($204,244)	($286,967)
Net Amount To Assessments	**$1,588,892**	**$1,655,597**
Total Assessments from Both Assessment Districts		**$3,244,489**

CONCLUSION

It is recommended that the Board approve the Resolution Approving the Engineer's Reports, Confirming the Assessment Diagram and Assessment and Ordering Continuation of Assessments for Fiscal Year 2020-21 for the Vector Control Assessment District (Assessment No. 1) and the Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment (Assessment No. 2).

Respectfully submitted,

_____

Michelle Brown, Ph.D., District Manager

WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

VECTOR CONTROL ASSESSMENT (ASSESSMENT NO. 1)

ENGINEER'S REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

MAY 2020

PURSUANT TO THE GOVERNMENT CODE, THE HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE, AND ARTICLE XIIID OF THE CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION

ENGINEER OF WORK:

SCIConsultingGroup

4745 MANGELS BOULEVARD

FAIRFIELD, CALIFORNIA 94534

PHONE 707.430.4300

FAX 707.430.4319

www.sci-cg.com

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WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Paul Leon, President	City of Ontario
William Wittkopf, Vice President	City of Rancho Cucamonga
Carolyn Raft, Secretary	City of Montclair
Eunice Ulloa, Trustee	City of Chino
Brian Johsz, Trustee	City of Chino Hills
Ricky Felix, Trustee	City of Upland
Gary George, Trustee	County at Large

DISTRICT MANAGER

Michelle Brown, Ph.D.

OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

Robert Real

SCIENTIFIC DIRECTOR

Steven T.Y. Su, Ph.D.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORDINATOR

Brian Reisinger

ENGINEER OF WORK

SCI Consulting Group
Lead Assessment Engineer, John Bliss, M. Eng., P.E.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS II
INTRODUCTION 1
OVERVIEW 1
PROPOSITION 218 2
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT AND SERVICES 4
ABOUT THE DISTRICT 4
SUMMARY OF SERVICES 4
ESTIMATE OF COST 6
METHOD OF APPORTIONMENT 7
GENERAL VERSUS SPECIAL BENEFIT 7
ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY 8
ZONES OF BENEFIT 9
ASSESSMENT APPORTIONMENT 10
DURATION OF ASSESSMENT 10
APPEALS AND INTERPRETATIONS 11
ASSESSMENT STATEMENT 12
ASSESSMENT ROLL, FISCAL YEAR 2020-21 14
ASSESSMENT DIAGRAM 15

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1 – ESTIMATE OF COST - FISCAL YEAR 2020-21 6
FIGURE 2 – ASSESSMENT RATE & METHOD OF APPORTIONMENT 10
FIGURE 3 – SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE – FISCAL YEAR 2020-21 12

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

The West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District ("District") is a special district that was created in 1983 by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors with the intention of providing comprehensive mosquito and vector control services for the ultimate benefit of all property owners in the rapidly growing suburban-rural area in the southwest portion of the County of San Bernardino.

The original boundaries of the District included the cities of Chino and Chino Hills, the southern portions of the City of Ontario and a small portion on the south side of the City of Montclair. The District's mosquito, vector and disease control services, in its original service area, are funded from a benefit assessment that was established in 1996. This original District area's Assessment is known as Vector Control Assessment No. 1 ("Assessment No. 1"). The Board of Trustees of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District passed Resolution No. 96-3 on July 24, 1996 approving the continued levying of Assessments within the original District boundaries for that year and every year thereafter as long as the vectors remain in existence within the District.

The District conducted an annexation and a successful benefit assessment ballot proceeding in 2004. Again in 2016 the District conducted a second annexation process, and now occupies and provides vector control services to the entire six cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Ontario, Montclair, Rancho Cucamonga, and Upland, as well as the surrounding unincorporated areas, serving about 630,000 residents in an area covering over 183,000 assessor parcels and over 201 square miles of the West Valley. The original District area's Assessment is now known as Vector Control Assessment No. 1 ("Assessment No. 1") and the annexed areas' Assessment is known as Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment ("Assessment No. 2").

The District is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees ("Board"), appointed by each City and a District at Large member appointed by the County Board of Supervisors. The California Health & Safety Code gives each City Council the authority to appoint a member to the District. The appointed person must be an elector of the City and a resident in that City, or portion of the City, which is in the District. The duties of the members of the Board of Trustees are to work with Federal, State and regional governments and organizations to ensure that each city or area served by the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District receives its fair share of the District's resources.

The District provides vector surveillance and control projects for the benefit of all the parcels in Assessment No. 1. The general objectives of the vector surveillance and control projects are to routinely inspect and treat for vectors, and to survey for the diseases transmitted by vectors, thereby promoting the habitability of the properties within the Assessment No. 1 by protecting the public health and welfare and enjoyment of the property.

The mosquito abatement, vector control services and environmental improvements proposed to be undertaken by the Assessment No. 1, to be financed by the levy of the annual assessment, provide special benefit to Assessor Parcels within the District as defined in the Method of Apportionment herein. The said services and improvements (collectively "Services") consist of mosquito and vector control services, such as mosquito surveillance, source reduction, larvicide and adulticide applications, disease monitoring, public education, reporting, accountability, research and interagency cooperative activities.

Any additional descriptions and plans for the Services are filed with the District Manager of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District and are incorporated herein by reference.

The following terms are defined as follows:

> *"Vector" means any animal capable of transmitting the causative agent of human disease or capable of producing human discomfort or injury, including, but not limited to, mosquitoes, flies, mites, ticks, other arthropods, and rodents and other vertebrates. (Health and Safety Code Section 2002(k)).*
>
> *"Vector Control" shall mean any system of public improvements or services that is intended to provide for the surveillance, prevention, abatement, and control of vectors as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 2002 of the Health and Safety Code and a pest as defined in Section 5006 of the Food and Agricultural Code (Government Code Section 53750(m)).*

PROPOSITION 218

This assessment was formed prior to the implementation of Proposition 218, the Right to Vote on Taxes Act, which was approved by the voters of California on November 6, 1996, and is now Article XIIIC and XIIID of the California Constitution; and therefore, this assessment is not fully subject to its requirements. Nevertheless, a brief discussion of Proposition 218 is provided to indicate that this proposition effectively strengthens the special benefit justification for this assessment.

Proposition 218 provides for benefit assessments to be levied to fund the cost of providing services, improvements, as well as maintenance and operation expenses to a public improvement which benefits the assessed property. When Proposition 218 was initially approved in 1996, it allowed for certain types of assessments to be "grandfathered" in, and these were exempted from the property–owner balloting requirement.

> *Beginning July 1, 1997, all existing, new, or increased assessments shall comply with this article. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the following assessments existing on the effective date of this article shall be exempt from the procedures and approval process set forth in Section 4:*
>
> *(a) Any assessment imposed exclusively to finance the capital costs or maintenance and operation expenses for sidewalks, streets, sewers, water, flood control, drainage systems or vector control.*

Vector control was specifically "grandfathered in," underscoring the fact that the drafters of Proposition 218 and the voters who approved it were satisfied that funding for vector control is an appropriate use of benefit assessments, and therefore confers special benefit to property.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT AND SERVICES

ABOUT THE DISTRICT

The West Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District is an independent special district (not part of the County or any city) that protects the usefulness, utility, desirability and livability of property and the inhabitants of property within its jurisdictional area by controlling and monitoring disease-carrying insects and vectors such as mosquitoes, flies, rodents, stinging insects, and various other medically important vectors capable of transmitting disease or causing human discomfort. In addition, the District regularly tests for diseases carried by insects and small mammals and educates the public about how to protect themselves from diseases transmitted by insects and small mammals.

In addition to its mosquito abatement and vector control services, the District provides education programs on vectors and disease prevention at city events and civic group meetings. The District distributes printed material and brochures that describe what citizens can do to keep their homes and property free of rats, bees, mosquitoes, and other pests.

SUMMARY OF SERVICES

The Assessment No. 1 provides funding for projects and programs for the surveillance, prevention, abatement, and control of mosquitoes as well as other vectors. Such mosquito abatement and vector control projects and programs include, but are not limited to, source prevention and reduction, larvicide and adulticide applications, disease surveillance, public education, reporting, accountability, research and interagency cooperative activities, as well as capital costs, maintenance and operation expenses (collectively "Services"). The cost of these services also includes capital costs comprised of equipment, capital improvements and facilities necessary and incidental to vector control programs.

The Services are further defined as follows:

- The reduction of mosquito and other vector populations on property throughout the Annexation Areas.
- Response to problems relevant to mosquitoes and other pestiferous or disease vectors.
- Control of mosquito larvae in catch basins, ditches, drain lines, vaults, wastewater treatment plants, residences, green pools, horse troughs, wetlands, creeks, canals and other breeding sources.
- Survey and data analysis of mosquito larval populations to assess public health risks and allocate control efforts.
- Monitoring of adult mosquito populations using various techniques, including carbon dioxide baited traps and gravid traps.
- In-house testing and monitoring for disease agents carried and transmitted by mosquitoes and other arthropods, such as West Nile virus, Zika virus, Chikungunya virus, Borrelia spp., and others.

- Management and control of honey bees, wasps and tree and ground nesting yellow jackets.
- Management of other nuisance and potentially hazardous vectors such as ticks, mites and fleas outside the structures.
- Management of commensal rodents in residential neighborhoods.
- Testing for Hantavirus, Arenavirus, plague, and other diseases carried by small mammal populations.
- Monitoring the susceptibility of field collected population samples of mosquito larvae and adults for susceptibility to pesticides and develop effective and environmentally compatible strategies for controlling mosquitoes and other health-important arthropods by chemical means.
- Help governmental agencies and private corporations in the design and development of maintenance programs of wetlands and other BMPs that meet the requirements of Clean Water Act, yet not to become vector breeding source.
- Managing nuisance vectors, such as non-biting midges, by collaborating with local utilities agencies in the design and maintenance of ground water recharging basins.
- Education of residents about the risks of diseases carried by insects and small mammals and how to better protect themselves and their pets.
- Monitoring and control of new and emerging vectors such as the Yellow fever mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*) and Asian tiger mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*).
- Mosquitofish and *Bti* dunks are provided free of charge for property owners to plant in their backyard ponds.
- Courtesy laboratory services provided to identify common household pests, ticks and other insects on any property in the Annexation Areas.
- Working with city and county code enforcement and housing department in managing issues pertaining to emerging arthropods.

ESTIMATE OF COST

FIGURE 1 – ESTIMATE OF COST - FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

Vector Control Services and Related Expenditures	
Salaries, Employee Benefits, Admin	$1,165,469
Operation, Materials, Supplies	$461,491
Fixed Assets/Equipment	$36,576
Capital Facilities	
Capital Improvements and Facilities	$117,600
Incidental Costs	$12,000
Total Services and Operation	$1,793,136
Less:	
Contributions from District and Other Sources	($204,244)
Total Vector Control Services, Capital Facilites, Incidental Costs (Net Amount to be Assessed)	$1,588,892

Budget Allocation to Property

Zones	Total Parcels Assessed	Total SFE Units	Assessment per SFE	Total Assessment
Zone A	3,258	3,743	$13.85	$51,837
Zone B	66,422	72,434	$21.22	$1,537,055
Totals	69,680	76,177		$1,588,892

METHOD OF APPORTIONMENT

GENERAL VERSUS SPECIAL BENEFIT

The West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District is a Special District created pursuant to the laws of the State of California. There are many types of Special Districts that provide a variety of urban services. Special Districts, like the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, are created to provide a higher level of service within their boundaries than what would be provided in their service area in absence of the Special District.

The Vector Control Assessment No.1 ("Assessment No. 1" or "Assessment District"), allows the District to provide its mosquito and vector control services within its boundaries at a much higher level than what otherwise would be provided in absence of the Assessments. Moreover, in absence of the Assessments, no other agency would provide the Services, or the District would be forced to provide a severely reduced level of Services.

All of the Assessment proceeds derived from the Assessment District will be utilized to fund the cost of providing a level of tangible "special benefits" in the form of mosquito and vector control and surveillance, source reduction, larvicide and adulticide applications, disease monitoring, public education, reporting, accountability, research and interagency cooperative activities, other services and costs incidental to providing the Services and collecting the Assessments.

Although these services and improvements may be available to the general public at large, the mosquito control services in the Assessment District were specifically created to provide additional vector control services and environmental improvements for property inside the Assessment District, and not the public at large. Other properties that are either outside the Assessment District or within the Assessment District and not assessed, do not enjoy the reduced mosquito and vector populations and other special benefit factors described previously.

These services and improvements are of special benefit to properties located within the Assessment District because they provide a direct advantage to properties in the Assessment District that would not be provided in absence of the Assessments. Without the Assessments the District would not provide an acceptable level of mosquito control services, and mosquito and vector populations would increase. If this happened, it would create a significant and material negative impact on the desirability, utility, usability, and functionality of property in the Assessment District. In fact, it is reasonable to assume that if Assessments were not collected and the mosquito and vector control services and improvements were not provided at the current level, as a result, properties in the Assessment District would decline in desirability, utility and value by significantly more than the amount of the Assessment. We therefore conclude that all the services and improvements funded by this Assessment are of special benefit to certain benefiting properties located within the Assessment District and that the value of the special benefits from the services and improvements to property in the

Assessment District reasonably exceeds amount of the Assessments for every assessed parcel in the Assessment District.

Special Note Regarding General Benefit *and the SVTA Decision:*

> *There is no widely-accepted or statutory formula for calculating general benefit. General benefits are benefits from improvements or services that are not special in nature, are not "particular and distinct" and are not "over and above" benefits received by other properties. The SVTA decision provides some clarification by indicating that general benefits provide "an indirect, derivative advantage."*

Although the analysis used to support these assessments concludes that the benefits are solely special, as described above, consideration is made for the suggestion that a portion of the benefits are general. General benefits cannot be funded by these assessments - the funding must come from other sources.

The services and improvements provided by the District are also partially funded, directly and indirectly from other sources including West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District and other government agencies. This funding comes in the form of service contracts, grants, and general funds. This funding from other sources more than compensates for general benefits, if any, received by the properties within the assessments district.

In the 2009 *Dahms* case, the court upheld an assessment that was 100% special benefit on the rationale that the services funded by the assessments were directly provided to property in the assessment district. Similar to the assessments in Pomona that were validated by *Dahms*, the Assessments described in this Engineer's Report fund mosquito, vector and disease control services directly provided to property in the assessment area. Moreover, as noted in this Report, the Services directly reduce mosquito and vector populations on all property in the assessment area. Therefore, *Dahms* establishes a basis for minimal or zero general benefits from the Assessments. However, in this report, the general benefit is more conservatively estimated and described, and then budgeted so that it is funded by sources other than the assessment.

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, Vector Control Assessment No. 1, consists of all Assessor Parcels within the boundaries of Assessment No. 1, as defined by the approved boundary description for such Assessment No. 1.

The method used for apportioning the assessment is based upon the special benefits to be derived by the properties in the Assessment No. 1 over and above general benefits conferred on real property or to the public at large. This method for apportioning the Assessment is based upon the methodology established by the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District in 1996, established prior to the passage of Proposition 218 on November 6, 1996, ("the Taxpayers Right to Vote on Taxes Act"), now Article XIIIC and XIIID of the California

Constitution, and therefore is not subject to the procedures and approval process set forth by these constitutional amendments.

For the purpose of apportioning the assessments, all properties are assigned single family equivalent benefit units per parcel, hereafter referred to as "SFE Units". The "benchmark" property or "Base Parcel" is the single family dwelling on one parcel with one SFE Unit. The assignment of SFE Units is pursuant to the methodology established in 1996.

ZONES OF BENEFIT

The District's vector surveillance and control projects funded by the Assessment No. 1 are provided in all areas within the Assessment No. 1 boundaries. The District's Board of Trustees established in 1996 the distinction between two different Zones of Benefit, named Zone A and Zone B.

- Zone A includes all the parcels in that area within the District bounded on the North by Mission Blvd., on the South by Phillips Blvd., on the East by Palmetto Ave., and on the West by the County line.
- Zone B occupies the remainder of the District generally South of Phillips Blvd.

ASSESSMENT APPORTIONMENT

The following Figure summarizes the assessment rate and method of apportionment.

FIGURE 2 – ASSESSMENT RATE & METHOD OF APPORTIONMENT

Property Type / Land Use	SFE Units	Zone A Rate	Zone B Rate
Single family residential	1	$13.85	$21.22
Condominiums	1	$13.85	$21.22
Mobile Homes	1	$13.85	$21.22
Multi family, 2 units	2	$27.70	$42.44
Multi family, 3 units	3	$41.55	$63.66
Multi family, 4 units	4	$55.40	$84.88
Multi family, 5-14 units	5	$69.25	$106.10
Multi family, 15 units and up	6	$83.10	$127.32
Commercial / Industrial	1.667	$23.09	$35.37
Office	1.667	$23.09	$35.37
Vacant parcel - Mapped	1.667	$23.09	$35.37
Vacant parcel - Unmapped	1.667	$23.09	$35.37
Other misc properties (Recreational, Religious, etc)	1.667	$23.09	$35.37
Parking Lots / Self Storage	1.667	$23.09	$35.37
Agricultural	1.667	$23.09	$35.37
Golf Course	1.667	$23.09	$35.37
Mobile Home Park	1.667	$23.09	$35.37
Joined Parcels	0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Unassessable (Govt, HOA, Public Utilities)	0.00	$0.00	$0.00

Note: SFE means Single Family Equivalent unit

DURATION OF ASSESSMENT

Funding for the original Vector Control Assessment No. 1 mosquito, vector and disease control services in its original service area, is from the benefit assessment that was originally established in 1996. The Board of Trustees of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District passed Resolution No. 96-3 on July 24, 1996 approving the continued levying of Assessments within the original District boundaries for that year and every year thereafter as long as the vectors remain in existence within the District. The Assessment can be levied annually after the Board of Trustees approves an annually updated Engineer's Report, budget for the Assessment, Services to be provided, and other specifics of the Assessment. In addition, the Board of Trustees must hold an annual public hearing to continue the Assessment.

APPEALS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Any property owner, who feels that the Assessment levied on the subject property is in error as a result of incorrect information being used to apply the foregoing method of Assessment, may file a written appeal with the District Manager of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District or his or her designee. Any such appeal is limited to correction of an Assessment during the then current Fiscal Year or, if before July 1, the upcoming fiscal year. Upon the filing of any such appeal, the District Manager or his or her designee will promptly review the appeal and any information provided by the property owner. If the District Manager or his or her designee finds that the Assessment should be modified, the appropriate changes shall be made to the Assessment Roll. If any such changes are approved after the Assessment roll has been filed with the San Bernardino County for collection, the District Manager or his or her designee is authorized to refund to the property owner the amount of any approved reduction. Any dispute over the decision of the District Manager, or his or her designee, shall be referred to the Board. The decision of the Board shall be final.

ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District contracted with the undersigned Engineer of Work to prepare and file a report presenting an estimate of costs of Services and an Assessment of the estimated costs of Services, and the special benefit conferred thereby, upon all assessable parcels within the Assessment No. 1;

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, by virtue of the power vested in me under Article XIIID of the California Constitution and the Health and Safety Code and the order of the Board of said West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, hereby make the following determination of an Assessment to cover the portion of the estimated cost of said Services, and the costs and expenses incidental thereto to be paid by the Assessment No.1.

The amount to be paid for said services and improvements and the expenses incidental thereto, to be paid by the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, Vector Control Assessment No. 1, for the fiscal year 2020-21 is generally as follows:

FIGURE 3 – SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE – FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

	Assessment # 1
Vector & Disease Control Services	$1,663,536
Capital Facilities	$117,600
Incidental Expenses	$12,000
TOTAL BUDGET	$1,793,136
Less: Contributions from District and Other Sources	($204,244)
Net Amount To Assessments	$1,588,892

The Board of Trustees of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District passed Resolution No. 96-3 on July 24, 1996 approving the levying of Assessments, for Vector Control Assessment No. 1, for that year and to continue every year thereafter as long as the vectors remain in existence within Assessment No. 1. The Board also established that the rates will not to exceed the reasonable cost of providing vector surveillance and control activities, and will not in the future exceed fifty dollars ($50) per base parcel (defined as a single family residence) per annum as determined by the Board of Trustees. This assessment is "grandfathered" pursuant to the provisions of Article XIIID of the California Constitution.

The assessment rate for Assessment No. 1, for Zone A for fiscal year 2020-21 will not be increased over the assessment rates used in fiscal year 2019-20. The proposed rate for Zone A is $13.85 per unit for residential parcels and $23.09 per parcel for all other parcel types. The assessment rate for Zone B for fiscal year 2020-21 will not be increased over the assessment rates used in fiscal year 2019-20. The proposed assessment rate for Zone B remains at $21.22 per unit for residential parcels and $35.37 per parcel for all other parcel types.

I do hereby determine and apportion said net amount of the cost and expenses of said Services, including the costs and expenses incidental thereto, upon the parcels and lots of land within said West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, Vector Control Assessment No. 1, in accordance with the method of assessment approved and confirmed pursuant to Resolution 96-3.

Each parcel or lot of land is described in the Assessment Roll by reference to its parcel number as shown on the Assessor's Maps of the County of San Bernardino for the fiscal year 2020-21. For a more particular description of said property, reference is hereby made to the deeds and maps on file and of record in the office of the County Recorder of the County of San Bernardino.

I hereby place opposite the Assessor Parcel Number for each parcel or lot within the Assessment Roll, the proposed amount of the Assessment for the fiscal year 2020-21 for each parcel or lot of land within the said West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, Vector Control Assessment No. 1.

Dated: May 11, 2020

Engineer of Work

By: _____

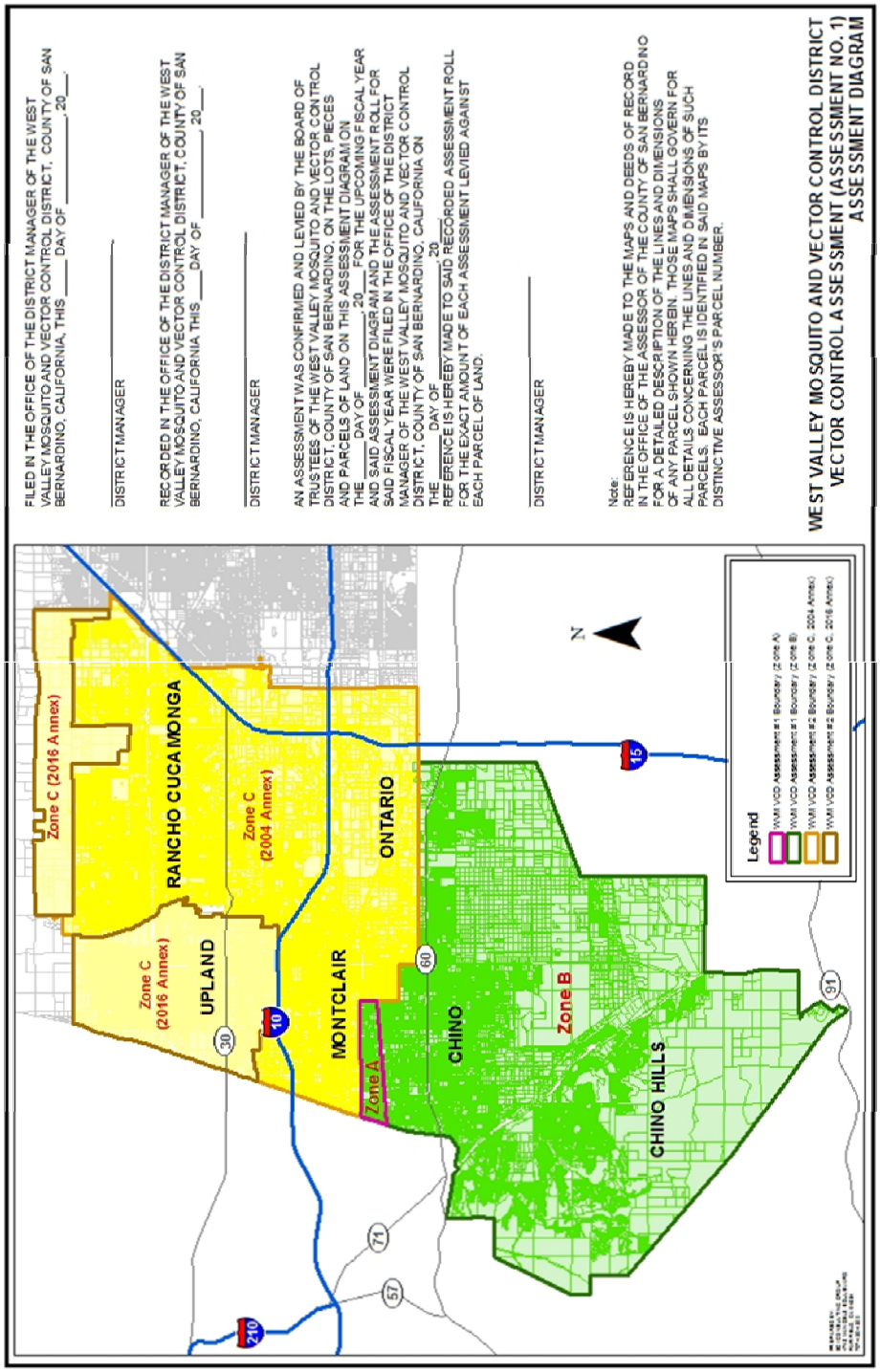
John W. Bliss, License No. C052091

ASSESSMENT ROLL, FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

Reference is hereby made to the Assessment Roll on file in the office of the District Manager of the District, as said Assessment Roll is too voluminous to be bound with this Engineer's Report.

ASSESSMENT DIAGRAM

The West Valley Vector Control Assessment No.1 includes all properties within the boundaries of Assessment No.1 as reflected in the following Assessment Diagram.



WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

MOSQUITO, VECTOR AND DISEASE CONTROL ASSESSMENT (ASSESSMENT NO. 2)

ENGINEER'S REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

MAY 2020

PURSUANT TO THE CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE
AND ARTICLE XIIID OF THE CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION

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WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Paul Leon, President	City of Ontario
William Wittkopf, Vice President	City of Rancho Cucamonga
Carolyn Raft, Secretary	City of Montclair
Eunice Ulloa, Trustee	City of Chino
Brian Johsz, Trustee	City of Chino Hills
Ricky Felix, Trustee	City of Upland
Gary George, Trustee	County at Large

DISTRICT MANAGER

Michelle Brown, Ph.D.

OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

Robert Real

SCIENTIFIC DIRECTOR

Steven T.Y. Su, Ph.D.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORDINATOR

Brian Reisinger

ENGINEER OF WORK

SCI Consulting Group
Lead Assessment Engineer, John Bliss, M. Eng., P.E.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 1

OVERVIEW 1
ANNEXATION PROCESSES 4
ENGINEER'S REPORT AND CONTINUATION OF ASSESSMENTS 6
LEGAL ANALYSIS 7

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT AND SERVICES 10

ABOUT THE DISTRICT 10
INTRODUCTION TO THE DISTRICT'S SERVICES 10
SUMMARY OF SERVICES 11
INTRODUCTION TO SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING 12
INTRODUCTION TO TREATMENT AND CONTROL 14
BMP PROGRAM 15
LABORATORY SERVICES AND SURVEILLANCE 16
SERVICE REQUESTS 16

ESTIMATE OF COST 17

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT 19

DISCUSSION OF BENEFIT 19
BENEFIT FACTORS 22
BENEFIT FINDING 28
GENERAL VS. SPECIAL BENEFIT 28
SUMMARY OF GENERAL BENEFITS 32
ZONES OF BENEFIT 33
METHOD OF ASSESSMENT 34
ASSESSMENT APPORTIONMENT 36
DURATION OF ASSESSMENT 40
APPEALS AND INTERPRETATION 40

ASSESSMENT STATEMENT 42

ASSESSMENT ROLL 45

ASSESSMENT DIAGRAM 46

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1 – ESTIMATE OF COST – FISCAL YEAR 2020-21 17
FIGURE 2 – RESIDENTIAL ASSESSMENT FACTORS 38
FIGURE 3 – COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL BENEFIT ASSESSMENT FACTORS 39
FIGURE 4 – SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE – FISCAL YEAR 2020-21 42

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

The West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District ("District") is a special district that was created in 1983 by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors, with the intention of providing comprehensive mosquito and vector control services for the ultimate benefit of all property owners in the rapidly growing suburban-rural area in the southwest portion of the County of San Bernardino.

The original boundaries of the District included the cities of Chino and Chino Hills, the southern portions of the City of Ontario and a small portion on the south side of the City of Montclair. The District's mosquito, vector and disease control services, in its original service area, are funded from a benefit assessment that was established in 1996. This original District area's Assessment is known as Vector Control Assessment No. 1 ("Assessment No. 1"). The Board of Trustees of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District passed Resolution No. 96-3 on July 24, 1996 approving the continued levying of Assessments within the original District boundaries for that year and every year thereafter as long as the vectors remain in existence within the District.

The West Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District proposed to expand its service area in 2004 by annexing a narrowly drawn area that included the northern portions of the cities of Montclair and Ontario as well as the City of Rancho Cucamonga, creating the Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment ("Annexation Areas," or "Assessment No. 2,"), and proposed a new assessment on all specially benefiting properties within the Annexation Areas. These areas were outside of the previous District's boundaries and did not receive comprehensive, year-round mosquito control and vector-borne disease protection. In other words, prior to 2004, the Annexation Areas received limited mosquito and vector control services via service contracts, and therefore the "baseline" level of services in the Annexation Areas was only basic with very limited services. Moreover, these limited services were primarily funded by service contracts with the Cities and such service contracts were likely not to be continued.

Similarly, in 2016 the District proposed again to expand its service area by annexing into the District the City of Upland, the unincorporated area north of Upland known as San Antonio Heights, and an additional unincorporated area north of the City of Rancho Cucamonga and south of the Angeles National Forest.

Both Annexation Areas included only properties that, if the annexations were approved, could request and receive direct service, that were located within the scope of the vector surveillance area, that were located within flying or traveling distance of mosquitoes from potential vector sources that would be monitored by the District, and that would benefit from a reduction in the amount of mosquitoes and vectors reaching and impacting the property

and its residents as a result of the vector surveillance and control. The Assessment Diagram included in this report shows the boundaries of the Annexation Areas.[1]

This report defines the benefit assessment that provides funding for the services in these annexed areas of San Bernardino County.

As used within this Report and the benefit assessment ballot proceeding, the following terms are defined:

> *"Vector" means any animal capable of transmitting the causative agent of human disease or capable of producing human discomfort or injury, including, but not limited to, mosquitoes, flies, mites, ticks, other arthropods, and small mammals and other vertebrates (Health and Safety Code Section 2002(k)).*
>
> *"Vector Control" shall mean any system of public improvements or services that is intended to provide for the surveillance, prevention, abatement, and control of vectors as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 2002 of the Health and Safety Code and a pest as defined in Section 5006 of the Food and Agricultural Code (Government Code Section 53750(m)).*

Prior to 2004, the District was responsible for providing mosquito and vector control services for the cities of Chino and Chino Hills, as well as the southern portions of the cities of Montclair and Ontario. Services were primarily funded by an existing benefit assessment ("Assessment No. 1").

The following is an outline of the primary services (collectively "Services") that were provided within the Assessment No. 1 boundaries and that are now also provided in the Annexation Areas:

- Mosquito control
- Surveillance for vector-borne diseases
- Door-to-door mosquito inspections
- Response to service requests within 24 hours
- Control of Africanized honey bees, yellow jackets and wasps
- Door-to-door rodent inspection/control
- Inspection/control nuisance flies
- Mosquitofish for backyard fish ponds
- Presentations to schools and civic groups and general educational outreach
- Identification of insects and other arthropods

[1] . Note that the Annexation Area boundaries were narrowly drawn to include lands and property that in 2004 received a lesser level of mosquito control and vector-borne disease prevention services that was materially increased after the annexation.

The District is controlled by the Mosquito Abatement and Vector Control District Law of the State of California. Following are excerpts from the Mosquito Abatement and Vector Control District Law of 2002, codified in the Health and Safety Code, Section 2000, *et seq*. which serve to summarize the State Legislature's findings and intent with regard to mosquito abatement and other vector control services:

> *2001. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:*
> *(1) California's climate and topography support a wide diversity of biological organisms.*
> *(2) Most of these organisms are beneficial, but some are vectors of human disease pathogens or directly cause other human diseases such as hypersensitivity, envenomization, and secondary infections.*
> *(3) Some of these diseases, such as mosquito-borne viral encephalitis, can be fatal, especially in children and older individuals.*
> *(4) California's connections to the wider national and international economies increase the transport of vectors and pathogens.*
> *(5) Invasions of the United States by vectors such as the Asian tiger mosquito and by pathogens such as the West Nile virus underscore the vulnerability of humans to uncontrolled vectors and pathogens.*
>
> *(b) The Legislature further finds and declares:*
> *(1) Individual protection against the vector-borne diseases is only partially effective.*
> *(2) Adequate protection of human health against vector-borne diseases is best achieved by organized public programs.*
> *(3) The protection of Californians and their communities against the discomforts and economic effects of vector-borne diseases is an essential public service that is vital to public health, safety, and welfare.*
> *(4) Since 1915, mosquito abatement and vector control districts have protected Californians and their communities against the threats of vector-borne diseases.*
>
> *(c) In enacting this chapter, it is the intent of the Legislature to create and continue a broad statutory authority for a class of special districts with the power to conduct effective programs for the surveillance, prevention, abatement, and control of mosquitoes and other vectors.*
>
> *(d) It is also the intent of the Legislature that mosquito abatement and vector control districts cooperate with other public agencies to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. Further, the Legislature encourages local communities and local officials to adapt the powers and procedures provided by this chapter to meet the diversity of their own local circumstances and responsibilities.*

Further the Health and Safety Code, Section 2082 specifically authorizes the creation of benefit assessments for vector control, as follows:

> *(a) A district may levy special benefit assessments consistent with the requirements of Article XIIID of the California Constitution to finance vector control projects and programs.*

ANNEXATION PROCESSES

2004 ANNEXATION AND FORMATION

The District formally initiated the annexation process in July of 2003. The San Bernardino County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) approved expanding the District's sphere of influence on November 19, 2003, and approved the Annexation on February 18, 2004. The annexation approval on February 18 was contingent upon a LAFCo protest hearing and a successful outcome on a benefit assessment ballot proceeding which was to provide ongoing funding for the Services in the Annexation Areas.

The District's Board of Trustees ("Board") determined that additional funding was needed to support services in the Annexation Areas and to provide the same level of service in the Annexation Areas than was provided within the original District boundaries. Hence, the Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment was to provide funding for services and improvements within the Annexation Areas. The cost of these Services also included capital costs including equipment, capital improvements and facilities necessary and incidental to vector control programs.

In order to allow property owners to ultimately decide whether funding should be provided for the Services summarized above, the Board authorized the initiation of proceedings for a benefit assessment. This Engineer's Report ("Report") was prepared by SCI Consulting Group ("SCI") to describe the vector control Services funded by the proposed assessment, to establish the estimated costs for those Services, to determine the special benefits and general benefits received by property within the Annexation Areas from the Services by the District, and to apportion the assessments to lots and parcels within the Annexation Areas based on the estimated special benefit each parcel receives from the Services funded by the benefit assessment.

Following submittal of the Report to the Board for preliminary approval, the Board, by Resolution, called for an assessment ballot proceeding, and Public Hearing on the establishment of assessments for the Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment ("Annexation Areas").

After the Board approved the Resolution which called for the mailing of notices and ballots, a notice of assessment and assessment ballot was mailed to property owners within the Annexation Areas. Such notice included a description of the assessments as well as an explanation of the method of voting on the assessments. Each notice included a postage prepaid ballot on which the property owner could mark his or her approval or disapproval of the assessments.

After the ballots were mailed to property owners in the Annexation Areas, over 45 days were provided for the return of the assessment ballots. Following this balloting period, a public hearing was held for the purpose of allowing public testimony regarding the assessments. This hearing was held on April 21, 2004 at 1:30 p.m. at the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District headquarters, located then at 13355 Elliot Avenue, Chino, California. At this hearing, the public had the opportunity to speak on this issue and to submit ballots. After the conclusion of the public input portion of the hearing, the hearing was scheduled to be continued to May 12, 2004 at 1:30 p.m. at the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District headquarters to allow time for the tabulation of ballots. The results of the returned ballot tabulation were announced at the May 12, 2004 continued public hearing.

With the passage of Proposition 218 on November 6, 1996, The Taxpayers Right to Vote on Taxes Act, now Article XIIIC and XIIID of the California Constitution, the assessments could be levied for fiscal year 2004-05, and future years, only if the ballots submitted in favor of the assessments were greater than the ballots submitted in opposition to the assessments.

After the conclusion of the public input portion of the Public Hearing held on April 21, 2004, all valid received ballots were tabulated by C.G. Uhlenberg, LLP, an independent accounting and auditing firm. After the ballots were tabulated, it was determined that the assessment ballots submitted in opposition to the assessments did not exceed the assessment ballots submitted in favor of the assessments (with each ballot weighted by the proportional financial obligation of the property for which the ballot was submitted). The final balloting result was 66.86% weighted support from ballots returned.

As a result, the Board gained the authority to approve the levy of the assessments for fiscal year 2004-05 and future years, which the Board did by Resolution No. 2004-4 passed on May 12, 2004. The District commenced in fiscal year 2004-05 to expand its program and Services, including operational facilities, equipment, supplies and staff.

The authority granted by the ballot proceeding was for a maximum assessment rate of $10 per single family home, increased each subsequent year by the Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County Area CPI (consumer price index) not to exceed 3% per annum. In the event that the annual change in the CPI exceeds 3%, any percentage change in excess of 3% can be cumulatively reserved and can be added to the annual change in the CPI for years in which the CPI change is less than 3%.

2016 ANNEXATION

The District formally initiated this annexation process in January 27, 2016 with Resolution No. 2016-1, that requested the San Bernardino County LAFCo to initiate the proceedings for amending the District's sphere of influence and Annexation of two new areas into the District:

- Area 1, including the entirety of the City of Upland's boundaries and its northern unincorporated sphere of influence area known as San Antonio Heights encompassing 11,695 +/- acres (18.3 square miles).
- Area 2, including the City of Rancho Cucamonga's northern unincorporated sphere of influence encompassing 5,948 +/- acres (9.3 square miles).

The two areas proposed for annexation covered a combined area of 17,644 +/- acres, or 27.6 square miles that were previously served for mosquito and vector control by the San Bernardino County Mosquito and Vector Control Program (MVCP).

The reason for the proposed reorganization was to provide increased, comprehensive mosquito and vector control and disease prevention services to these proposed Annexation Areas. Additionally, the reorganization would consolidate mosquito and vector control services in the west valley region for San Bernardino County under a single service provider.

Following a protest hearing, the San Bernardino County LAFCo issued a Certificate of Completion as the last step approving the reorganization, to include the Annexation Areas of the City of Upland, its northern sphere of influence area known as San Antonio Heights, and the City of Rancho Cucamonga northern sphere of influence boundaries, into the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District No. 2, on November 17, 2016 with LAFCo Resolution No. 3237.

The Certificate of Completion also authorized that the previously authorized assessments currently in effect by the District would be assumed by the annexing territory, which would replace the previous assessments imposed by the San Bernardino County MVCD to these areas, and which was to provide ongoing funding for the enhanced District Services in the new Annexation Areas.

In addition, and as a result of this annexation, the District's Board of Trustees increased from six to seven members, with a new Trustee to represent the City of Upland.

ENGINEER'S REPORT AND CONTINUATION OF ASSESSMENTS

In each subsequent year for which the assessments will be continued, the Board must direct the preparation of an Engineer's Report, budgets and assessments for the upcoming fiscal year. After the Engineer's Report is completed, the Board may preliminarily approve the Engineer's Report and the continued assessments and establish the date for a public hearing on the continuation of the assessments. This Report was prepared pursuant to the direction of the Board of Trustees.

If the Board approves this Engineer's Report for fiscal year 2020-21 and the continuation of the assessments by resolution, a notice of assessment levies must be published in a local paper at least 10 days prior to the date of the public hearing.

Following the minimum 10-day time period after publishing the notice, a public hearing is held for the purpose of allowing public testimony about the proposed continuation of the

assessments. This hearing is currently scheduled for June 23, 2020. At this hearing, the Board would consider approval of a resolution confirming the continuation of assessments for fiscal year 2020-21. If so confirmed and approved, the assessments would be submitted to the San Bernardino County Auditor/Controller for inclusion on the property tax rolls for Fiscal Year 2020-21.

The current fiscal year 2020-21 budget includes outlays for capital equipment, supplies, disease testing programs, vector control programs and contract mosquito abatement services that are needed to provide additional vector control and public health protection services in all the Annexation Areas.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

PROPOSITION 218

This assessment was formed consistent with Proposition 218, The Right to Vote on Taxes Act, which was approved by the voters of California on November 6, 1996, and is now Article XIIIC and XIIID of the California Constitution. Proposition 218 provides for benefit assessments to be levied to fund the cost of providing services, improvements, as well as maintenance and operation expenses to a public improvement which benefits the assessed property.

Proposition 218 describes a number of important requirements, including a property-owner balloting, for the formation and continuation of assessments, and these requirements are satisfied by the process used to establish this proposed assessment. When Proposition 218 was initially approved in 1996, it allowed for certain types of assessments to be "grandfathered" in, and these were exempted from the property–owner balloting requirement.

> *Beginning July 1, 1997, all existing, new, or increased assessments shall comply with this article. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the following assessments existing on the effective date of this article shall be exempt from the procedures and approval process set forth in Section 4:*
>
> *(a) Any assessment imposed exclusively to finance the capital costs or maintenance and operation expenses for sidewalks, streets, sewers, water, flood control, drainage systems or vector control.*

Vector control was specifically "grandfathered in," underscoring the fact that the drafters of Proposition 218 and the voters who approved it were satisfied that funding for vector control is an appropriate use of benefit assessments, and therefore confers special benefit to property.

SILICON VALLEY TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION, INC. V SANTA CLARA COUNTY OPEN SPACE AUTHORITY

In July of 2008, the California Supreme Court issued its ruling on the Silicon Valley Taxpayers Association, Inc. v. Santa Clara County Open Space Authority ("SVTA"). This

ruling is the most significant court case in further legally clarifying the substantive assessment requirements of Proposition 218. Several of the most important elements of the ruling included further emphasis that:

- Benefit assessments are for special benefits to property, not general benefits [2]
- The services and/or improvements funded by assessments must be clearly defined
- Special benefits are directly received by and provide a direct advantage to property in the assessment district

This Engineer's Report is consistent with the SVTA decision and with the requirements of Article XIIIC and XIIID of the California Constitution because the Services to be funded are clearly defined; the Services are available to all benefiting property in the Annexation Areas, the benefiting property in the Annexation Areas will directly and tangibly benefit from reduced mosquito and vector populations, reduced risk of the presence of diseases, increased safety of property and other special benefits; and such special benefits provide a direct advantage to property in the Annexation Areas that is not enjoyed by the public at large or other property. There have been a number of clarifications made to the analysis, findings and supporting text in this Report to ensure that this consistency is well communicated.

DAHMS V. DOWNTOWN POMONA PROPERTY

On June 8, 2009, the 4th Court of Appeal amended its original opinion upholding a benefit assessment for property in the downtown area of the City of Pomona in Dahms v. Downtown Pomona Property ("Dahms"). On July 22, 2009, the California Supreme Court denied review. On this date, Dahms became good law and binding precedent for assessments. In Dahms the Court upheld an assessment that was 100% special benefit (i.e. 0% general benefit) on the rationale that the services and improvements funded by the assessments were directly provided to property in the assessment district. The Court also upheld discounts and exemptions from the assessment for certain properties.

BONANDER V. TOWN OF TIBURON

On December 31, 2009, in Bonander v. Town of Tiburon ("*Bonander*"), the 1st District Court of Appeal overturned a benefit assessment approved by property owners to pay for placing overhead utility lines underground in an area of the Town of Tiburon. The Court invalidated the assessments on the grounds that the assessments had been apportioned to assessed property based in part on relative costs within sub-areas of the assessment district instead of proportional special benefits.

BEUTZ V. COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

On May 26, 2010, the 4th District Court of Appeal issued a decision on the Steven Beutz v. County of Riverside ("Beutz") appeal. This decision overturned an assessment for park

[2] Article XIII D, § 2, subdivision (d) of the California Constitution states defines "district" as "an area determined by an agency to contain all parcels which would receive a special benefit from the proposed public improvement or property-related service."

maintenance in Wildomar, California, primarily because the general benefits associated with improvements and services were not explicitly calculated, quantified and separated from the special benefits.

GOLDEN HILL NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION V. CITY OF SAN DIEGO

On September 22, 2011, the San Diego Court of Appeal issued a decision on the Golden Hill Neighborhood Association v. City of San Diego appeal. This decision overturned an assessment for street and landscaping maintenance in the Greater Golden Hill neighborhood of San Diego, California. The court described two primary reasons for its decision. First, like in Beutz, the court found the general benefits associated with services were not explicitly calculated, quantified and separated from the special benefits. Second, the court found that the City had failed to record the basis for the assessment on its own parcels.

COMPLIANCE WITH CURRENT LAW

This Engineer's Report is consistent with the requirements of Article XIIIC and XIIID of the California Constitution and with the SVTA decision because the Services to be funded are clearly defined; the Services are available to and will be directly provided to all benefiting property in the Assessment District; and the Services provide a direct advantage to property in the Assessment District that would not be received in absence of the Assessments.

This Engineer's Report is consistent with Dahms because, similar to the Downtown Pomona assessment validated in Dahms, the Services will be directly provided to property in the Assessment District. Moreover, while Dahms could be used as the basis for a finding of 0% general benefits, this Engineer's Report establishes a more conservative measure of general benefits.

The Engineer's Report is consistent with Bonander because the Assessments have been apportioned based on the overall cost of the Services and proportional special benefit to each property. Finally, the Assessments are consistent with Beutz and Greater Golden Hill because the general benefits have been explicitly calculated and quantified and excluded from the Assessments.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT AND SERVICES

ABOUT THE DISTRICT

The West Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District is an independent special district (not part of the County or any city) that protects the usefulness, utility, desirability and livability of property and the inhabitants of property within its jurisdictional area by controlling and monitoring disease-carrying insects and vectors such as mosquitoes, flies, rodents, stinging insects, and various other medically important vectors capable of transmitting disease or causing human discomfort. In addition, the District regularly tests for diseases carried by insects and small mammals and educates the public about how to protect themselves from diseases transmitted by insects and small mammals.

The District is overseen by a Board of Trustees comprised of seven members, with one member representing each of the six cities and one member representing the County. The Board of Trustees oversees District funding and the vector control services provided. The West Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District is divided into two areas: the original Assessment, or Assessment No. 1; and the Annexation Areas, or Assessment No. 2. The District is primarily funded by a benefit assessment (Assessment No. 1) paid by properties within the original boundaries, and by the benefit assessment started in fiscal year 2004-05 paid by properties in the Annexation Areas (Assessment No. 2).

In addition to its mosquito abatement and vector control services, the District provides education programs on vectors and disease prevention at city events and civic group meetings. The District distributes printed material and brochures that describe what citizens can do to keep their homes and property free of rats, bees, mosquitoes, and other pests.

INTRODUCTION TO THE DISTRICT'S SERVICES

Following are the proposed Services, and resulting level of service, for the Annexation Areas. As previously noted, as of 2004 there were only limited mosquito and vector control services provided in the Annexation Areas, and these limited services were likely to be discontinued due to a lack of funding. Therefore, the baseline level of service was limited to no services. Similarly, the 2016 Annexation Areas received a limited level of service under the San Bernardino County MVCP and started receiving enhanced and comprehensive services during fiscal year 2016-17 upon the completion of the annexation into the District. The proposed Services are over and above the pre-2004 or pre-2016 baseline levels of service. The formula below describes the relationship between the final level of service, the pre-2004 or pre-2016 baseline levels of service, and the enhanced level of service funded by the proposed assessment.

Final Level of Service	=	**Baseline Level of Service**	+	**Enhanced Level of Service**

SUMMARY OF SERVICES

The services provided within the Annexation Areas are generally at the same service level as they are provided within Assessment No. 1.

The Assessment No. 2 provides funding for projects and programs for the surveillance, prevention, abatement, and control of other vectors as well as mosquitoes. Such mosquito abatement and vector control projects and programs include, but are not limited to, source prevention and reduction, larvicide and adulticide applications, disease surveillance, public education, reporting, accountability, research and interagency cooperative activities, as well as capital costs, maintenance and operation expenses (collectively "Services"). The cost of these services also includes capital costs comprised of equipment, capital improvements and facilities necessary and incidental to vector control programs.

The 2016 Annexation Areas of the City of Upland, its northern sphere of influence area known as San Antonio Heights, and the City of Rancho Cucamonga northern sphere of influence boundaries, started receiving the same level of service as properties in Assessments No. 1 and No. 2 by the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District in late 2016 upon completion of the annexation process.

The Services are further defined as follows:

- The reduction of mosquito and other vector populations on property throughout the Annexation Areas.
- Response to problems relevant to mosquitoes and other pestiferous or disease vectors.
- Control of mosquito larvae in catch basins, ditches, drain lines, vaults, wastewater treatment plants, residences, green pools, horse troughs, wetlands, creeks, canals and other breeding sources.
- Survey and data analysis of mosquito larval populations to assess public health risks and allocate control efforts.
- Monitoring of adult mosquito populations using various techniques, including carbon dioxide baited traps and gravid traps.
- In-house testing and monitoring for disease agents carried and transmitted by mosquitoes and other arthropods, such as West Nile virus, Zika virus, Chikungunya virus, *Borrelia* spp., and others.
- Management and control of honeybees, wasps and tree and ground nesting yellow jackets.
- Management of other nuisance and potentially hazardous vectors such as ticks, mites and fleas outside the structures.
- Management of commensal rodents in residential neighborhoods.
- Testing for Hantavirus, Arenavirus, plague, and other diseases carried by small mammal populations.
- Monitoring the susceptibility of field collected population samples of mosquito larvae and adults for susceptibility to pesticides and develop effective and environmentally

compatible strategies for controlling mosquitoes and other health-important arthropods by chemical means.

- Help governmental agencies and private corporations in the design and development of maintenance programs of wetlands and other BMPs that meet the requirements of Clean Water Act, yet not to become vector breeding source.
- Managing nuisance vectors, such as non-biting midges, by collaborating with local utilities agencies in the design and maintenance of ground water recharging basins.
- Education of residents about the risks of diseases carried by insects and small mammals and how to better protect themselves and their pets.
- Monitoring and control of new and emerging vectors such as the Yellow fever mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*) and Asian tiger mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*).
- Mosquitofish and *Bti* dunks are provided free of charge for property owners to plant in their backyard ponds.
- Courtesy laboratory services provided to identify common household pests, ticks and other insects on any property in the Annexation Areas.
- Working with city and county code enforcement and housing department in managing issues pertaining to emerging arthropods.

INTRODUCTION TO SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING

Mosquitoes and other vectors most often breed in areas of standing water including catch basins, vaults, wastewater treatment plants, water under buildings, horse troughs, pools, ponds, gutters, flood control devices, freshwater marshes and wetlands as well as organic waste and debris.

The proposed assessment provides for a surveillance program within and proximate to the properties in the Annexation Areas. Surveillance is conducted in a manner based upon equal spread of resources throughout the District boundaries, focusing on areas of likely sources. Treatment strategies are based upon the results of the surveillance programs and are specifically designed for individual areas.

All properties within the Annexation Areas are within mosquito-flying range of one or more mosquito sources. Furthermore, the area has long suffered from mosquitoes with the large number of sources and lack of any organized mosquito control.

The District performs surveillance of adult mosquitoes to uncover new sites of larval development, allocation of control efforts, level of public health risk, population densities, and species composition. The District primarily uses carbon dioxide and gravid traps for this surveillance.

Additionally, the District monitors vector-borne diseases in efforts to prevent human cases. There are three mosquito-borne encephalitis viruses that occur in California: western equine encephalomyelitis, St. Louis encephalitis and West Nile virus. All three are carried in birds and can be transferred to horses or humans through the bite of an infected mosquito. West Nile virus has established permanently in the state of California. Since 2003, West Nile virus has taken a toll on hundreds of people and many succumbed to it. In addition, emerging

mosquito-borne viral diseases, such as Zika virus, Chikungunya virus and Dengue viruses, and their primary vectors, the Yellow fever mosquito and Asian tiger mosquito have spread to all major counties in southern California. All vector districts have elevated their surveillance and control activities. Small mammal-borne diseases such as plague, Hantavirus and Arenavirus are also monitored. In 2002, eight out of the 12 deer mice sampled form the Chino Hills State Park were found to be positive for the Sin Nombre Hantavirus, which has a human fatality rate of 35%.

LARVAL MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

All breeding sites located in the annexed areas would be added to a list of sources and placed on a schedule to be checked regularly and treated as needed.

Residents can call the District when experiencing problems with mosquitoes. A mosquito control technician would determine the source for the problem and take action to alleviate the problem.

During the peak mosquito season, aerial surveillance and/or door-to-door inspections would be conducted to search for neglected swimming pools and spas, and problem properties would be abated immediately to minimize mosquito breeding sources.

In some circumstances, intensified door-to-door inspection and limited larviciding must be carried out to minimize backyard breeding sources.

ADULT MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

Laboratory personnel monitor populations to assess the level of public health risk and effectiveness of control measures.

Carbon dioxide traps and gravid traps are deployed throughout the annexed areas on a rotating schedule. Traps are collected the following day; their contents are identified to species and counted. This information is maintained in a computerized database and used to track long-term trends in mosquito density.

Laboratory personnel monitor abnormal spring rainfall patterns and preexisting sources. These are early seasonal environmental precursors for adult mosquito populations.

Due to the invasion of new *Aedes* mosquitoes that are the primary vectors of several severe viral disease agents (Zika, Chikungunya and Dengue viruses), an elevated surveillance program has been implemented, including employing new types of traps, such as the BG Sentinel 2, in the field.

Given the preference of Yellow fever mosquitoes and Asian tiger mosquitoes to breed in small containers in backyard environments, more extensive outreach, inspections, and treatments have also been implemented. These invasive mosquitoes have been detected in all of the cities within the District jurisdiction.

WEST NILE VIRUS SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

The District collects adult mosquitoes. Laboratory staff collect mosquitoes from the Annexation Areas using both carbon dioxide baited traps and gravid traps for this purpose. Mosquitoes must be collected alive, anesthetized, identified, and tested in-house for disease.

The District participates in a statewide program to collect and test dead wild birds for West Nile Virus. Birds dead within 24 hours are picked up immediately and are tested in the District PCR laboratory.

INTRODUCTION TO TREATMENT AND CONTROL

The District's objective is to provide an Annexation Areas-wide level of consistent mosquito control such that all properties benefit from equivalent reduced levels of mosquitoes. Surveillance and monitoring are provided on an Annexation Areas wide basis. The District, though, cannot predict where control measures are to be applied because the type and location of control depends on the surveillance and monitoring results. However, the control thresholds and objectives are comparable throughout the area.

The District addresses vectors through a comprehensive approach, which is based upon the effective prevention of vectors. The District controls mosquitoes through a program of integrated mosquito management (IMM). This program focuses on controlling mosquitoes in their larval stage and preventing problems before the mosquito larvae reach adulthood and can transmit diseases. Larval control has many benefits:

- Less toxic: Often, mosquitofish and other environmentally safe approaches can be used. When needed, the bacterial agents or insect juvenile hormone-based pesticides used to control the larval stage are much less toxic to the environment than those used in the past and are highly specific to mosquitoes.
- Fewer pesticides: The bacterial agents or insect juvenile hormone-based pesticides are applied to a smaller area than would be required for treatment of adult mosquitoes.
- Less disease: Targeting immature mosquitoes kills them before they are capable of transmitting disease.

The end result is a program that protects public health, is more cost effective than other methods, and has low impact on the environment.

LARVAL MOSQUITO CONTROL PROGRAM

Catch basins and storm drain systems are the largest sources of the southern house mosquitoes (*Culex quinquefasciatus*) in San Bernardino County. These mosquitoes are an efficient vector of West Nile virus and therefore a serious public health concern. To control the larval stage of the southern house mosquito in the Annexation Areas, catch basins are inspected and those considered breeding sites treated with biorational pesticides.

The underground chambers housing equipment for utilities, sewers and water systems also hold water and are a significant breeding site for the southern house mosquitoes. These chambers, if found to contain breeding mosquitoes, are treated with biorational pesticides.

Mosquitofish are also used to control mosquito larvae in standing pools of water and are available for residents to use in their backyard ponds.

ADULT MOSQUITO CONTROL PROGRAM

In the event of virus identification or human cases of diseases transmitted by mosquitoes or other vectors in major metropolitan areas, the District may institute application of adulticiding materials in specifically selected areas. In addition, an expanded and intensified larviciding program may be instituted to interrupt the transmission cycle and reduce the adult populations of vector species.

Any additional descriptions and plans for the services would be filed with the District Manager of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District and are incorporated herein by reference.

BMP PROGRAM

Under the Regional Water Quality Management District (WQMD) Area-wide Urban Storm Water Runoff Management Program San Bernardino County MS4 permit, the cities are required "to work cooperatively with the local vector control district to address any vector problems associated with the water quality control system. If not properly designed and maintained, some of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) implemented to treat urban runoff could create a habitat for vectors (e.g. mosquitoes and rodents) and become a nuisance. The WQMD review, approve, and closure processes shall include consultation and collaboration with the local vector control districts on BMP design, installation, and operation and maintenance to prevent or minimize vector issues. If vector or nuisance problems are identified during inspections, the local vector control district shall be notified" (p. 91 paragraph 5 of the permit process).

In mid-2011, the District began to discover many above-and under-ground stormwater containment devices (also termed BMPs) within our jurisdiction boundaries. Unfortunately, many of these BMPs had not been maintained and were breeding mosquitoes and midges. Since the District was not involved in the construction permit review process, the locations, types and number of BMPs are unknown to us. We began a new program, BMP and Water Management and created a 2-man team to visually look for and inspect the BMPs, and catalog and geo-code them. We have also intensified our interaction with the member cities on the BMP issues. We have also opened our dialog with the engineering department in each city requesting to have access to their BMP location database and the right to be included in the BMP construction permit review processes.

The bulk of the BMPs were found in Cities of Rancho Cucamonga, Ontario and Chino, where the most intense real estate development occurred until 2009. In FY 2019-20, the District added another 2-man team to manage the surveillance of known BMPs and to identify BMPs

in the newly Annexed Areas. In FY 2020-21, the District will maintain these two 2-man teams to control the mosquito breeding in BMPs.

Additionally, the California State Water Resources Control Board has initiated new standards aimed at eliminating trash from streams, rivers, and oceans. All cities must have new trash capture device implementation plans for storm water drained submitted by the end of 2019. While the District has been working with all the cities within our jurisdiction, the implementation of these new trash capture devices will likely increase the amount of inspection time required and the number of treatments needed per site.

LABORATORY SERVICES AND SURVEILLANCE

The District identifies insects submitted by residents in the Annexed Areas. Laboratory staff identifies the insect and provides information on its biology, public health significance and control.

Since 2010, the District has expanded its surveillance program on ticks and tick-borne diseases. The goal is to establish a base line of the temporal and spatial abundance and species variety of ticks and infection rates of ticks with pathogens that are transmissible to humans in our area. This program expanded during fiscal year 2017-18 to include in-house disease testing for ticks.

SERVICE REQUESTS

After 2004, the District started responding to service requests within the Annexation Areas at the same level of service as the existing District's jurisdiction. Any property owner, business or resident in the Annexation Areas can contact the District to request vector control related service or inspection and a District field technician will respond promptly to the particular property to evaluate the property and situation and to perform appropriate surveillance and control services. The District responds to all service requests in a timely manner, regardless of location, within the boundaries of the Annexation Areas.

ESTIMATE OF COST

FIGURE 1 – ESTIMATE OF COST – FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

Vector Control Services and Related Expenditures	
Salaries, Employee Benefits, Admin	$1,262,591
Operation, Materials, Supplies	$499,949
Fixed Assets/Equipment	$39,624
Capital Facilities	
Capital Improvements and Facilities [1]	$127,400
Incidental Costs [2]	$13,000
Total Services and Operation	$1,942,564
Less:	
Contributions from District and Other Sources [3]	($286,967)
Total Vector Control Services, Capital Facilites, Incidental Costs (Net Amount to be Assessed)	**$1,655,597**

Budget Allocation to Property

Zones	Total Parcels Assessed	Total SFE Units [4]	Assessment per SFE [5]	Total Assessment [6]
Zone C	77,997	94,768	$13.85	$1,312,543
Zone C-2016 Annex	22,347	24,769	$13.85	$343,054
Totals	100,344	119,538		**$1,655,597**

Notes to Estimate of Cost:

1. Loan payment of new District Headquarters (total annual payment of $245,000 is allocated 48% to Assessment No. 1 and 52% to Assessment No. 2).
2. Incidental Costs includes levy administration costs and allowance for uncollectible assessments from assessments on public agency parcels. Pursuant to Proposition 218, benefited property owned by governmental agencies is assessed. However, many governmental agencies, particularly Federal agencies, are under no obligation to pay assessments; therefore, assessments levied against these governmental agencies may not be collected. This allowance is to account for any uncollectible assessments (public or private) and other contingencies.
3. As determined in the following section, at least 5% of the cost of the Services paid by the assessments must be funded from other funding sources to cover any general benefits from the improved Services. Therefore, out of the total cost to provide the improved Services of $1,929,564, the District must contribute at least $96,478 (5%) from sources other than the assessments. The District will contribute an amount of $286,967, or 17.3% of the total cost of providing the improved Services. This contribution covers any general benefits from the Services.
4. SFE Units means Single Family Equivalent benefit units. See the section "Assessment Apportionment" for further definition.
5. The assessment rate per SFE is the total amount of assessment per Single Family Equivalent benefit unit.
6. The proceeds from the assessments will be deposited into a special fund for the Assessment. Funds raised by the assessment shall be used only for the purposes stated within this Report. Any balance remaining at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, must be carried over to the next fiscal year. The Total Assessment Budget is the sum of the final property assessments rounded to the lower penny to comply with the County Auditors' levy submission requirements. Therefore, the total assessment amount for all parcels subject to the assessments may vary slightly from the net amount to be assessed.

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

This section of the Report explains the benefits to be derived from the Services provided by Assessment No. 2, and the methodology used to apportion the total assessment to properties within the Mosquito, Vector & Disease Control Assessment, Assessment No. 2.

The Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment, Assessment No. 2, consists of all Assessor Parcels (over 109,940 parcels) within the boundaries of the Annexation Areas. The boundary is coterminous with the City of Rancho Cucamonga, the City of Rancho Cucamonga's northern unincorporated sphere of influence, the City of Upland, the City of Upland's northern unincorporated sphere of influence area known as San Antonio Heights, and the northern portions of both the City of Montclair and the City of Ontario that are outside of the Assessment No. 1 boundaries, as defined within the area of the boundary diagram for Assessment No. 2 included within this Engineer's Report (see the Assessment Roll for a list of all the parcels included in the proposed Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment). As noted previously, Assessment No. 2 allows the District to provide comprehensive, year round mosquito abatement and disease control services throughout the Annexation Areas.

The method used for apportioning the assessment is based upon the proportional special benefits to be derived by the properties in the Annexation Areas over and above general benefits conferred on real property in the Annexation Areas or to the public at large. Special benefit is calculated for each parcel in the Annexation Areas

1. Identification of total benefit to the properties derived from the Services
2. Calculation of the proportion of these benefits that are special vs. general
3. Determination of the relative special benefit within different areas within the Annexation Areas
4. Determination of the relative special benefit per property type and property characteristic
5. Calculation of the specific assessment for each individual parcel based upon special vs. general benefit; location, property type and property characteristics,

DISCUSSION OF BENEFIT

In summary, the assessments can only be levied based on the special benefit to property. This special benefit is received by property over and above any general benefits from the Services. With reference to the engineering requirements for property related assessments, under Proposition 218 an engineer must determine and prepare a report evaluating the amount of special and general benefit received by property within the Annexation Areas as a result of the improvements or services provided by a local agency. That special benefit is to be determined in relation to the total cost to that local entity of providing the service and/or improvements.

Proposition 218 as described in Article XIIID of the California Constitution has confirmed that assessments must be based on the special benefit to property:

> *"No assessment shall be imposed on any parcel which exceeds the reasonable cost of the proportional special benefit conferred on that parcel."*

The benefit factors discussed in the following sections, when applied to property in the Annexation Areas confer special benefits to property and ultimately improve the safety, utility, functionality and usability of property in the Annexation Areas. These are special benefits to property in the Annexation Areas in much the same way that storm drainage, sewer service, water service, sidewalks and paved streets enhance the utility and functionality of each parcel of property served by these improvements, providing them with more utility of use and making them safer and more usable for occupants.

It should also be noted that Proposition 218 includes a requirement that existing assessments in effect upon its effective date were required to be confirmed by either a majority vote of registered voters in the assessment area, or by weighted majority property owner approval using the new ballot proceeding requirements. However, certain assessments were excluded from these voter approval requirements. Of note is that in California Constitution Article XIIID Section 5(a) this special exemption was granted to assessments for sidewalks, streets, sewers, water, flood control, drainage systems and vector control. The Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association explained this exemption in their Statement of Drafter's Intent:

> *"This is the "traditional purposes" exception. These existing assessments do not need property owner approval to continue. However, future assessments for these traditional purposes are covered."* [3]

Therefore, the drafters of Proposition 218 acknowledged that vector control assessments were a "traditional" and therefore acknowledged and accepted use.

Since all assessments, existing before or after Proposition 218 must be based on special benefit to property, the drafters of Proposition 218 impliedly found that vector control services confer special benefit on property. Moreover, the statement of drafter's intent also acknowledges that any new or increased vector control assessments after the effective date of Proposition 218 would need to comply with the voter approval requirements it established. This is as an acknowledgement that additional assessments for such "traditional" purposes would be established after Proposition 218 was in effect. Therefore, the drafters of Proposition 218 clearly recognized vector assessments as a "traditional" use of assessments, acknowledged that new vector assessments may be formed after Proposition 218 and impliedly were satisfied that vector control services confer special benefit to properties.

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[3] Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association, "Statement of Drafter's Intent", January 1997.

The Legislature also made a specific determination after Proposition 218 was enacted that vector control services constitute a proper subject for special assessment. Health and Safety Code section 2082, which was signed into law in 2002, provides that a district may levy special assessments consistent with the requirements of Article XIIID of the California Constitution to finance vector control projects and programs. The intent of the Legislature to allow and authorize benefit assessments for vector control services after Proposition 218 is shown in the Assembly and Senate analysis the Mosquito Abatement and Vector Control District Law where it states that the law:

> *Allows special benefit assessments to finance vector control projects and programs, consistent with Proposition 218.*[4]

Therefore, the State Legislature unanimously stated that vector control services are a valuable and important public service that can be funded by benefit assessments. To be funded by assessments, vector control services must confer special benefit to property.

MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL IS A SPECIAL BENEFIT TO PROPERTIES

As described below, this Engineer's Report concludes that mosquito and vector control is a special benefit that provides direct advantages to property in the Annexation Areas. For example, once approved, the assessment provided for the following:

- Surveillance throughout the Annexation Areas to measure and track the levels and sources of mosquitoes and other vectors impacting property in the area and the people who live and work on the property.
- Mosquito and vector control and source control, treatment and abatement throughout the Annexation Areas such that all property in the area benefits from a comparable reduction of the levels of mosquito and other vectors.
- Monitoring throughout the Annexation Areas to evaluate the effectiveness of the District's treatment and control, and to ensure that all properties are receiving the equivalent level of mosquito and vector reduction benefits.
- The properties in the Annexation Areas are eligible for service requests which result in District staff directly visiting, inspecting and treating property.
- The Services funded by the Assessments reduce the level of mosquitoes and vectors arriving at and negatively impacting properties within the Annexation Areas.

The following section, Benefit Factors, describes how the Services specially benefit properties in the Annexation Areas. These benefits are particular and distinct from its effect on property in general or the public at large.

[4] Senate Bill 1588, Mosquito Abatement and Vector Control District Law, Legislative bill analysis

BENEFIT FACTORS

In order to allocate the proposed assessments, the Assessment Engineer identified the types of special benefit arising from the Services that would be provided to property within the Annexation Areas. These types of special benefit are as follows:

REDUCED MOSQUITO AND VECTOR POPULATIONS ON PROPERTY AND AS A RESULT, ENHANCED DESIRABILITY, UTILITY, USABILITY AND FUNCTIONALITY OF PROPERTY IN THE ANNEXATION AREAS

The proposed assessments would provide new and enhanced services for the control and abatement of nuisance and disease-carrying mosquitoes and other vectors. These Services would materially reduce the number of vectors on properties throughout the Annexation Areas. The lower mosquito and vector populations on property in the Annexation Areas is a direct advantage to property that serves to increase the desirability and "usability" of property. Clearly, properties are more desirable and usable in areas with lower mosquito populations and with a reduced risk of vector-borne disease. This is a special benefit to residential, commercial, agricultural, industrial and other types of properties because all such properties would directly benefit from reduced mosquito and vector populations and properties with lower vector populations are more usable, functional and desirable.

Excessive mosquitoes and other vectors in the area can materially diminish the utility and usability of property. For example, prior to the commencement of mosquito control and abatement services, properties in many areas in the State were considered to be nearly uninhabitable during the times of year when the mosquito populations were high.[5] The prevention or reduction of such diminished utility and usability of property caused by mosquitoes is a clear and direct advantage and special benefit to property in the Annexation Areas.

The State Legislature made the following finding on this issue:

[5] Prior to the commencement of modern mosquito control services, areas in the State of California such as the San Mateo Peninsula, Napa County and areas in Marin and Sonoma Counties had such high mosquito populations that they were considered to be nearly unlivable during certain times of the year and were largely used for part-time vacation cottages that were occupied primarily during the months when the natural mosquito populations were lower.

> *"Excess numbers of mosquitoes and other vectors spread diseases of humans, livestock, and wildlife, reduce enjoyment of outdoor living spaces, both public and private, reduce property values, hinder outdoor work, reduce livestock productivity; and mosquitoes and other vectors can disperse or be transported long distances from their sources and are, therefore, a health risk and a public nuisance; and professional mosquito and vector control based on scientific research has made great advances in reducing mosquito and vector populations and the diseases they transmit."* [6]

Mosquitoes and other vectors emerge from sources throughout the Assessment District, and with an average flight range of two miles, mosquitoes from known sources can reach all properties in the Assessment District. These sources include numerous locations throughout the urban areas in the Assessment District. These sources include underground drainage systems, containers, unattended swimming pools, leaks in water pipes, tree holes, flower cups in cemeteries, over-watered landscaping and lawns and many other sources. The sources of mosquitoes also include standing water in more rural areas, such as marshes, pools, wetlands, ponds, drainage ditches, drainage systems, tree holes and other removable sources such as old tires and containers. By controlling mosquitoes at known and new sources, the Services would materially reduce mosquito populations on property throughout the Assessment District.

A recently increasing source of mosquitoes is unattended swimming pools:

> *"Anthropogenic landscape change historically has facilitated outbreaks of pathogens amplified by peridomestic vectors such as Cx. pipiens complex mosquitoes and associated commensals such as house sparrows. The recent widespread downturn in the housing market and increase in adjustable rate mortgages have combined to force a dramatic increase in home foreclosures and abandoned homes and produced urban landscapes dotted with an expanded number of new mosquito habitats. These new larval habitats may have contributed to the unexpected early season increase in WNV cases in Bakersfield during 2007 and subsequently have enabled invasion of urban areas by the highly competent rural vector Cx. tarsalis. These factors can increase the spectrum of competent avian hosts, the efficiency of enzootic amplification, and the risk for urban epidemics."* [7]

INCREASED SAFETY OF PROPERTY IN THE ANNEXATION AREAS

The proposed Assessments would result in new year-round proactive Services to control and abate mosquitoes and other vectors that otherwise would occupy properties throughout the Annexation Areas. Mosquitoes and other vectors are transmitters of diseases, so the

[6] Assembly Concurrent Resolution 52, chaptered April 1, 2003

[7] Riesen Wouldiam K. (2008). Delinquent Mortgages, Neglected Swimming Pools, and West Nile Virus, California. Emerging Infectious Diseases. Vol. 14(11).

reduction of mosquito populations makes property in the Annexation Areas safer for use and enjoyment. In absence of the assessments, these Services would not be provided, so the Services funded by the assessments make properties in the Annexation Areas safer, which is a distinct special benefit to property in the Annexation Areas. [8] This is not a general benefit to property in the Annexation Areas or the public at large, because the Services are tangible mosquito and disease control services that are provided directly to the properties in the Annexation Areas, and the Services are over and above what otherwise would be provided by the District or any other agency.

This finding was confirmed in 2003 by the State Legislature:

> *"Mosquitoes and other vectors, including but not limited to ticks, Africanized Honey Bees, rats, fleas, and flies, continue to be a source of human suffering, illness, death and a public nuisance in California and around the world… Adequately funded mosquito and vector control, monitoring and public awareness programs are the best way to prevent outbreaks of West Nile Virus and other diseases borne by mosquitoes and other vectors."* [9]

Also, the Legislature, in Health and Safety Code Section 2001, finds that:

> *"The protection of Californians and their communities against the discomforts and economic effects of vectorborne diseases is an essential public service that is vital to public health, safety, and welfare."*

REDUCTIONS IN THE RISK OF NEW DISEASES AND INFECTIONS ON PROPERTY IN THE ANNEXATION AREAS

Mosquitoes have proven to be a major contributor to the spread of new diseases such as West Nile Virus, among others. A highly mobile population combined with migratory bird patterns can introduce new mosquito-borne diseases into previously unexposed areas.

> *"Vector-borne diseases (including a number that are mosquito-borne) are a major public health problem internationally. In the United States, dengue and malaria are frequently brought back from tropical and subtropical countries by travelers or migrant laborers, and autochthonous transmission of malaria and dengue occasionally occurs. In 1998, 90 confirmed cases of dengue and 1,611 cases of malaria were reported in the USA and dengue transmission has occurred in Texas."*[10]

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[8] By reducing the risk of disease and increasing the safety of property, the proposed Services would materially increase the usefulness and desirability of certain properties in the Annexation Area.

[9] Assembly Concurrent Resolution 52, chaptered April 1, 2003.

[10] Rose, Robert. (2001). Pesticides and Public Health: Integrated Methods of Mosquito Management. Emerging Infectious Diseases. Vol. 7(1); 17-23.

> *"During 2004, 40 states and the District of Columbia (DC) have reported 2,313 cases of human WNV illness to CDC through ArboNET. Of these, 737 (32%) cases were reported in California, 390 (17%) in Arizona, and 276 (12%) in Colorado. A total of 1,339 (59%) of the 2,282 cases for which such data were available occurred in males; the median age of patients was 52 years (range: 1 month--99 years). Date of illness onset ranged from April 23 to November 4; a total of 79 cases were fatal."* [11] *(According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on January 19, 2004, a total of 2,470 human cases and 88 human fatalities from WNV have been confirmed).*

A study of the effect of aerial spraying conducted by the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District (SYMVCD) to control a West Nile Virus disease outbreak found that the SYMVCD's mosquito control efforts materially decreased the risk of new diseases in the treated areas:

> *After spraying, infection rates decreased from 8.2 (95% CI 3.1–18.0) to 4.3 (95% CI 0.3–20.3) per 1,000 females in the spray area and increased from 2.0 (95% CI 0.1–9.7) to 8.7 (95% CI 3.3–18.9) per 1,000 females in the untreated area. Furthermore, no additional positive pools were detected in the northern treatment area during the remainder of the year, whereas positive pools were detected in the untreated area until the end of September (D.-E.A Elnaiem, unpub. data). These independent lines of evidence corroborate our conclusion that actions taken by SYMVCD were effective in disrupting the WNV transmission cycle and reducing human illness and potential deaths associated with WNV.* [12]

The Services funded by the assessments help prevent, on a year-round basis, the presence of vector-borne diseases on property in the Annexation Areas. This is another tangible and direct special benefit to property in the Annexation Areas that would not be received in the absence of the assessments.

PROTECTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY ON PROPERTY IN THE ANNEXATION AREAS

As recently demonstrated by the SARS outbreak in China and outbreaks of Avian Flu, outbreaks of pathogens can materially and negatively impact economic activity in the affected area. Such outbreaks and other public health threats can have a drastic negative effect on tourism, business and residential activities in the affected area. The assessments help to prevent the likelihood of such outbreaks in the Annexation Areas. This is a benefit to business, viticulture, agriculture and residential properties.

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[11] Center for Disease Control. (2004). West Nile Virus Activity --- United States, November 9--16, 2004. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. 53(45); 1071-1072.

[12] Carney, Ryan. (2008), Efficiency of Aerial Spraying of Mosquito Adulticide in Reducing the Incidence of West Nile Virus, California, 2005. Emerging Infectious Diseases, Vol 14(5)

Prior to the commencement of the mosquito and vector control services provided by the District in its previous service areas, mosquitoes hindered, annoyed and harmed residents, guests, visitors, farm workers, and employees to a much greater degree. A vector-borne disease outbreak and other related public health threats would have a drastic negative effect on agricultural, business and residential activities in the Annexation Areas.

The economic impact of diseases is well documented. According to a study prepared for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, economic losses due to the transmission of West Nile Virus in Louisiana was estimated to cost over $20 million over approximately one year:

> *The estimated cost of the Louisiana epidemic was $20.1 million from June 2002 to February 2003, including a $10.9 million cost of illness ($4.4 million medical and $6.5 million nonmedical costs) and a $9.2 million cost of public health response. These data indicate a substantial short-term cost of the WNV disease epidemic in Louisiana.* [13]

Moreover, a study conducted in 1996-97 of La Crosse encephalitis (LACE), a human illness caused by a mosquito-transmitted virus, found a lifetime cost per human case at $48,000 to $3,000,000 and found that the disease significantly impacted lifespans of those who were infected. Following is a quote from the study which references the importance and value of active vector control services of the type that would be funded by the proposed Assessments:

> *The socioeconomic burden resulting from LACE is substantial, which highlights the importance of the illness in western North Carolina, as well as the need for active surveillance, reporting, and prevention programs for the infection.* [14]

The Services funded by the assessments help to prevent the likelihood of such outbreaks on property in the Annexation Areas and reduce the harm to economic activity on property caused by existing mosquito populations. This is another direct advantage in the Annexation Areas that would not be received in absence of the assessments.

PROTECTION OF THE ANNEXATION AREAS' TOURISM, AGRICULTURE AND BUSINESS INDUSTRIES

The tourism, agriculture and business industries within the Annexation Areas benefit from reduced levels of harmful or nuisance mosquitoes and other vectors. Conversely, any outbreaks of emerging vector-borne pathogens such as West Nile virus could also materially

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[13] Zohrabian A, Meltzer MI, Ratard R, Billah K, Molinari NA, Roy K, et al. West Nile Virus economic impact, Louisiana, 2002. Emerging Infectious Disease, 2004 Oct. Available from http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol10no10/03-0925.htm

[14] Utz, J. Todd, Apperson, Charles S., Maccormack, J. Newton, Salyers, Martha, Dietz, E. Jacquelin, Mcpherson, J. Todd, Economic and Social Impacts Of La Crosse Encephalitis In Western North Carolina, Am J Trop Med Hyg 2003 69: 509-518.

negatively affect these industries. Diseases transmitted by mosquitoes and other vectors can adversely impact business and recreational functions.

> *A study prepared for the United States Department of Agriculture in 2003 found that over 1,400 horses died from West Nile Virus in Colorado and Nebraska and that these fatal disease cases created over $1.2 million in costs and lost revenues. In addition, horse owners in these two states spent over $2.75 million to vaccinate their horses for this disease. The study states that "Clearly, WNV has had a marked impact on the Colorado and Nebraska equine industry."*[15]
>
> *Pesticides for mosquito control impart economic benefits to agriculture in general. Anecdotal reports from farmers and ranchers indicate that cattle, if left unprotected, can be exsanguinated by mosquitoes, especially in Florida and other southeast coastal areas. Dairy cattle produce less milk when bitten frequently by mosquitoes* [16]

The assessments serve to protect the businesses and industries in the Annexation Areas. This is a direct advantage and special benefit to property in the Annexation Areas.

REDUCED RISK OF NUISANCE AND LIABILITY ON PROPERTY IN THE ANNEXATION AREAS

In addition to health related factors, uncontrolled mosquito and vector populations create a nuisance for residents, employees, customers, tourists, farm workers and guests in the Annexation Areas. Properties in the Annexation Areas benefit from the reduced nuisance factor that is be created by the Services. Agricultural and rangeland properties also benefit from the reduced nuisance factor and harm to livestock and employees from lower mosquito and vector populations.

Residential and business properties in the Annexation Areas can contain significant sources of mosquito and vector populations.[17] In addition, agricultural, range, golf course, cemetery, open space and other such lands in the Annexation Areas can also contain large areas of mosquito and vector habitat and are therefore a significant source of mosquito and vector populations. It is conceivable that sources of mosquitoes could be held liable for the transmission of diseases or other harm. For example, in August 2004, the City of Los Angeles approved new fines of up to $1,000 per day for property owners who don't remove standing water sources of mosquitoes on their property.

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[15] S. Geiser, A. Seitzinger, P. Salazar, J. Traub-Dargatz, P. Morley, M. Salman, D. Wilmot, D. Steffen, W. Cunningham, Economic Impact of West Nile Virus on the Colorado and Nebraska Equine Industries: 2002, April 2003, Available from http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/cnahs/nahms/equine/wnv2002_CO_NB.pdf

[16] . Jennings, Allen. (2001). USDA Letter to EPA on Fenthion IRED. United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Pest Management Policy. March 8, 2001.

[17] Sources of mosquitoes on residential, business, agricultural, range and other types of properties include removable sources such as containers that hold standing water.

The Services provided by the District reduce the mosquito and vector related nuisance and health liability to properties in the Annexation Areas. The reduction of that risk of liability constitutes a special benefit to property in the Annexation Areas. This special benefit would not be received in absence of the Services funded by the assessments.

IMPROVED MARKETABILITY OF PROPERTY

As described previously, the Services specially benefit properties in the Annexation Areas by making them more useable, livable and functional. The Services also make properties in the Annexation Areas more desirable, and more desirable properties also benefit from improved marketability. This is another tangible special benefit to certain property in the Annexation Areas which would not be enjoyed in absence of the Services.[18]

BENEFIT FINDING

In summary, the special benefits described in this Report and the expansion and provision of Services to the Annexation Areas directly benefit and protect the real properties in the Annexation Areas in excess of the proposed assessments for these properties. Therefore, the Assessment Engineer finds that the cumulative special benefits to property from the Services are reasonably equal to or greater than the proposed assessment per benefit unit.

GENERAL VS. SPECIAL BENEFIT

Article XIIIC of the California Constitution requires any local agency proposing to increase or impose a benefit assessment to "separate the general benefits from the special benefits conferred on a parcel." The rationale for separating special and general benefits is to ensure that property owners subject to the benefit assessment are not paying for general benefits. The assessment can fund the special benefits to property in the Annexation Areas but cannot fund any general benefits. Accordingly, a separate estimate of the special and general benefit is given in this section.

In other words:

Total Benefit	=	General Benefit	+	Special Benefit

There is no widely-accepted or statutory formula for general benefit from vector control services. General benefits are benefits from improvements or services that are not special in nature, are not "particular and distinct" and are not "over and above" benefits received by

[18] . If one were to compare two hypothetical properties with similar characteristics, the property with lower mosquito infestation and reduced risk of vector-borne disease would clearly be more desirable, marketable and usable.

other properties. General benefits are conferred to properties located "in the district,"[19] but outside the narrowly-drawn Assessment District and to "the public at large." SVTA provides some clarification by indicating that general benefits provide "an indirect, derivative advantage" and are not necessarily proximate to the improvements and services funded by the assessments.

A formula to estimate the general benefit is listed on the following table.

General Benefit	=	Benefit to Real Property Outside the Assessment District	+	Benefit to Real Property Inside the Assessment District that is Indirect and Derivative	+	Benefit to the Public at Large

Special benefit, on the other hand, is defined in the state constitution as "a particular and distinct benefit over and above general benefits conferred on real property located in the district or to the public at large." The *SVTA* decision indicates that a special benefit is conferred to a property if it "receives a direct advantage from the improvement (e.g., proximity to a park)." In this Annexation Areas assessment, the overwhelming proportion of the benefits conferred to property is special, since the advantages from the mosquito and disease protection funded by the Assessments are directly received by the properties in the Assessment District and are only minimally received by property outside the Assessment District or the public at large.

Proposition 218 twice uses the phrase "over and above" general benefits in describing special benefit. (Art. XIIID, sections 2(i) & 4(f).) Significantly, with this Annexation Areas assessment, prior to 2004 there were no comprehensive, year-round mosquito and vector related services being provided to the Annexation Areas and the limited level of services

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[19] *SVTA* explains as follows:
OSA observes that Proposition 218's definition of "special benefit" presents a paradox when considered with its definition of "district." Section 2, subdivision (i) defines a "special benefit" as "a particular and distinct benefit over and above general benefits conferred on real property located in the district or to the public at large." (Art. XIII D, § 2, subd. (i), italics added.) Section 2, subdivision (d) defines "district" as "an area determined by an agency to contains all parcels which would receive a special benefit from a proposed public improvement or property-related service." (Art. XIII D, § 2, subd. (d), italics added.) In a well-drawn district — limited to only parcels receiving special benefits from the improvement — every parcel within that district receives a shared special benefit. Under section 2, subdivision (i), these benefits can be construed as being general benefits since they are not "particular and distinct" and are not "over and above" the benefits received by other properties "located in the district."

We do not believe that the voters intended to invalidate an assessment district that is narrowly drawn to include only properties directly benefiting from an improvement. Indeed, the ballot materials reflect otherwise. Thus, if an assessment district is narrowly drawn, the fact that a benefit is conferred throughout the district does not make it general rather than special.

provided was likely to be discontinued. Consequently, the new and extended Services provided by the assessments would be over and above this limited baseline. Arguably, all of the Services to be funded by the assessment therefore would be a special benefit because the Services would particularly and distinctly benefit and protect the Annexation Areas over and above the baseline benefits and service of zero. Nevertheless, arguably some of the Services benefit the public at large and properties outside the Annexation Areas.

In the 2009 *Dahms* case, the court upheld an assessment that was 100% special benefit on the rationale that the services funded by the assessments were directly provided to property in the assessment district. Similar to the assessments in Pomona that were validated by *Dahms*, the Assessments described in this Engineer's Report fund mosquito, vector and disease control services directly provided to property in the assessment area. Moreover, as noted in this Report, the Services directly reduce mosquito and vector populations on all property in the assessment area. Therefore, *Dahms* establishes a basis for minimal or zero general benefits from the Assessments. However, in this report, the general benefit is more conservatively estimated and described, and then budgeted so that it is funded by sources other than the assessment.

BENEFIT TO PROPERTY OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT

Properties within the Assessment District receive almost all of the special benefits from the Services because the Services funded by the Assessments are provided directly to protect property within the Assessment District from mosquitoes and vector-borne disease. However, properties adjacent to, but just outside of, the proposed boundaries may receive some benefit from the proposed Services in the form of reduced mosquito populations on property outside the Annexation Areas. Since this benefit, is conferred to properties outside the district boundaries, it contributes to the overall general benefit calculation and will not be funded by the assessment.

A measure of this general benefit is the proportion of Services that would affect properties outside of the Annexation Areas. Each year, the District provides some of its Services in areas near the boundaries of the Annexation Areas. By abating mosquito and vector populations near the borders of the Annexation Areas, the Services could provide benefits in the form of reduced mosquito populations and reduced risk of disease transmission to properties outside the Annexation Areas. If mosquitoes and other vectors are not controlled inside the Annexation Areas, more of them would fly from the Annexation Areas. Therefore, control of mosquitoes and other vectors within the Annexation Areas provides some benefit to properties outside the Annexation Areas but within the normal flight range of mosquitoes and other vectors, in the form of reduced mosquito and vector populations and reduced vector-borne disease transmission. This is a measure of the general benefits to property outside the Annexation Areas because this is a benefit from the Services that is not specially conferred upon property in the assessment area.

The mosquito and vector potential outside the Annexation Areas is based on studies of mosquito dispersion concentrations. Mosquitoes can travel up to two miles, on average, so this destination range is used. Based on studies of mosquito destinations, relative to parcels

in the Annexation Areas, average concentration of mosquitoes from the Annexation Areas on properties within two miles of the Annexation Areas is calculated to be 6%.[20] This relative vector population reduction factor within the destination range is combined with the number of parcels outside the Annexation Areas and within the destination range to measure this general benefit and is calculated as follows:

Criteria:

Mosquitoes may fly up to 2 MILES from their breeding source.

44,921	parcels within 2 miles of, but outside of the Assessment District, may receive some mosquito and disease protection benefit
6%	portion of relative benefit that is received
79,749	Parcels in the District

Calculations:

Total Benefit = 44,921 parcels * 6% =2,695 parcels equivalents

Therefore, for the overall benefits provided by the Services to the Annexation Areas, it is determined that 3.38% of the benefits would be received by the parcels within two miles of the Annexation Areas boundaries. Recognizing that this calculation is an approximation, this benefit is increased to 3.40%.

BENEFIT TO PROPERTY *INSIDE* THE DISTRICT THAT IS *INDIRECT AND DERIVATIVE*

The "indirect and derivative" benefit to property within the Assessment District is particularly difficult to calculate. As explained above, all benefit within the Assessment District is special because the mosquito, vector and disease control services in the Annexation Areas provides direct service and protection that is clearly "over and above" and "particular and distinct" when compared with the lack of such protection under current conditions. Further the properties are within the proposed Assessment District boundaries and this Engineer's Report demonstrates the direct benefits received by individual properties from mosquito, vector and disease control services.

In determining the proposed Assessment District area, the District has been careful to limit it to an area of parcels that directly receives the Services. All parcels directly benefit from the surveillance, monitoring and treatment that is provided on an equivalent basis throughout the Annexation Areas, in order to maintain the same improved level of protection against mosquitoes and reduced mosquito populations throughout the area. The surveillance and monitoring sites would be spread on a balanced basis throughout the area. Mosquito and

[20] Tietze, Noor S., Stephenson, Mike F., Sidhom, Nader T. and Binding, Paul L., "Mark-Recapture of *Culex Erythrothorax* in Santa Cruz County, California", Journal of the American Mosquito Control Association, 19(2):134-138, 2003.

vector control and treatment is provided as needed throughout the area based on the surveillance and monitoring results. The shared special benefit - reduced mosquito and vector levels and reduced presence of vector-borne diseases - is received on an equivalent basis by all parcels in the Annexation Areas. Furthermore, all parcels in the Assessment District directly benefit from the ability to request service from the District and to have a District field technician promptly respond directly to the parcel and address the owner's or resident's service need.

The SVTA decision indicates that the fact that a benefit is conferred throughout the assessment district area does not make the benefit general rather than special, so long as the assessment district is narrowly drawn and limited to the parcels directly receiving shared special benefits from the service. This concept is particularly applicable in situations involving a landowner-approved assessment-funded extension of a local government service to benefit lands previously not receiving that particular service. The Assessment Engineer therefore concludes that, other than the small general benefit to properties outside the Assessment District (discussed above) and to the public at large (discussed below), all of the benefits of the Services to the parcels within the Assessment District are special benefits and it is not possible or appropriate to separate any general benefits from the benefits conferred on parcels in the Annexation Areas.

BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE

With the type and scope of Services to be provided to the Annexation Areas, it is very difficult to calculate and quantify the scope of the general benefit conferred on the public at large. Because the Services directly serve and benefit all of the property in the Annexation Areas, any general benefit conferred on the public at large would be small. Nevertheless, there would be some indirect general benefit to the public at large.

The public at large uses the public highways, streets and sidewalks, and when traveling in and through the Annexation Areas they would benefit from the Services. A fair and appropriate measure of the general benefit to the public at large therefore is the amount of highway, street and sidewalk area within the Annexation Areas relative to the overall land area. An analysis of maps of the Annexation Areas shows that approximately 1.47% of the land area in the Annexation Areas is covered by highways, streets and sidewalks. This 1.47% therefore is a fair and appropriate measure of the general benefit to the public at large within the Annexation Areas.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL BENEFITS

Using a sum of the measures of general benefit for the public at large and land outside the Annexation Areas, we find that approximately 4.87% of the benefits conferred by the proposed Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment may be general in nature and should be funded by sources other than the assessment.

General Benefit Calculation		
	3.40%	(Outside the Assessment District)
+	0.00%	(Property within the Assessment District)
+	1.47%	(Public at Large)
=	4.87%	(Total General Benefit)

Although this analysis supports the finding that 4.87% of the assessment may provide general benefit only, this number is increased by the Assessment Engineer to 5% to more conservatively ensure that no assessment revenue is used to support general benefit. This additional amount allocated to general benefit also covers general benefit to parcels in the Annexation Areas if it is later determined that there is some general benefit conferred on those parcels.

For fiscal year 2020-21, the cost of the improved Services is $1,929,564. Of this total budget amount, the District must contribute at least $96,478, or 5% of the total budget, from sources other than the Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment. The District will contribute $286,967 from sources other than the Assessment No. 2 (revenue from miscellaneous income, interest revenue, contract services, etc.), which equates to approximately 17.3% of the total assessment. This contribution offsets any general benefits from the Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment's Services.

ZONES OF BENEFIT

The boundaries of the Annexation Areas have been carefully drawn to include the properties that did not receive, or received very limited mosquito and disease control services and that materially benefit from the Services. Such parcels are in areas with a material population of people, pets and livestock on the property. The current and future population of property is a conduit of benefit to property because people, pets and livestock are ultimately affected by mosquitoes and vector-borne diseases and the special benefit factors of desirability, utility, usability, livability and marketability are ultimately determined by the population and usage potential of property.

The boundaries of the Annexation Areas have been narrowly drawn to include only properties that specially benefit from the proposed mosquito control services, and do not currently receive services from the District.

The SVTA decision indicates:

> *In a well-drawn district — limited to only parcels receiving special benefits from the improvement — every parcel within that district receives a shared special benefit. Under section 2, subdivision (i), these benefits can be construed as being general benefits since they are not "particular and distinct" and are not "over and above" the benefits received by other properties "located in the district."*
>
> *We do not believe that the voters intended to invalidate an assessment district that is narrowly drawn to include only properties directly benefitting from an improvement. Indeed, the ballot materials reflect otherwise. Thus, if an assessment district is narrowly drawn, the fact that a benefit is conferred throughout the district does not make it general rather than special. In that circumstance, the characterization of a benefit may depend on whether the parcel receives a direct advantage from the improvement (e.g., proximity to park) or receives an indirect, derivative advantage resulting from the overall public benefits of the improvement (e.g., general enhancement of the district's property values).*

In the Annexation Areas, the advantage that each parcel receives from the proposed mosquito control services is direct, and the boundaries are narrowly drawn to include only parcels that benefit from the assessment. Therefore, the even spread of assessment throughout the narrowly drawn district is indeed consistent with the OSA decision.

Within the Annexation Areas zones of benefit are not justified or needed because the Services are provided relatively evenly across the entire area and for all parcels within the Annexation Areas' boundaries, and the surveillance, monitoring and treatment are applied in such a manner as to attain a relatively even level of mosquito control throughout the area.

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

As previously discussed, the assessments fund comprehensive, year-round mosquito and vector control and disease surveillance and control Services that clearly confer special benefits to properties in the Annexation Areas. These benefits can partially be measured by the property owners, guests, employees, tenants, pets and animals who enjoy a more habitable, safer and more desirable place to live, work or visit. As noted, these benefits ultimately flow to the underlying property.

Therefore, the apportionment of benefit is partially based on people who potentially live on, work at, or otherwise use the property. This methodology of determining benefit to property through the extent of use by people is a commonly used method of apportionment of benefits from assessments.

Moreover, assessments have a long history of use in California and are in large part based on the principle that any benefits from a service or improvement funded by assessments that

is enjoyed by tenants and other non-property owners ultimately is conferred to the underlying property. [21]

With regard to benefits and source locations, the Assessment Engineer determined that since mosquitoes and other vectors readily fly from their breeding locations to all properties in their flight range and since mosquitoes are actually attracted to properties occupied by people or animals, the benefits from mosquito and vector control extend beyond the source locations to all properties that would be a "destination" for mosquitoes and other vectors. In other words, the control and abatement of mosquito and vector populations ultimately confers benefits to all properties that are a destination of mosquitoes and vectors, rather than just those that are sources of mosquitoes.

Although some primary mosquito sources may be located outside of residential areas, residential properties can and do generate their own, often significant, populations of mosquitoes and vector organisms. For example, storm water catch basins in residential areas in the Annexation Areas are a common source of mosquitoes. Since the typical flight range for a female mosquito, on average, is 2 miles, most homes in the Annexation Areas are within the flight zone of many mosquito sources. Moreover, there are many other common residential sources of mosquitoes, such as miscellaneous backyard containers, neglected swimming pools, leaking water pipes and tree holes. Clearly, there is a potential for mosquito sources on virtually all property. More importantly, all properties in the Annexation Areas are within the destination range of mosquitoes and most properties are actually within the destination range of multiple mosquito source locations.

Because the Services are provided throughout the Annexation Areas with the same level of control objective, mosquitoes can rapidly and readily fly from their breeding locations to other properties over a large area, and there are current or potential breeding sources throughout the Annexation Areas, the Assessment Engineer determined that all similar properties in the Annexation Areas have generally equivalent mosquito "destination" potential and, therefore, receive equivalent levels of benefit.

In the process of determining the appropriate method of assessment, the Assessment Engineer considered various alternatives. For example, a fixed assessment amount per parcel for all residential improved property was considered but was determined to be inappropriate because agricultural lands, commercial property and other property also

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[21] For example, in *Federal Construction Co. v. Ensign (1922) 59 Cal.App. 200 at 211*, the appellate court determined that a sewer system specially benefited property even though the direct benefit was to the people who used the sewers: "Practically every inhabitant of a city either is the owner of the land on which he resides or on which he pursues his vocation, or he is the tenant of the owner, or is the agent or servant of such owner or of such tenant. And since it is the inhabitants who make by far the greater use of a city's sewer system, it is to them, as lot owners or as tenants, or as the servants or agents of such lot owners or tenants, that the advantages of actual use would redound. But this advantage of use means that, in the final analysis, it is the lot owners themselves who would be especially benefited in a financial sense."

receive benefits from the assessments. Likewise, an assessment exclusively for agricultural land was considered but deemed inappropriate because other types of property, such as residential and commercial, also receive the special benefit factors described previously.

A fixed or flat assessment was deemed to be inappropriate because larger residential, commercial and industrial properties receive a higher degree of benefit than other similarly used properties that are significantly smaller. (For two properties used for commercial purposes, there is clearly a higher benefit provided to a property that covers several acres in comparison to a smaller commercial property that is on a 0.25 acre site. The larger property generally has a larger coverage area and higher usage by employees, customers, tourists and guests that would benefit from reduced mosquito and vector populations as well as the reduced threat from diseases carried by mosquitoes and other vectors. This benefit ultimately flows to the property.) Larger commercial, industrial and apartment parcels, therefore, receive an increased benefit from the assessments.

In conclusion, the Assessment Engineer determined that the appropriate method of assessment apportionment should be based on the type and potential use of property, the relative size of the property, its relative population and usage potential and its destination potential for mosquitoes. This method is further described next.

ASSESSMENT APPORTIONMENT

The special benefits derived from the Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment are conferred on property and are not based on a specific property owner's occupancy of property or the property owner's demographic status such as age or number of dependents. However, it is ultimately people who do or could use the property and who enjoy the special benefits described above. The opportunity to use and enjoy property within the Annexation Areas without the excessive nuisance, diminished "livability" or the potential health hazards brought by mosquitoes, vectors, and the diseases they carry is a special benefit to properties in the Annexation Areas. This benefit can be in part measured by the number of people who potentially live on, work at, visit or otherwise use the property because people ultimately determine the value of the benefits by choosing to live, work and/or recreate in the area, and by choosing to purchase property in the area.[22]

In order to apportion the cost of the Services to property, each property in the Annexation Areas is assigned a relative special benefit factor. This process involves determining the relative benefit received by each property in relation to a single family home, or, in other words, on the basis of Single Family Equivalents (SFE). This SFE methodology is commonly used to distribute assessments in proportion to estimated special benefit. For the purposes of this Engineer's Report, all properties are designated a SFE value, which is each property's relative benefit in relation to a "benchmark" parcel in the Annexation Areas. The

[22] It should be noted that the benefits conferred upon property are related to the average number of people who could potentially live on, work at or otherwise could use a property, not how the property is currently used by the present owner.

"benchmark" property is the single family detached dwelling on a parcel of less than one acre. This benchmark parcel is assigned one Single Family Equivalent benefit unit or one SFE.

The special benefit conferred upon a specific parcel is derived as a sum function of the applicable special benefit type (such as improved safety (i.e. disease risk reduction) on a parcel for a mosquito assessment) and a parcel-specific attributes (such as the number of residents living on the parcel for a mosquito assessment) which supports that special benefit. Calculated special benefit increases accordingly with an increase in the product of special benefit type and supportive parcel-specific attribute.

The calculation of the special benefit per parcel is summarized in the following equation:

$$\text{Special Benefit}_{(\text{per parcel})} = \sum f(\text{Special Benefits, Property Specific Attributes}^{1})_{(\text{per parcel})}$$

1. Such as use, property type, and size.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

Certain residential properties in the Annexation Areas that contain a single residential dwelling unit and are on a lot of less than or equal to one acre are assigned one Single Family Equivalent or 1.0 SFE. Traditional houses, zero-lot line houses, and townhomes are included in this category of single family residential property.

Properties with more than one residential unit are designated as multi-family residential properties. These properties, along with condominiums, benefit from the services and improvements in proportion to the number of dwelling units that occupy each property, the average number of people who reside in each property, and the average size of each property in relation to a single family home in San Bernardino County. This Report analyzed San Bernardino County population density factors from the 2000 US Census (the most recent data available when Assessment # 2 was established) as well as average dwelling unit size for each property type. After determining the Population Density Factor and Square Footage Factor for each property type, an SFE rate is generated for each residential property structure, as indicated in the following Figure.

The SFE factor of 0.50 per dwelling unit for multifamily residential properties applies to such properties with 20 or fewer units. Properties in excess of 20 units typically offer on-site management, monitoring and other control services that tend to offset some of the benefits provided by the mosquito abatement district. Therefore the benefit for properties in excess of 20 units is determined to be 0.50 SFE per unit for the first 20 units and 0.10 SFE per each additional unit in excess of 20 dwelling units.

FIGURE 2 – RESIDENTIAL ASSESSMENT FACTORS

	Total Population	Occupied Households	Persons per Household	Population Density Equivalent	Sq Ft Factor	Proposed Rate
Single Family Residential	1,228,307	366,370	3.35	1.00	1.00	1.00
Condominium	75,078	23,616	3.18	0.95	0.63	0.60
Multi-Family Residential	279,110	104,050	2.68	0.80	0.63	0.50
Mobile Home on Separate Lot	80,195	33,641	2.38	0.71	0.57	0.40

Source: 2000 Census, San Bernardino County and property dwelling size information from the San Bernardino County Assessor

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

Commercial and industrial properties are generally open and operated for more limited times, relative to residential properties. Therefore, the relative hours of operation can be used as a measure of benefits, since residents and employees also provide a measure of the relative benefit to property. Since commercial and industrial properties are typically open and occupied by employees approximately one-half the time of residential properties, it is reasonable to assume that commercial land uses receive one-half of the special benefit on a land area basis relative to single family residential property.

The average size of a single family home with 1.0 SFE factor in San Bernardino County is 0.20 acres. Therefore, a commercial property with 0.20 acres receives one-half the relative benefit, or a 0.50 SFE factor.

The SFE values for various commercial and industrial land uses are further defined by using average employee densities because the special benefit factors described previously are also related to the average number of people who work at commercial/industrial properties.

To determine employee density factors, this Report utilizes the findings from the San Diego Association of Governments Traffic Generators Study (the "SANDAG Study") because these findings were approved by the State Legislature which determined the SANDAG Study to be a good representation of the average number of employees per acre of land area for commercial and industrial properties. As determined by the SANDAG Study, the average number of employees per acre for commercial and industrial property is 24. As presented in the following Figure, the SFE factors for other types of businesses are determined relative to their typical employee density in relation to the average of 24 employees per acre of commercial property.

Commercial and industrial properties in excess of 5 acres generally involve uses that are more land intensive relative to building areas and number of employees (lower coverage ratios). As a result, the benefit factors for commercial and industrial property land area in excess of 5 acres is determined to be the SFE rate per fifth acre for the first 5 acres and the relevant SFE rate per each additional acre over 5 acres. Institutional properties that are

used for residential, commercial or industrial purposes are also assessed at the appropriate residential, commercial or industrial rate.

Self-storage and golf course property benefit factors are similarly based on average usage densities. The following Figure lists the benefit assessment factors for such business properties.

FIGURE 3 – COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL BENEFIT ASSESSMENT FACTORS

Type of Commercial / Industrial Land Use	Average Employees Per Acre [1]	SFE Units per Fraction Acre [2]	SFE Units per Acre After 5
Commercial	24	0.500	0.500
Office	68	1.420	1.420
Shopping Center	24	0.500	0.500
Industrial	24	0.500	0.500
Self Storage or Parking Lot	1	0.021	
Golf Course	0.80	0.033	
Cemeteries	0.10	0.004	
Agriculture	0.05	0.002	
Airports	4	0.080	

1. Source: San Diego Association of Governments Traffic Generators Study.

2. The SFE factors for commercial and industrial parcels indicated above are applied to each fifth acre of land area or portion thereof. The SFE units are calculated at the rate listed in the third column for up to the first five acres of parcel area and any additional acreage over five acres is at the rate listed in the fourth (last) column. (Therefore, the minimum assessment for any assessable parcel in these categories is the SFE Units listed herein.)

VACANT PROPERTIES

The benefit to vacant properties is determined to be proportional to the corresponding benefits for similar type developed properties. However, vacant properties are assessed at a lower rate due to the lack of active benefits as expressed by usage by people. A measure of the benefits accruing to the underlying land is the average value of land in relation to improvements for developed property. An analysis of the assessed valuation data from the County of San Bernardino found that 50% of the assessed value of improved properties is classified as land value. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that approximately 50% of the benefits are related to the underlying land and 50% are related to the day-to-day use of the property. Using this ratio, the SFE factor for vacant parcels is 0.50 per parcel.

OTHER PROPERTIES

Article XIIID stipulates that publicly owned properties must be assessed unless there is clear and convincing evidence that those properties receive no special benefit from the assessment.

All properties that are specially benefited are assessed. Miscellaneous, small and other parcels such as right-of-way parcels, well, reservoir or other water rights parcels that cannot be developed into other improved uses, limited access open space parcels, watershed parcels and common area parcels typically do not generate employees, residents, customers or guests. Moreover, many of these parcels have limited economic value and, therefore, do not benefit from specific enhancement of property value. These miscellaneous parcels receive minimal benefit from the Services and are assessed an SFE benefit factor of 0.

Other publicly owned property that is used for purposes similar to private residential, commercial, industrial or institutional uses is benefited and assessed at the same rate as such privately owned property.

Church parcels and property used for educational purposes typically generate employees on a less consistent basis than other non-residential parcels. Many of these parcels also provide some degree of on-site amenities that serve to offset some of the benefits from the Mosquito Abatement District. Therefore, these parcels receive minimal benefit and are assessed an SFE factor of 1.

DURATION OF ASSESSMENT

The benefit assessment ballot proceedings conducted in 2004 gave the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District Board of Trustees the authority to levy the Assessment in fiscal year 2004-05 and every year thereafter, so long as mosquitoes and vectors remain in existence and the West Valley Mosquito, and Vector Control District requires funding from the Assessment for its Services in the Annexation Areas. As noted previously, after the Assessment and the duration of the Assessment were approved by property owners in 2004, the Assessment can be levied annually after the Board of Trustees approves an annually updated Engineer's Report, budget for the Assessment, Services to be provided, and other specifics of the Assessment. In addition, the Board of Trustees must hold an annual public hearing to continue the Assessment.

APPEALS AND INTERPRETATION

Any property owner who feels that the assessment levied on the subject property is in error as a result of incorrect information being used to apply the foregoing method of assessment, may file a written appeal with the District Manager of the West Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District or his or her designee. Any such appeal is limited to correction of an assessment during the then current Fiscal Year or, if before July 1, the upcoming fiscal year. Upon the filing of any such appeal, the District Manager or his or her designee will promptly review the appeal and any information provided by the property owner. If the District Manager or his or her designee finds that the assessment should be modified, the appropriate changes shall be made to the assessment roll. If any such changes are approved after the assessment roll has been filed with the County of San Bernardino for collection, the District Manager or his or her designee is authorized to refund to the property owner the amount of any approved reduction. Any dispute over the decision of the District

Manager, or his or her designee, shall be referred to the Board. The decision of the Board shall be final.

ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

WHEREAS, the Board contracted with the undersigned Engineer of Work to prepare and file a report presenting an estimate of costs of Services, a diagram for the Assessment No. 2, an assessment of the estimated costs of Services, and the special benefit conferred thereby upon all assessable parcels within the Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment, Assessment No. 2;

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, by virtue of the power vested in me under Article XIIID of the California Constitution, the Government Code and the Health and Safety Code, and the order of the Board of said West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, hereby make the following determination of a continued assessment to cover the portion of the estimated cost of said continued Services, and the costs and expenses incidental thereto to be paid by the Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment, Assessment No. 2.

The amount to be paid for said services and improvements and the expenses incidental thereto, to be paid by the West Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District, Assessment No. 2, for the fiscal year 2020-21 is generally as follows:

FIGURE 4 – SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE – FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

Vector & Disease Control Services	$1,802,164
Capital Facilities	$127,400
Incidental Expenses	$13,000
TOTAL BUDGET	$1,942,564
Less: District Contribution	($286,967)
NET AMOUNT TO ASSESSMENT	**$1,655,597**

An Assessment Diagram is hereto attached and made a part hereof showing the exterior boundaries of said Assessment No. 2. The distinctive number of each parcel or lot of land in the said Assessment No. 2 is its Assessor Parcel Number appearing on the Assessment Roll.

I do hereby determine and apportion said net amount of the cost and expenses of said Services, including the costs and expenses incidental thereto, upon the parcels and lots of land within said Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment, in accordance with the special benefits to be received by each parcel or lot, from the Services, and more particularly set forth in the Cost Estimate hereto attached and by reference made a part hereof. Said assessment determination is made upon the parcels or lots of land within said Assessment No. 2 in proportion to the special benefits to be received by said parcels or lots of land, from said Services.

The District may finance the cost of acquiring or constructing capital facilities over time and pledge a portion of assessment revenues received in any fiscal year towards the repayment of the principal amount of such borrowed funds together with interest over the repayment period.

The assessment is subject to an annual increase tied to the Consumer Price Index U for the Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County Area Consumer Price Index as of December of each succeeding year (the "CPI"), with a maximum annual increase not to exceed 3%. Any change in the CPI in excess of 3% shall be cumulatively reserved as the "Unused CPI" and shall be used to increase the maximum authorized assessment rate in years in which the CPI is less than 3%. The maximum authorized assessment rate is equal to the maximum assessment rate in the first fiscal year the assessment was levied adjusted annually by the minimum of 1) 3% or 2) the change in the CPI plus any Unused CPI as described above.

Property owners in the Annexation Area in the assessment ballot proceeding conducted in 2004, approved the initial fiscal year benefit assessment ($10.00 per Single Family Equivalent - SFE) for special benefits to their property, including the CPI increase schedule, the assessment may continue to be levied annually and may be increased by up to the maximum annual CPI adjustment without any additional assessment ballot proceeding. In the event that in future years the assessments are levied at a rate less than the maximum authorized assessment rate, the assessment rate in a subsequent year may be increased up to the maximum authorized assessment rate without any additional assessment ballot proceeding.

Based on the preceding annual increases, the maximum assessment rate for Fiscal Year 2019-20 was $14.19. The annual change in the CPI from December 2018 to December 2019 for All Urban Consumers in the Los Angeles-Riverside- Orange County Area as reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor and Statistics was 2.96% and the Unused CPI balance is 0.84%. Therefore, the maximum authorized assessment rate for Fiscal Year 2020-21 has been increased by 3.00%, from $14.19 to $14.62 per Single Family Equivalent unit (SFE). The estimate of cost and budget in this Engineer's Report proposes assessments for Fiscal Year 2020-21 at the rate of $13.85 per SFE unit, which is the same assessment rate used last year ($13.85), and less than the maximum authorized assessment rate ($14.62).

Each parcel or lot of land is described in the Assessment Roll by reference to its parcel number as shown on the Assessor's Maps of the County of San Bernardino for the fiscal year 2020-21. For a more particular description of said property, reference is hereby made to the deeds and maps on file and of record in the office of the County Recorder of the County of San Bernardino.

I hereby place opposite the Assessor Parcel Number for each parcel or lot within the Assessment Roll, the assessment amount for the fiscal year 2020-21 for each parcel or lot of land within the said Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment, Assessment No.2.

Dated: May 11, 2020

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
JOHN W. BLISS
C 52091
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Engineer of Work

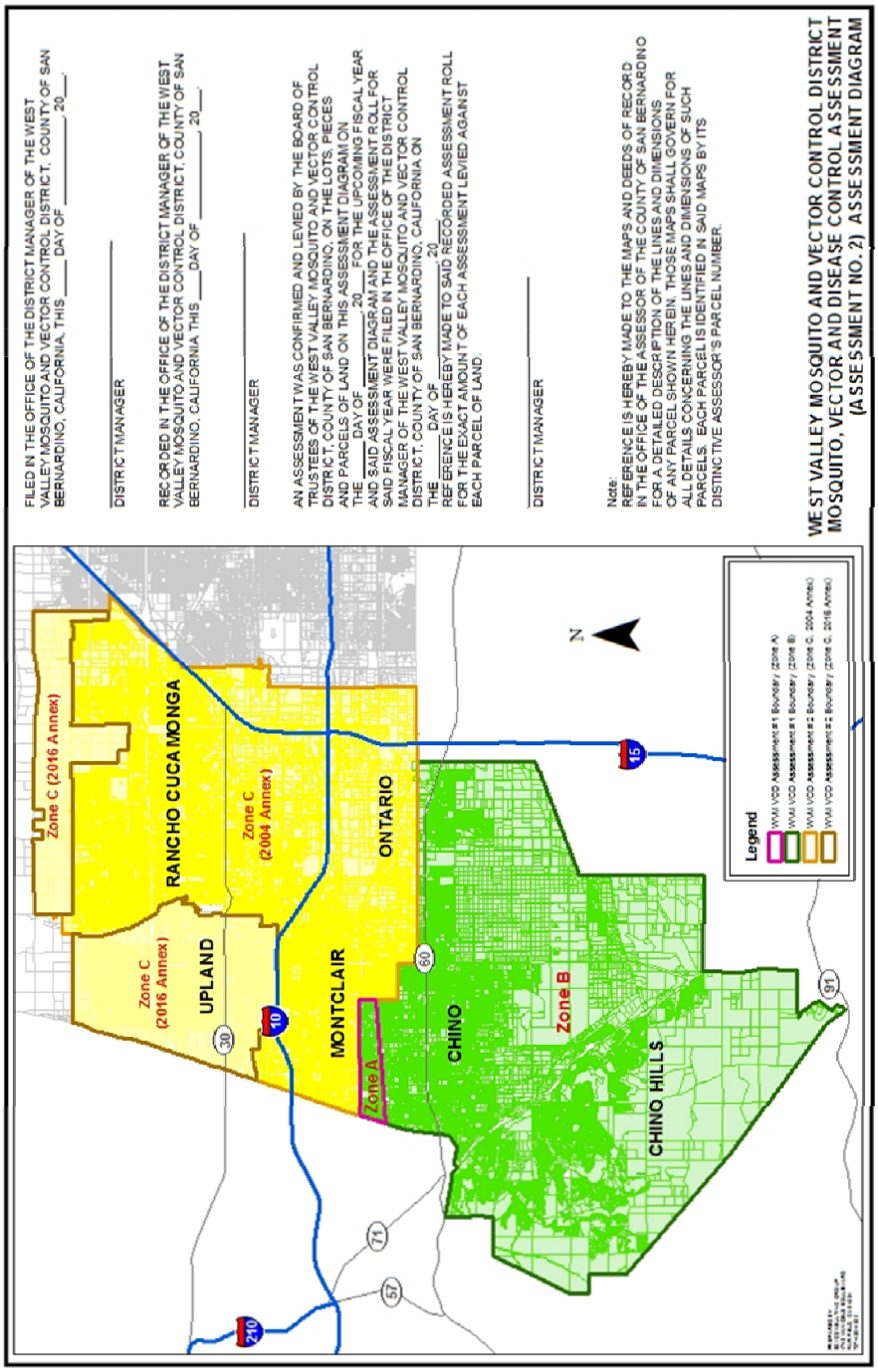
By: _____
John W. Bliss, License No. C052091

ASSESSMENT ROLL

Reference is hereby made to the Assessment Roll in and for said assessment proceedings on file in the office of the District Manager of the District, as said Assessment Roll is too voluminous to be bound with this Engineer's Report.

ASSESSMENT DIAGRAM

The Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment includes all properties within the boundaries of the Annexation Areas. The boundaries of the Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment are displayed on the following Assessment Diagram.



RESOLUTION NO. 2020-04

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE ENGINEER'S REPORTS, CONFIRMING THE ASSESSMENT DIAGRAM AND ASSESSEMENT AND ORDERING THE CONTINUATION OF ASSESSMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020-21 FOR THE WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT, VECTOR CONTROL ASSESSMENT (ASSESSMENT NO. 1), AND FOR THE MOSQUITO, VECTOR AND DISEASE CONTROL ASSESSMENT (ASSESSMENT NO. 2)

WHEREAS, the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District ("District") is authorized, pursuant to the authority provided in Health and Safety Code Section 2082 and Article XIIID of the California Constitution, to levy assessments for mosquito, vector and disease control projects and services; and

WHEREAS, such vector surveillance and control projects and services provide tangible public health benefits, reduced nuisance benefits and other special benefits to the public and properties within the areas of service; and

WHEREAS, Assessment No. 1 is authorized and meets the grandfathered assessment requirements pursuant to Article XIIID Section 5(a) of the California Constitution; and

WHEREAS, Assessment No. 1 has been given the distinctive designation of the "West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, Vector Control Assessment," ("Assessment No. 1"), and is primarily described as encompassing the cities of Chino, Chino Hills and the southern portions of the cities of Ontario and Montclair; and

WHEREAS, Assessment No. 2 was authorized by an assessment ballot proceeding conducted in 2004 and approved by 66.86% of the weighted ballots returned by property owners, and such assessments were levied by the Board of Trustees of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District by Resolution No. 2004-04 passed on May 12, 2004; and

WHEREAS, Assessment No. 2 expanded its service area in 2016 by a LAFCo annexation process that authorized the annexation of the City of Upland, its northern unincorporated sphere of influence area known as San Antonio Heights, and the City of Rancho Cucamonga's northern unincorporated sphere of influence. The annexation also authorized that the previously authorized assessments in effect by the District in Assessment No. 2 would be assumed by the annexing territory, and such assessments were levied by the Board of Trustees of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District for the first time in fiscal year 2017-18; and

WHEREAS, Assessment No. 2 has been given the distinctive designation of the "West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment" ("Assessment No. 2"), and is primarily described as encompassing the City of Rancho Cucamonga and the northern portions of the cities of Ontario and Montclair, as well as the City of Upland, the unincorporated area north of Upland known as San Antonio Heights, and the unincorporated area north of the City of Rancho Cucamonga and south of the Angeles National Forest;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Trustees of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District that:

SECTION 1. SCI Consulting Group, the Engineer of Work, prepared Engineer Reports in accordance with Article XIIID of the California Constitution and Section 2082, *et seq.,* of the Health and Safety Code for Assessment No. 1 and Assessment No. 2 (the "Reports"). The Reports have been made, filed with the secretary of the board and duly considered by the Board and are hereby deemed sufficient and preliminarily approved. The Reports shall stand as the Engineer's Reports for all subsequent proceedings under and pursuant to the foregoing resolution.

SECTION 2. On May 26, 2020, this Board adopted Resolution No. 2020-03 to continue to levy and collect assessments for fiscal year 2020-21, preliminarily approving the Engineer's Reports, and providing for notice of hearing on June 23, 2020, at the hour of eleven thirty (11:30) a.m. at the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District Office located at 1295 East Locust Street, Ontario, California, 91761, for the WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT, VECTOR CONTROL ASSESSMENT (ASSESSMENT NO. 1), AND FOR THE MOSQUITO, VECTOR AND DISEASE CONTROL ASSESSMENT (ASSESSMENT NO. 2).

SECTION 3. At the appointed time and place the hearing was duly and regularly held, and all persons interested and desiring to be heard were given an opportunity to be heard, and all matters and things pertaining to the continuation of the levy were fully heard and considered by this Board, and all oral statements and all written protests or communications were duly heard, considered and overruled, and this Board thereby acquired jurisdiction to order the continuation of the levy of assessment prepared and made a part of the Engineer's Reports to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS FOUND, DETERMINED, RESOLVED AND ORDERED, that:

SECTION 4. The above recitals are true and correct.

SECTION 5. The public interest, convenience and necessity require that the continuation of the levy be made.

SECTION 6. The assessments are levied without regard to property valuation.

SECTION 7. The Engineer's Report for Assessment No. 1 and the proposed assessment roll for fiscal year 2020-21 is hereby confirmed and approved.

SECTION 8. The Engineer's Report for Assessment No. 2 together with the diagram of the Assessment contained therein and the proposed assessment roll for fiscal year 2020-21 is hereby confirmed and approved.

SECTION 9. That based on the oral and documentary evidence, including the Engineer's Report for Assessment No. 1, offered and received at the public hearing, the Board expressly finds and determines that: (a) each of the several lots and parcels of land within the Assessment District will be specially benefited by the services to be financed by the assessment proceeds in at least the amount of the assessment apportioned against such lots and parcels of land, respectively; (b) that the Assessment is levied without regard to property valuation; and (c) that there is substantial evidence to support, and the weight of the evidence preponderates in

favor of, said finding and determination as to special benefit to property within the Assessment District from the vector control services to be financed with the continued assessment proceeds.

SECTION 10. That based on the oral and documentary evidence, including the Engineer's Report for Assessment No. 2, offered and received at the public hearing, the Board expressly finds and determines that: (a) each of the several lots and parcels of land within the Assessment District will be specially benefited by the services to be financed by the assessment proceeds in at least the amount of the assessment apportioned against such lots and parcels of land, respectively; (b) that the Assessment is levied without regard to property valuation; and (c) that there is substantial evidence to support , and the weight of the evidence preponderates in favor of, said finding and determination as to special benefit to property within the Assessment District from the vector control services to be financed with the continued assessment proceeds.

SECTION 11. That assessments for fiscal year 2020-21 for Assessment No. 1 shall be continued at the following rates: Zone A at THIRTEEN DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS ($13.85) per unit for residential parcels, and TWENTY-THREE DOLLARS AND NINE CENTS ($23.09) per parcel for all other parcel types; and Zone B at TWENTY-ONE DOLLARS AND TWENTY-TWO CENTS ($21.22) per unit for residential parcels, and THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS AND THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS ($35.37) per parcel for all other parcel types. The rates and the estimated total annual assessment revenues are specified in the Engineer's Report for fiscal year 2020-21.

SECTION 12. That assessments for fiscal year 2020-21 for Assessment No. 2 shall be continued at the rate of THIRTEEN DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS ($13.85) per single-family equivalent benefit unit. The rate and the estimated total annual assessment revenues are specified in the Engineer's Report for fiscal year 2020-21.

SECTION 13. That the vector control services to be financed with assessment proceeds described in the Engineer's Report for Assessment No. 1 are hereby ordered.

SECTION 14. That the mosquito, vector and disease control services to be financed with assessment proceeds described in the Engineer's Report for Assessment No. 2 are hereby ordered.

SECTION 15. No later than August 10th following such adoption, the Secretary of the Board shall file a certified copy of the assessment and a certified copy of this resolution with the Auditor of the County of San Bernardino ("County Auditor"). Upon such filing, the County Auditor shall enter on the County assessment roll opposite each lot or parcel of land the amount of assessment thereupon as shown in the assessment. The assessments shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as County taxes are collected and all the laws providing for collection and enforcement shall apply to the collection and enforcement of the assessments. After collection by the County, the net amount of the assessments, after deduction of any compensation due the County for collection, shall be paid to the Vector Control Assessment (Assessment No. 1).

SECTION 16. No later than August 10th following such adoption, the Secretary of the Board shall file a certified copy of the diagram and assessment and a certified copy of this resolution with the Auditor of the County of San Bernardino ("County Auditor"). Upon such filing, the County Auditor shall enter on the County assessment roll opposite each lot or parcel of land the amount of assessment thereupon as shown in the assessment. The assessments shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as County taxes are collected and all the

laws providing for collection and enforcement shall apply to the collection and enforcement of the assessments. After collection by the County, the net amount of the assessments, after deduction of any compensation due the County for collection, shall be paid to the Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment (Assessment No. 2).

SECTION 17. All revenues from assessments for Assessment No. 1 shall be deposited in a separate fund established under the distinctive designation of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, Vector Control Assessment. Funds so designated shall be expended only for the special benefit of parcels within the Assessment District.

SECTION 18. All revenues from assessments for Assessment No. 2 shall be deposited in a separate fund established under the distinctive designation of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment. Funds so designated shall be expended only for the special benefit of parcels within the Assessment District.

SECTION 19. The Vector Control Assessment, as it applies to any parcel, may be corrected, cancelled or a refund granted as appropriate, by order of the Board of Trustees of the District. Any such corrections, cancellations or refunds shall be limited to the current fiscal year.

SECTION 20. The Mosquito, Vector and Disease Control Assessment, as it applies to any parcel, may be corrected, cancelled or a refund granted as appropriate, by order of the Board of Trustees of the District. Any such corrections, cancellations or refunds shall be limited to the current fiscal year.

SECTION 21. The secretary of the board published a notice of this hearing in the Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, of the San Bernardino County Bulletin, which is a newspaper circulated in the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District.

The foregoing Resolution was PASSED and ADOPTED by the Board of Trustees of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District at a regular meeting thereof held on June 23, 2020, at 1295 East Locust Street, Ontario, California, 91761.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 23rd day of June, 2020 by the following vote, to wit:

Action of the Board of Trustees, Resolution No. 2020-04

Leon	Wittkopf	Raft	Ulloa	Johsz	Elliott	George
Y	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	2nd

President of the Board / Paul Leon Dated June 23, 2020

ATTEST:

Secretary of the Board / Carolyn Raft Dated June 23, 2020

ATTACHMENT A

**WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT,
VECTOR CONTROL ASSESSMENT (ASSESSMENT NO.1), AND
MOSQUITO, VECTOR AND DISEASE CONTROL ASSESSMENT (ASSESSMENT NO. 2)
ASSESSMENT DIAGRAM**

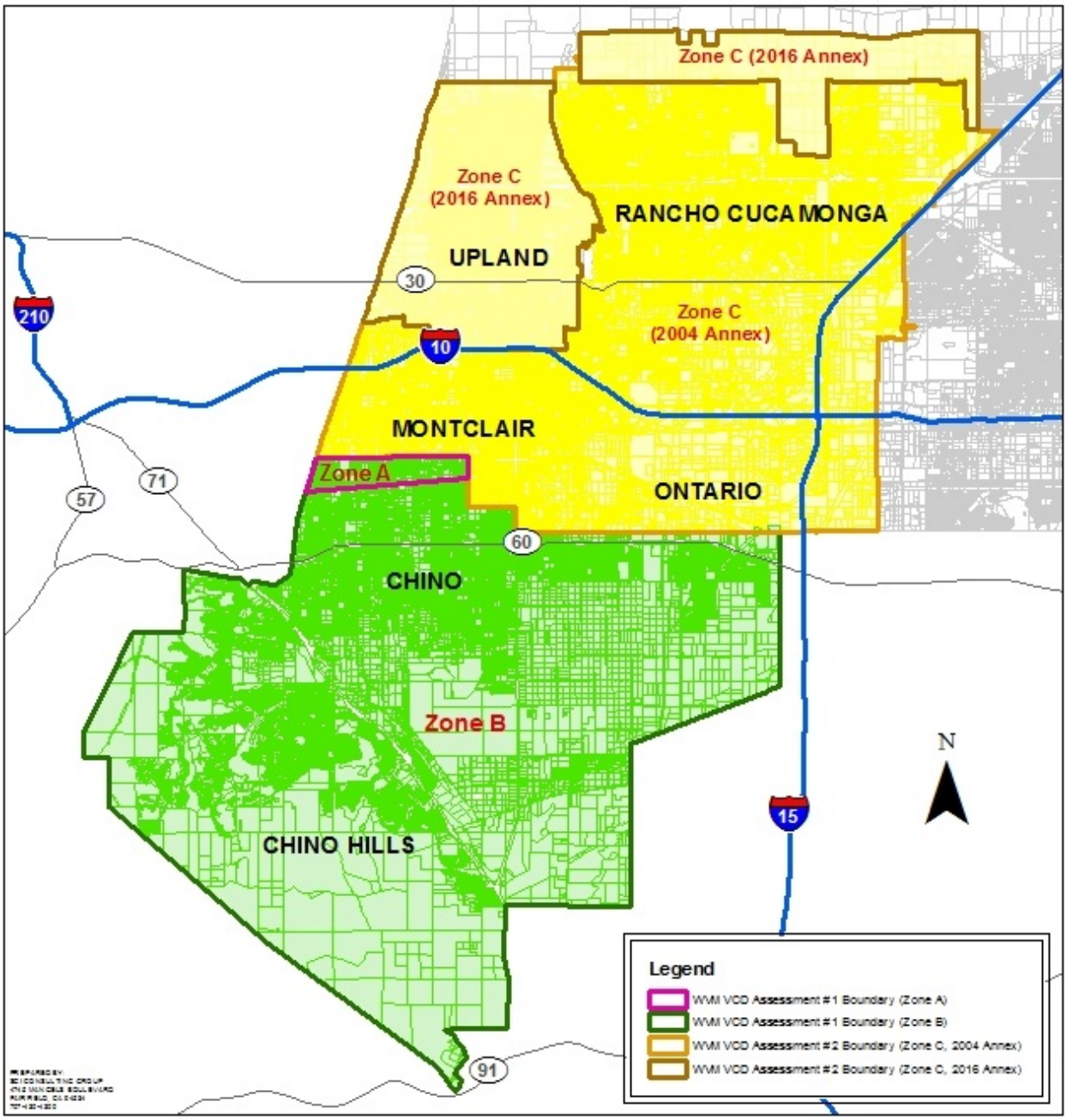


EXHIBIT D

Proposed Budget for Fiscal Year 2020-21 including Pay Scale Adjustment (Item 6.1)

West Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Projected
July 2020 - June 2021

FY 2020-21 Budget

	FY '18 -'19 Actual	FY '19 - '20 Budget	Projected FY '19 -'20	Percentage variance Budget/Projected	Proposed '20 - '21 Budget	Percentage Budget variance yr/yr	Footnotes
Ordinary Income/Expense							
Income							
501 · Service Charges - Prior	70,612.70	44,500	45,000	-1.12	44,500	0.00	
502 · Service Charges - Current	3,101,253.66	3,303,000	3,300,000	0.09	3,303,000	0.00	
507 · Interest Income	38,547.46	25,000	23,000	8.00	25,000	0.00	
508 · Miscellaneous Income	2,899.54	5,000	3,000	40.00	5,000	0.00	
509 · Inland Empire Utilities Agency	95,018.60	160,000	140,000	12.50	160,000	0.00	
510 · California Institute for Men	4,004.06	5,000	4,500	10.00	5,000	0.00	
512 · Monte Vista Water District	0.00	100	0	100.00	100	0.00	
513 · Cucamonga Valley Water District	43.92	100	0	100.00	100	0.00	
514 · County of Orange/RDMD	11,503.59	8,000	8,000	0.00	8,000	0.00	
519 · SB Cty Flood Control District	98,209.25	110,000	120,000	-9.09	110,000	0.00	
520 · City of Ontario - Mill Creek	23,470.09	40,000	40,000	0.00	40,000	0.00	
521 · Testing of Mosquito Pools	26,256.00	35,000	35,000	0.00	35,000	0.00	
522 · PHFE - Invasive Aedes	9,156.85	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	
554 · Insurance Reimbursement	32,599.00	26,000	0	N/A	0	N/A	
553 · Bioassay	14,345.00	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	
Total Income	3,527,920	3,761,700	3,718,500	1.15	3,735,700	-0.69	**A**
Gross Profit	3,527,920	3,761,700	3,718,500	1.15	3,735,700	-0.69	
Expense							
601 · Wages - Regular	1,548,093.94	1,706,400	1,680,000	1.55	1,723,060	0.98	**B**
602 · Seasonal Wages	89,848.69	105,000	105,000	0.00	105,000	0.00	
603 · Emergency Overtime	839.09	2,500	1,000	60.00	1,000	-60.00	
604 · Payroll Taxes, Fees & Related	38,140.74	49,000	49,000	0.00	49,000	0.00	
610 · Health Benefits	273,698.86	320,900	305,570	4.78	280,000	-12.75	**C**

West Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Projected
July 2020 - June 2021

FY 2020-21 Budget

	FY '18 -'19 Actual	FY '19 - '20 Budget	Projected FY '19 -'20	Percentage variance Budget/Projected	Proposed '20 - '21 Budget	Percentage Budget variance yr/yr	Footnotes
611 · Pension Benefits							
611.1 · CalPERS Classic - District	86,371.02	108,000	108,000	0.00	121,000	12.04	
611.2 · CalPERS Pepra - District	51,413.83	57,000	57,000	0.00	63,000	10.53	
611.3 · CalPERS - Employees' Share Paid	54,165.11	63,500	63,500	0.00	64,000	0.79	
611.4 · CalPERS Administration Costs		1,000	700	30.00	1,000	0.00	
Total 611 · Pension Benefits	191,950	229,500	229,200	0.13	249,000	8.50	D
612 · Deferred Compensation	11,681	14,000	14,000	0.00	14,000	0.00	
614 · Misc. Employee Fringe Benefits	5,082	7,000	7,000	0.00	7,000	0.00	
Subtotal for Employee Expenses	2,159,334	2,434,300	2,390,770	1.79	2,428,060	-0.26	
616 · Bank Charges	821	1,000	1,000	0.00	1,000	0.00	
620 · Clothing	23,926	28,000	26,000	7.14	28,000	0.00	
621 · General Insurance							
621.1 · Pooled Workers Comp Fund	61,966	68,650	68,650	0.00	68,650	0.00	
621.2 · Pooled Liability	32,630	35,300	35,300	0.00	35,300	0.00	
621.3 · Pooled Vehicle Phys Damage	1,049	1,150	1,150	0.00	1,150	0.00	
621.4 · Group Fidelity	2,043	2,150	2,150	0.00	2,150	0.00	
621.5 · Business Travel Accidents	250	250	250	0.00	250	0.00	
621.6 · Property, Contents & Equipment	3,325	2,900	2,900	0.00	2,900	0.00	
621.8 · General Fund	7,387	7,000	7,000	0.00	7,000	0.00	
621.9 · Deadly Weapons Protection	148	150	150	0.00	150	0.00	
Total 621 · General Insurance	108,798	117,550	117,550	0.00	117,550	0.00	
622 · Lab & Research							
622.1 · Surveillance	12,056	20,000	20,000	0.00	20,000	0.00	
622.2 · Lab Supplies	27,067	35,000	35,000	0.00	35,000	0.00	
622.3 · Research	7,414	7,000	7,000	0.00	7,000	0.00	
Total 622 · Lab & Research	46,538	62,000	62,000	0.00	62,000	0.00	

West Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Projected
July 2020 - June 2021

FY 2020-21 Budget

	FY '18 -'19 Actual	FY '19 - '20 Budget	Projected FY '19 -'20	Percentage variance Budget/Projected	Proposed '20 - '21 Budget	Percentage Budget variance yr/yr	Footnotes
623 · Lease Agreement - Fleet Mgmt	43,462	45,000.00	45,000	0.00	45,000.00	0.00	
624 · Maintenance							
624.1 · Auto & Equipment	8,078	15,000	15,000	0.00	15,000	0.00	
624.2 · Building & Grounds	32,595	35,000	35,000	0.00	35,000	0.00	
Total 624 · Maintenance	40,673	50,000	50,000	0.00	50,000	0.00	
625 · Memberships & Subscriptions							
625.1 · MVCAC	4,609	10,500	10,500	0.00	10,500	0.00	
625.2 · AMCA	270	2,100	2,075	1.19	500	-76.19	
625.3 · CSDA	6,358	6,800	7,077	-4.07	7,100	4.41	
625.4 · LAFCO	2,452	5,000	5,000	0.00	5,000	0.00	
625.5 · Professional Dues	1,383	2,400	2,000	16.67	2,400	0.00	
625.6 · Subscriptions	300	1,000	750	25.00	1,000	0.00	
Total 625 · Memberships & Subscriptions	15,372	27,800	27,402	1.43	26,500	-4.68	
626 · Office Expense							
626.1 · General Supplies	5,453	5,200	5,000	3.85	5,000	-3.85	
626.2 · Postage	1,572	1,200	1,200	0.00	1,200	0.00	
626.3 · Printing	3,150	6,200	6,100	1.61	6,200	0.00	
626.4 · Meeting/Meal Expense	2,609	4,500	4,000	11.11	4,500	0.00	
626.5 · Fees	30	350	350	0.00	350	0.00	
626.6 · Miscellaneous	1,160	5,000	2,000	60.00	5,000	0.00	
Total 626 · Office Expense	13,973	22,450	18,650	16.93	22,250	-0.89	
627 · Control Materials	131,244	155,000	165,000	-6.45	190,000	22.58	E
628 · Professional Services							
628.2 · Auditing	16,750	16,000	16,000	0.00	16,000	0.00	
628.3 · IT Services	3,375	2,500	1,500	40.00	1,500	-40.00	
628.4 · Legal	45,439	20,000	20,000	0.00	25,000	25.00	

West Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Projected
July 2020 - June 2021

FY 2020-21 Budget

	FY '18 -'19 Actual	FY '19 - '20 Budget	Projected FY '19 -'20	Percentage variance Budget/Projected	Proposed '20 - '21 Budget	Percentage Budget variance yr/yr	Footnotes
628.5 · Testing & Exams	6,513	2,500	2,400	4.00	2,500	0.00	
628.6 · Assessment Administration	28,771	25,000	25,000	0.00	25,000	0.00	
628.7 · Misc/Other Professional	1,289	10,000	9,000	10.00	10,000	0.00	
628.8 · Accounting	46,083	60,000	59,000	1.67	60,000	0.00	
628.9 · Assessment Coll Cost Cnty of SB	49,150	50,000	50,000	0.00	50,000	0.00	
Total 628 · Professional Services	197,370	186,000	182,900	1.67	190,000	2.15	
630 · Special Agency Expense							
630.1 · Aircraft Contract	13,251	51,500	0	100.00	59,000	14.56	
630.2 · Permits	363	5,000	0	100.00	5,000	0.00	
630.3 · Misc/Other Special Agency	1,986	6,400	0	100.00	6,400	0.00	
Total 630 · Special Agency Expense	15,600	62,900	0	100.00	70,400	11.92	F
631 · Shop Supplies	10,911	12,000	13,000	-8.33	13,000	8.33	
632 · Travel & Transportation							
632.1 · Fuel-Field Vehicles	35,644	40,000	40,000	0.00	40,000	0.00	
632.2 · Mileage Reimbursement	7,049	7,000	7,000	0.00	7,000	0.00	
632.3 · Trustee In Lieu Expense	7,800	8,400	8,400	0.00	8,400	0.00	
632.4 · Recert./Cont. Ed/Meetings	24,586	28,000	22,000	21.43	25,000	-10.71	
632.5 · Misc/Other Travel & Trans	1,494	1,500	1,500	0.00	1,500	0.00	
Total 632 · Travel & Transportation	76,573	84,900	78,900	7.07	81,900	-3.53	
633 · Communications							
633.1 · Telephone & Internet	15,129	16,300	16,300	0.00	16,500	1.23	
633.2 · Security Alarm	978	1,000	1,000	0.00	1,000	0.00	
633.3 · Radio & Cell	10,024	12,000	12,000	0.00	12,000	0.00	
Total 633 · Communications	26,131	29,300	29,300	0.00	29,500	0.68	
634 · Utilities							
634.1 · Electricity	30,776	32,000	32,000	0.00	32,540	1.69	

West Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Projected
July 2020 - June 2021

FY 2020-21 Budget

	FY '18 -'19 Actual	FY '19 - '20 Budget	Projected FY '19 -'20	Percentage variance Budget/Projected	Proposed '20 - '21 Budget	Percentage Budget variance yr/yr	Footnotes
634.2 · Water & Trash	6,082	6,300	6,300	0.00	6,300	0.00	
Total 634 · Utilities	36,859	38,300	38,300	0.00	38,840	1.41	
635 · Public Information & Education							
635.1 · Supplies	10,440	22,000	21,000	4.55	15,000	-31.82	
635.2 · Brochure Printing	1,161	5,500	5,000	9.09	2,500	-54.55	
635.3 · Misc/Other Public Info & Ed.	2,500	7,500	7,500	0.00	3,000	-60.00	
Total 635 · Public Information & Education		35,000	33,500	4.29	20,500	-41.43	G
636 · Sphere of Influence/Annexation	0	0.00	0		0.00		
640 · Interest Expense	73,247	75,000	75,000	0.00	70,000	-6.67	
641 · Principal Expense	165,238	170,000	170,000	0.00	175,000	2.94	
643 · Equipment							
643.1 · Vehicles	96,329	43,000	40,000	6.98	10,000	-76.74	H
643.2 · Computer Hardware & Software	62,090	27,000	27,000	0.00	27,000	0.00	
643.3 · Lab Equipment	6,016	10,000	10,000	0.00	10,000	0.00	
643.4 · Misc/Other Equipment	15,178	10,000	15,000	-50.00	20,000	100.00	I
Total 643 · Equipment	179,612	90,000	92,000	-2.22	67,000	-25.56	
644 · Structures and Improvements	0	9,200	9,000	2.17	9,200	0.00	
649 · Gain/Loss on Disposal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00		
Total Expense	3,365,680	3,735,700	3,625,272	2.96	3,735,700	0.00	

Footnotes for ’20-’21 budget

A. Budgeted flat revenue with no proposed changes to the assessment.

B. Proposed 1% COLA increase for staff

C. Due to the new cost-share program implemented by the insurance committee, there will be a decrease in the amount paid in healthcare benefits.

D. Pension benefits increase due to mandated increases in the employer percentage and the lump sum unfunded liability payments.

E. Increase in invasive *Aedes* inspection and treatment.

F. This category ’19 -’20 due to COVID-19 making it impossible to perform aerial surveillance with social distancing requirements. Hopefully, we will be able to perform the surveillance in ’20-’21.

G. With the cancellation of outreach events in the foreseeable future, the Outreach budget has been significantly cut back.

H. While there is not a need for vehicle purchase in this fiscal year, we start to encounter the time where we will have to start final payouts for the leased vehicles with staggered pay-off dates.

I. Extra PPE, facial coverings, disinfectants, hand sanitizer will be required.

2019-20 PAY SCALE - EFFECTIVE 7-1-19

Job Title	Grade	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
		Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly
Vector Control Assistant	I	$15.88	$16.27	$16.68	$17.10	$17.52	$17.96	$18.41	$18.87	$19.34	$19.83
Outreach Assistant	I	$15.88	$16.27	$16.68	$17.10	$17.52	$17.96	$18.41	$18.87	$19.34	$19.83
Laboratory Technician	I	$15.88	$16.27	$16.68	$17.10	$17.52	$17.96	$18.41	$18.87	$19.34	$19.83
Office Assistant	II	$19.64	$20.13	$20.64	$21.15	$21.68	$22.22	$22.78	$23.35	$23.93	$24.53
Laboratory Assistant	II	$19.64	$20.13	$20.64	$21.15	$21.68	$22.22	$22.78	$23.35	$23.93	$24.53
Vector Control Technician I	III	$22.06	$22.61	$23.18	$23.76	$24.35	$24.96	$25.58	$26.22	$26.88	$27.55
Administrative Assistant	IV	$24.80	$25.42	$26.05	$26.70	$27.37	$28.06	$28.76	$29.48	$30.21	$30.97
Laboratory Associate	IV	$24.80	$25.42	$26.05	$26.70	$27.37	$28.06	$28.76	$29.48	$30.21	$30.97
Asst. Vector Ecologist	V	$27.89	$28.59	$29.31	$30.04	$30.79	$31.56	$32.35	$33.16	$33.99	$34.84
Vector Control Technician II	V	$27.89	$28.59	$29.31	$30.04	$30.79	$31.56	$32.35	$33.16	$33.99	$34.84
Vector Biologist	V	$27.89	$28.59	$29.31	$30.04	$30.79	$31.56	$32.35	$33.16	$33.99	$34.84
Associate Vector Ecologist	VI	$32.34	$33.15	$33.98	$34.83	$35.70	$36.59	$37.51	$38.45	$39.41	$40.39
Vector Control Technician III	VI	$32.34	$33.15	$33.98	$34.83	$35.70	$36.59	$37.51	$38.45	$39.41	$40.39
Administrative Secretary/Acct.	VI	$32.34	$33.15	$33.98	$34.83	$35.70	$36.59	$37.51	$38.45	$39.41	$40.39
Vector Ecologist	VII	$34.83	$35.70	$36.59	$37.51	$38.45	$39.41	$40.39	$41.40	$42.44	$43.50
District Clerk	VII	$34.83	$35.70	$36.59	$37.51	$38.45	$39.41	$40.39	$41.40	$42.44	$43.50
Field Supervisor	VIII	$40.39	$41.40	$42.44	$43.50	$44.59	$45.70	$46.84	$48.01	$49.21	$50.44
Community Outreach Coordinator	VIII	$40.39	$41.40	$42.44	$43.50	$44.59	$45.70	$46.84	$48.01	$49.21	$50.44
Scientific Director	IX	$45.70	$46.84	$48.01	$49.21	$50.44	$51.71	$53.00	$54.32	$55.68	$57.07
Operations Director	IX	$45.70	$46.84	$48.01	$49.21	$50.44	$51.71	$53.00	$54.32	$55.68	$57.07
Assistant Manager	X	$51.71	$53.00	$54.32	$55.68	$57.07	$58.50	$59.96	$61.46	$63.00	$64.57

2020-2021 Proposed Pay Scale

Job Title	Grade	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
		Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly
Vector Control Assistant	I	$16.03	$16.44	$16.85	$17.27	$17.70	$18.14	$18.59	$19.06	$19.54	$20.02
Outreach Assistant	I	$16.03	$16.44	$16.85	$17.27	$17.70	$18.14	$18.59	$19.06	$19.54	$20.02
Laboratory Technician	I	$16.03	$16.44	$16.85	$17.27	$17.70	$18.14	$18.59	$19.06	$19.54	$20.02
Office Assistant	II	$19.84	$20.33	$20.84	$21.36	$21.90	$22.44	$23.01	$23.58	$24.17	$24.77
Laboratory Assistant	II	$19.84	$20.33	$20.84	$21.36	$21.90	$22.44	$23.01	$23.58	$24.17	$24.77
Vector Control Technician I	III	$22.28	$22.84	$23.41	$23.99	$24.59	$25.21	$25.84	$26.48	$27.15	$27.83
Administrative Assistant	IV	$25.05	$25.67	$26.31	$26.97	$27.65	$28.34	$29.04	$29.77	$30.52	$31.28
Laboratory Associate	IV	$25.05	$25.67	$26.31	$26.97	$27.65	$28.34	$29.04	$29.77	$30.52	$31.28
Asst. Vector Ecologist	V	$28.17	$28.88	$29.60	$30.34	$31.10	$31.88	$32.67	$33.49	$34.33	$35.18
Vector Control Technician II	V	$28.17	$28.88	$29.60	$30.34	$31.10	$31.88	$32.67	$33.49	$34.33	$35.18
Vector Biologist	V	$28.17	$28.88	$29.60	$30.34	$31.10	$31.88	$32.67	$33.49	$34.33	$35.18
Associate Vector Ecologist	VI	$32.67	$33.48	$34.32	$35.18	$36.06	$36.96	$37.88	$38.83	$39.80	$40.80
Vector Control Technician III	VI	$32.67	$33.48	$34.32	$35.18	$36.06	$36.96	$37.88	$38.83	$39.80	$40.80
Administrative Secretary/Acct.	VI	$32.67	$33.48	$34.32	$35.18	$36.06	$36.96	$37.88	$38.83	$39.80	$40.80
Vector Ecologist	VII	$35.18	$36.06	$36.96	$37.88	$38.83	$39.80	$40.80	$41.82	$42.86	$43.93
District Clerk	VII	$35.18	$36.06	$36.96	$37.88	$38.83	$39.80	$40.80	$41.82	$42.86	$43.93
Field Supervisor	VIII	$40.80	$41.82	$42.86	$43.93	$45.03	$46.16	$47.31	$48.49	$49.71	$50.95
Community Outreach Coordinator	VIII	$40.80	$41.82	$42.86	$43.93	$45.03	$46.16	$47.31	$48.49	$49.71	$50.95
Scientific Director	IX	$46.16	$47.31	$48.49	$49.71	$50.95	$52.22	$53.53	$54.87	$56.24	$57.64
Operations Director	IX	$46.16	$47.31	$48.49	$49.71	$50.95	$52.22	$53.53	$54.87	$56.24	$57.64
Assistant Manager	X	$52.22	$53.53	$54.87	$56.24	$57.64	$59.09	$60.56	$62.08	$63.63	$65.22

EXHIBIT E

Field Operations Report May 2020
(Item 9.1)

Field Operations Section

In the month of May, the District experienced a 27% increase in service requests from the previous month and had a 50% decrease in comparison to the same period of last year. May service requests concerning mosquitoes, rodents and flies were up, while bees and miscellaneous vectors were down from the previous month. The District received eight *Aedes* service calls.

Meetings

Inland Empire Utilities Agency:

Date – 05/13/20

Midge conference call

Attending – Andy Campbell (Inland Empire Utilities Agency), James McKenzie (San Bernardino County Groundwater Recharge Division) and Robert Real (West Valley MVCD),

Reviewed midge trap counts and treatments:

1. Possible treatment needed at the 8th Street Basins in the City of Ontario.
2. Possible treatment needed at the Turner Basins in the City of Ontario.

City of Chino:

Date – 05/14/20

Magnolia Channel conference call

Attending – Ben Orosco (City of Chino Public works), Frank Sotomayor (City of Chino Public Works), and Robert Real (West Valley MVCD).

Updated on the status of the Magnolia Channel (in the college park). The City of Chino is applying for a permit to clean the channel 2-3 times per year from the Department of Fish and Wildlife. The city will take ownership of the channel once approval from the city council in late June or early July.

Inland Empire Utilities Agency:

Date – 05/27/20

Midge conference call

Attending – Andy Campbell (Inland Empire Utilities Agency), James McKenzie (San Bernardino County Groundwater Recharge Division), Michelle Brown (West Valley MVCD), and Robert Real (West Valley MVCD).

Reviewed midge trap counts and treatments:

1. Treatment was made to the 8th Street Basins in the City of Ontario on 05/20/20.
2. Possible treatment needed at the Turner Basins in the City of Ontario.

San Bernardino County Flood Control:

Date – 05/28/20

E mail from Juan Gallardo (County of San Bernardino Flood Control).
Update on work done to County Flood Control properties:

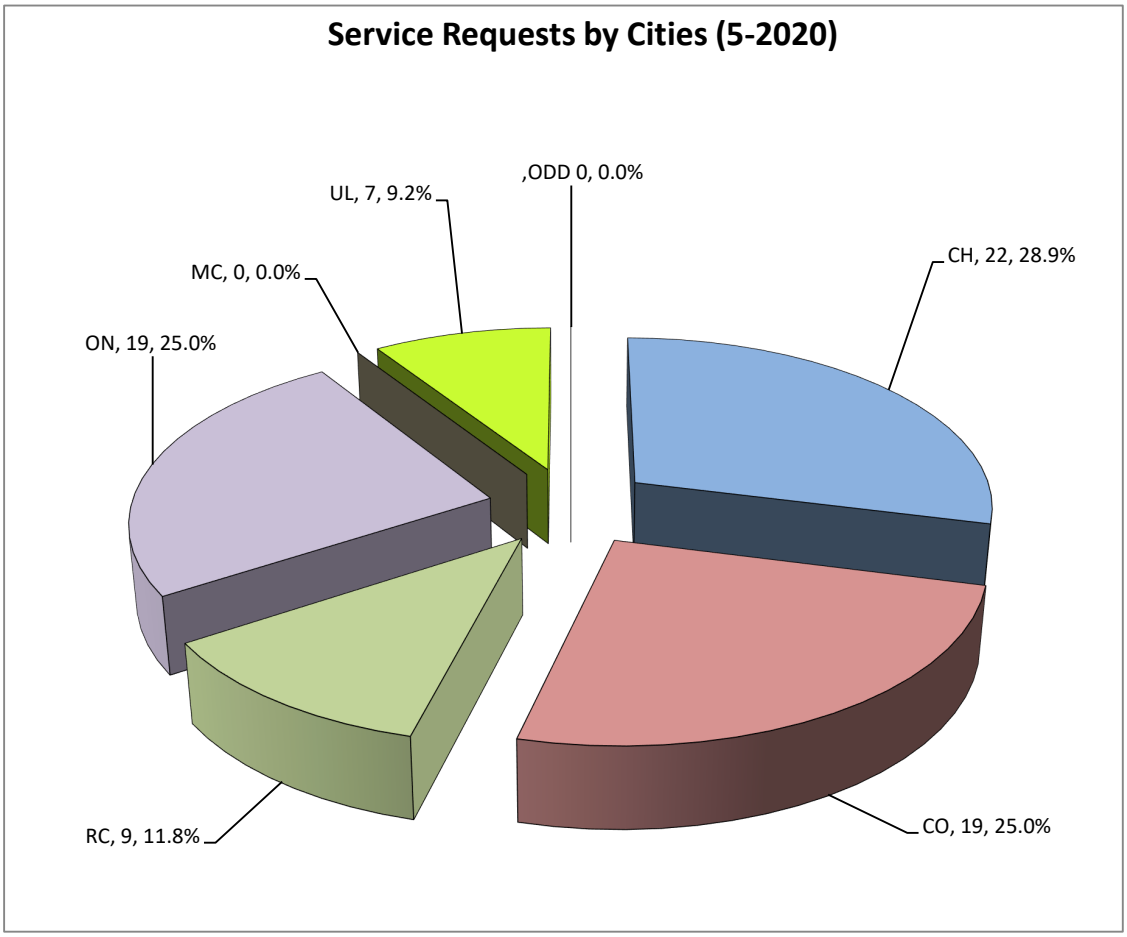
1. Cleared Chino Storm Drain.
2. Deer Channel at Archibald has been partially cleared and water is flowing.
3. Alta Loma #3 is next on the list.
4. Wineville Basin still no permits.
5. Chris Basin still no permits.

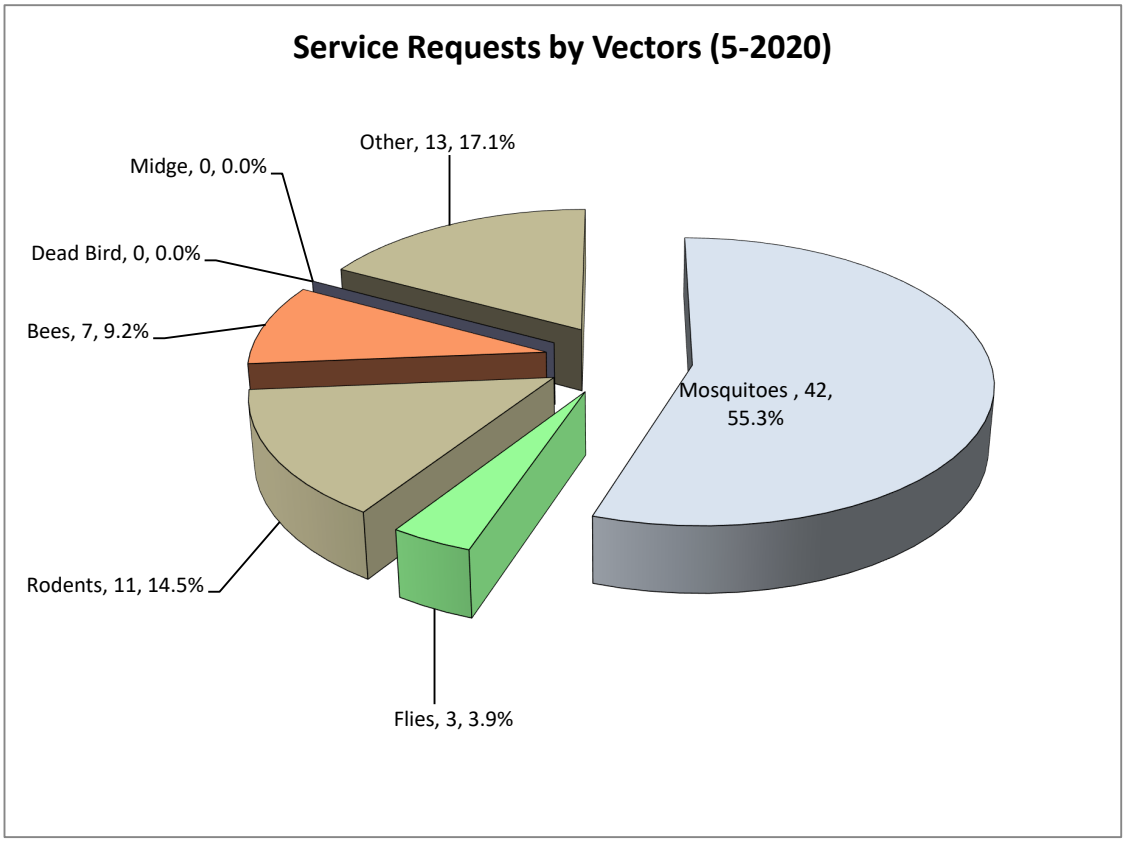
West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District

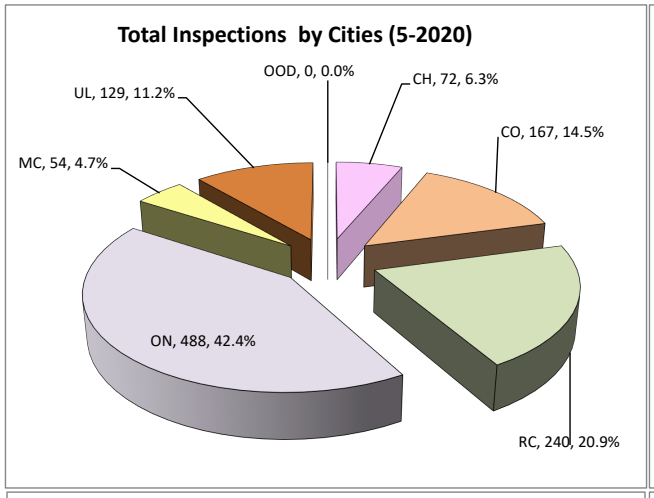
May 2020

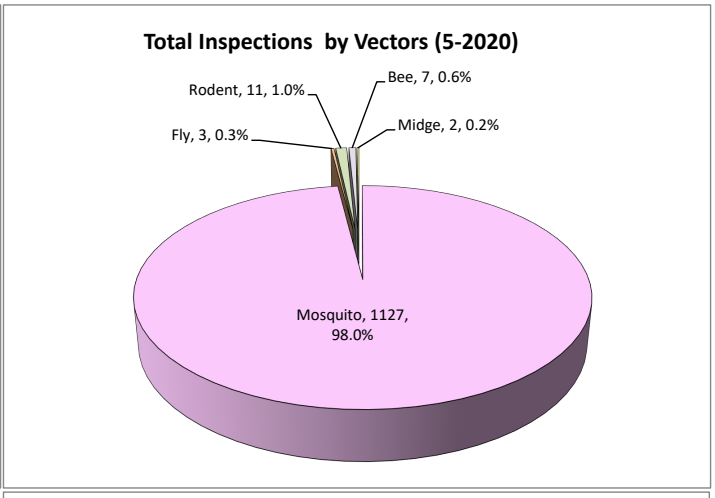
Abatement Activities

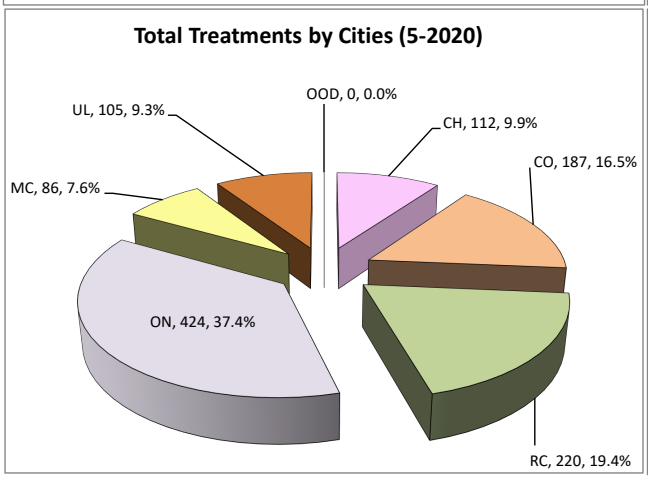
Zone	A Chino Hills	B Chino	E R.C.	F Ontario	G Montclair	H Upland	Total
Inspection Reports Iss'd							
Mosquito sources:							
agricultural	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
res./comm.	0	0	0	4	0	2	6
Fly sources:							
agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
res./comm.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rodent sources:							
res./comm.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Miscellaneous sources:							
res./comm.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bee sources:							
res./comm.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Warning Notices Iss'd							
Mosquito sources:							
agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
res./comm.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fly sources:							
agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
res./comm.	5	3	5	0	1	0	14
Rodent sources:							
res./comm.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous sources:							
res./comm.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bee sources:							
res./comm.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notice of Hearings Iss'd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hearings Held	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

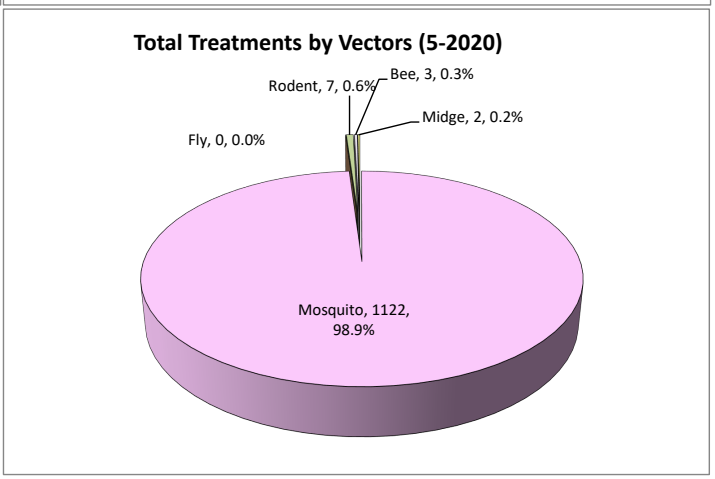

Service Requests by Cities (5-2020)
,ODD 0, 0.0%
UL, 7, 9.2%
MC, 0, 0.0%
CH, 22, 28.9%
ON, 19, 25.0%
RC, 9, 11.8%
CO, 19, 25.0%

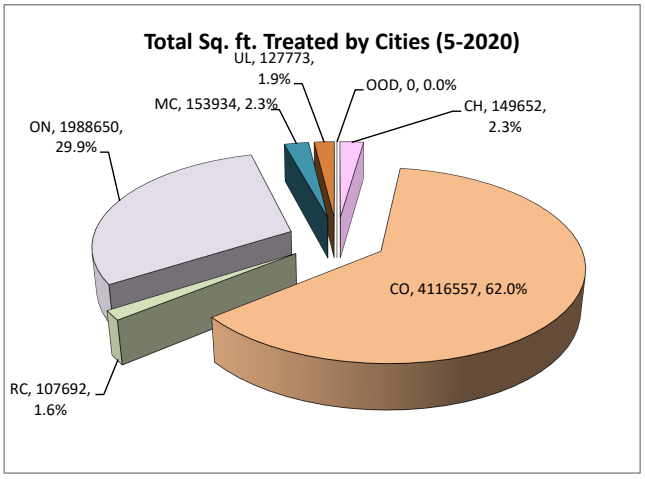

Service Requests by Vectors (5-2020)
Other, 13, 17.1%
Midge, 0, 0.0%
Dead Bird, 0, 0.0%
Bees, 7, 9.2%
Mosquitoes , 42, 55.3%
Rodents, 11, 14.5%
Flies, 3, 3.9%


Total Inspections by Cities (5-2020)
OOD, 0, 0.0%
CH, 72, 6.3%
UL, 129, 11.2%
CO, 167, 14.5%
MC, 54, 4.7%
ON, 488, 42.4%
RC, 240, 20.9%


Total Inspections by Vectors (5-2020)
Rodent, 11, 1.0%
Bee, 7, 0.6%
Fly, 3, 0.3%
Midge, 2, 0.2%
Mosquito, 1127, 98.0%


Total Treatments by Cities (5-2020)
OOD, 0, 0.0%
UL, 105, 9.3%
CH, 112, 9.9%
CO, 187, 16.5%
MC, 86, 7.6%
ON, 424, 37.4%
RC, 220, 19.4%


Total Treatments by Vectors (5-2020)
Rodent, 7, 0.6%
Bee, 3, 0.3%
Midge, 2, 0.2%
Fly, 0, 0.0%
Mosquito, 1122, 98.9%


Total Sq. ft. Treated by Cities (5-2020)
UL, 127773, 1.9%
OOD, 0, 0.0%
MC, 153934, 2.3%
CH, 149652, 2.3%
ON, 1988650, 29.9%
CO, 4116557, 62.0%
RC, 107692, 1.6%

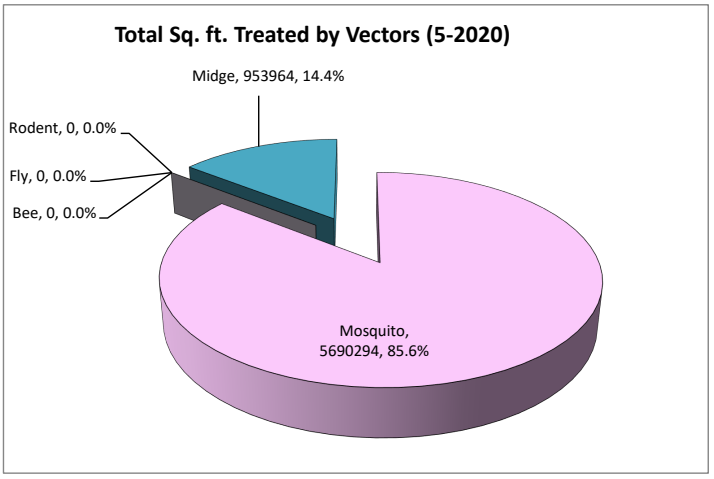

Total Sq. ft. Treated by Vectors (5-2020)
Midge, 953964, 14.4%
Rodent, 0, 0.0%
Fly, 0, 0.0%
Bee, 0, 0.0%
Mosquito, 5690294, 85.6%

EXHIBIT F

Surveillance Report May 2020
(Item 9.1)

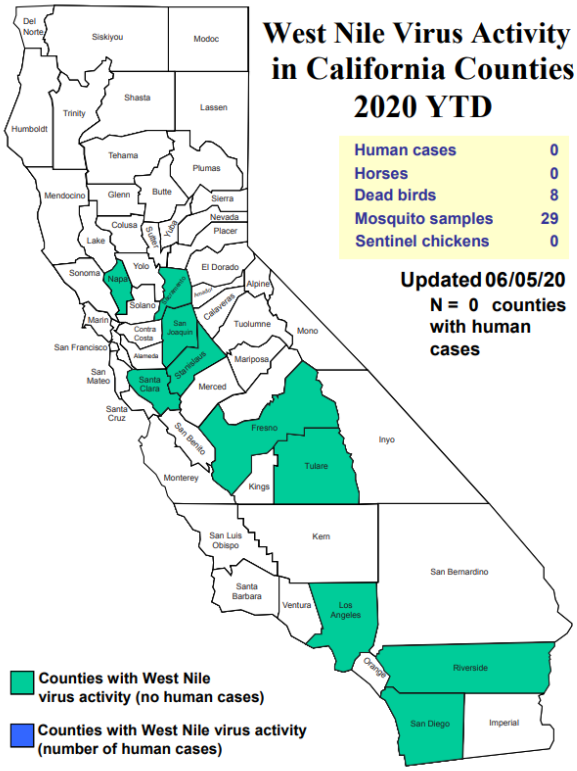
HIGHLIGHTS

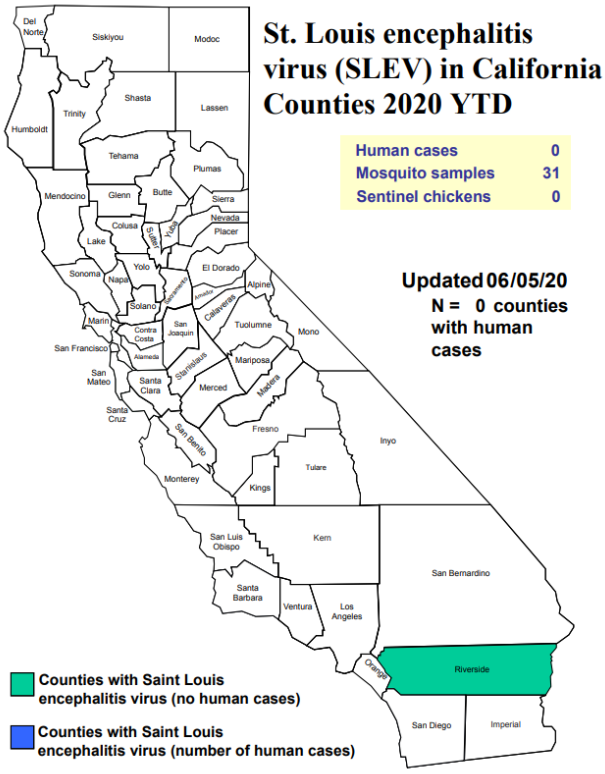
1. 2020 West Nile virus (WNV) infestation:

    - Nationwide: Five (5) human cases with zero (0) fatalities as of 06/02/2020.
    - State: 29 positive mosquito samples, eight (8) positive dead birds as of 06/05/2020.
    - San Bernardino County: No activity as of 05/29/2020.
    - West Valley MVCD: No activity as of 06/5/2020.

2. 2020 Saint Louis encephalitis virus (SLEV) infestation:

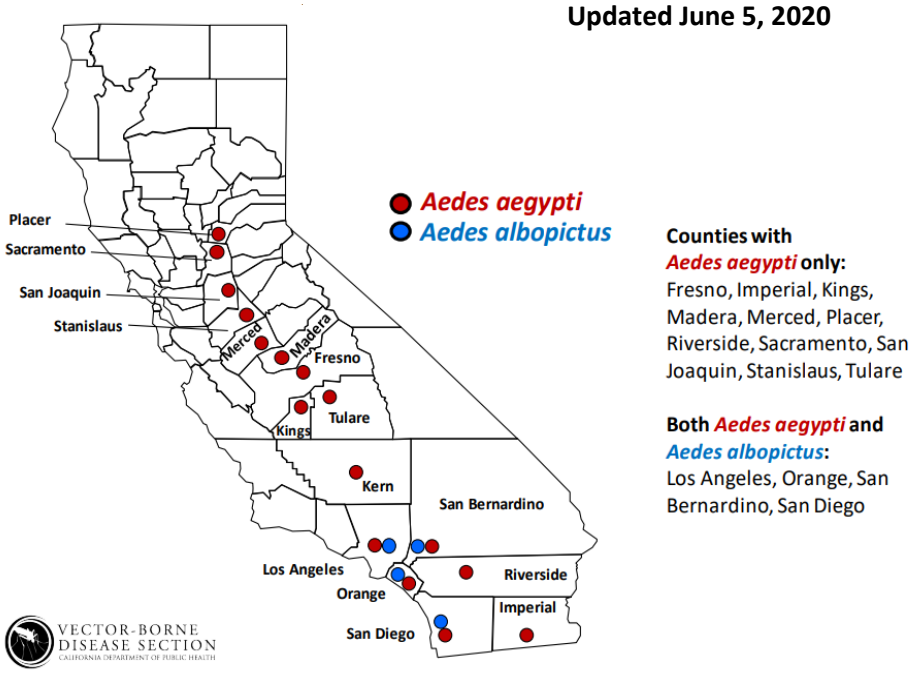
    - State: 31 positive mosquito samples as of 06/05/2020.
    - San Bernardino County: No activity as of 06/05/2020.
    - West Valley MVCD: No activity as of 06/05/2020.





3. *Aedes* species in California (6/05/2020):

Aedes aegypti and _Aedes albopictus_ Mosquitoes in California
Detection Sites by County/City
Updated June 5, 2020



Counties with _Aedes aegypti_ only:
Fresno, Imperial, Kings, Madera, Merced, Placer, Riverside, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare

Both _Aedes aegypti_ and _Aedes albopictus_:
Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego

Cities* with invasive _Aedes_ infestation in San Bernardino County
(06/05/2020)

City	*Aedes aegypti*	*Aedes albopictus*
Bloomington*	✓	
Chino	✓	
Chino Hills	✓	✓
Colton	✓	
Fontana	✓	
Grand Terrace	✓	
Highland	✓	
Loma Linda	✓	
Mentone*	✓	
Montclair	✓	✓
Ontario	✓	
Rancho Cucamonga	✓	
Redlands	✓	
Rialto	✓	
San Bernardino	✓	
Upland		✓
Yucaipa	✓	

** Including unincorporated Census-Designated Places.*

4. Vector populations and pathogen detections:

- Trapping was conducted weekly in May 2020 by setting 21-22 EVS traps and 27 Gravid traps. Average counts in both traps increased considerably because of warm weather.

- 451 mosquito samples (*Culex* spp.) tested negative for WNV/SLEV/WEEV in May 2020.

- Trapping was also done for invasive *Aedes* spp. by setting seven (7) BG-2 traps at previously identified epicenters weekly, plus 17-21 BG-2 traps at other locations with prior positive findings. Counts per TN remained low but increased from prior month. Among 86 trap nights, 22 *Aedes aegypti and* 3 *Ae. albopictus* were collected and counts for *Culex* spp. in BG-2 traps increased noticeably.

- No invasive *Aedes* spp. samples were tested for CHIKV/DENV/ZIKV in April 2020.

- Tick collections were conducted in Chino Hills State Park, 27 Western Blacklegged ticks (*Ixodes pacificus*, 12M, 15F), four (4) Pacific Coast ticks (*Dermacentor occidentalis*, 2M, 2F) and five (5) American Dog ticks (*D. variablis*, 5M, 0F) were collected. Test on Lyme disease spirochete *Borrelia burgdorferi* s.s. is under development.

- Adult midge populations in the vicinities of urban retention basins were monitored by New Jersey Light Traps (NJLTs) to direct and evaluate control operations, also to address the complaints from the public. Populations were under control by well-planned larvicide treatments.

5. Mosquitofish:

- Augmentation of fish population by collections from the natural habitats was attempted with limited success due to seasonal low populations in early months, this effort will be continued in June and following warm months to stock fish populations. Shelters for gravid females and fry in Broodstock Tank were fabricated and installed with intention to boost fry production in case field collection is inadequate to meet our need. New UV sterilizers were installed in Broodstock Tank and Quarantine Tank to minimize algal growth.

6. Publications and Presentations:

Publications:

Lura, T., T. Su, J. Thieme, and M.Q. Brown. 2020. Simultaneous detection of chikungunya, dengue and Zika viruses in mosquitoes using RT-qPCR. Proceedings and Papers of 87th Annual Conference of Mosquito and Vector Control Association of California 86th (Extended Abstract. In press).

Lura, T., T. Su, J. Thieme and M.Q. Brown. 2020. A validated protocol to simultaneously detect Chikungunya, Dengue and Zika Viruses in Mosquitoes. Journal of Vector Borne Diseases (Submitted).

Mullens, P., T. Su, Q. Vong, J. Thieme, and M.Q. Brown. 2020. Establishment of *Aedes aegypti* (Diptera: Culicidae) in Southwestern San Bernardino County, California, USA. Journal of Medical Entomology (Submitted).

Sharabyani, A., T. Su and M.Q. Brown. 2020. Pyrethroid resistance in *Culex quinquefasciatus* (Diptera: Culicidae) from different ecological niches in West Valley Mosquito and Vector

Control District. Proceedings and Papers of 87th Annual Conference of Mosquito and Vector Control Association of California (Extended Abstract. In press).

Sharabyani, A., T. Su and M.Q. Brown. 2020. Permethrin resistance in *Culex quinquefasciatus* (Diptera: Culicidae) from Different Ecological Niches in Southwest San Bernardino County, California. Arthropod Management Test (In press).

Su, T. 2020. Resistance risk assessment in mosquitoes to biorational larvicides. Proceedings and Papers of 87th Annual Conference of Mosquito and Vector Control Association of California (Extended Abstract. In press).

Su, T., P. Mullens, J. Thieme, A. Melgoza, R. Real, and M.Q. Brown. 2020. Deployment and fact analysis on In2Care trap, a novel tool to control invasive *Aedes* mosquitoes. Journal of American Mosquito Control Association (Submitted).

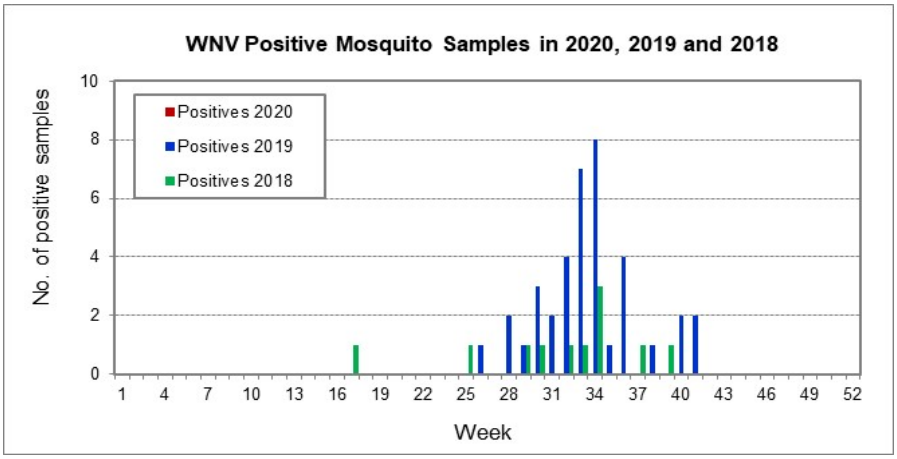
Presentations:

None.

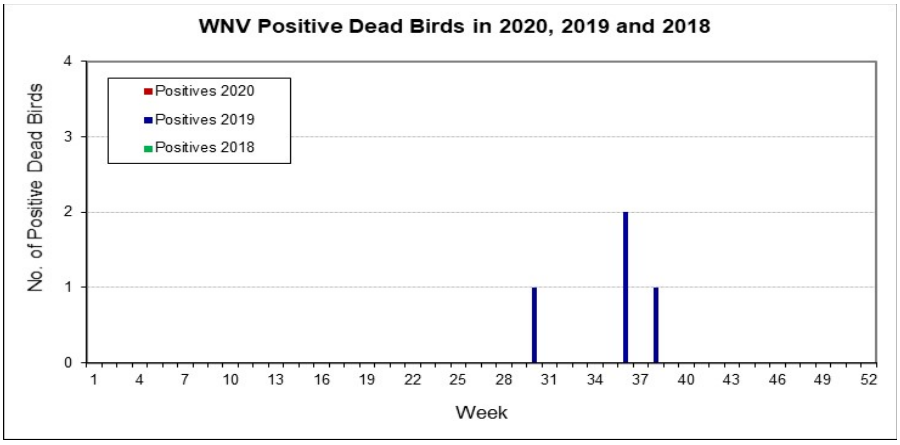
SURVEILLANCE

1. West Nile virus:

A. Test results of mosquito samples for 2020, 2019 and 2018:



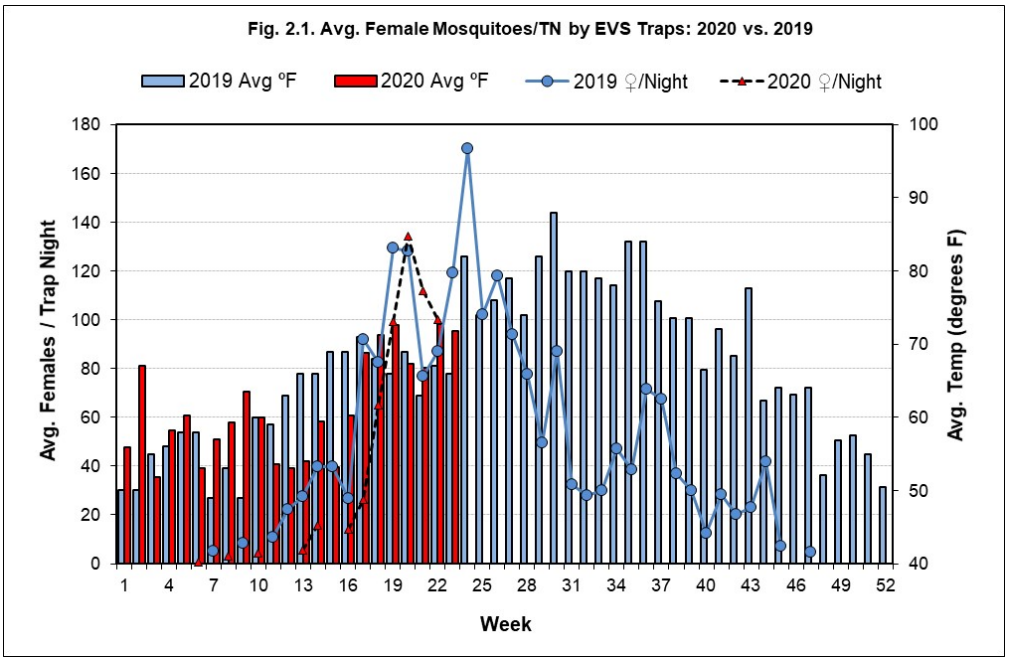
B. Test results of dead birds for 2020, 2019 and 2018:



2. Adult mosquito surveillance by EVS and Gravid traps:

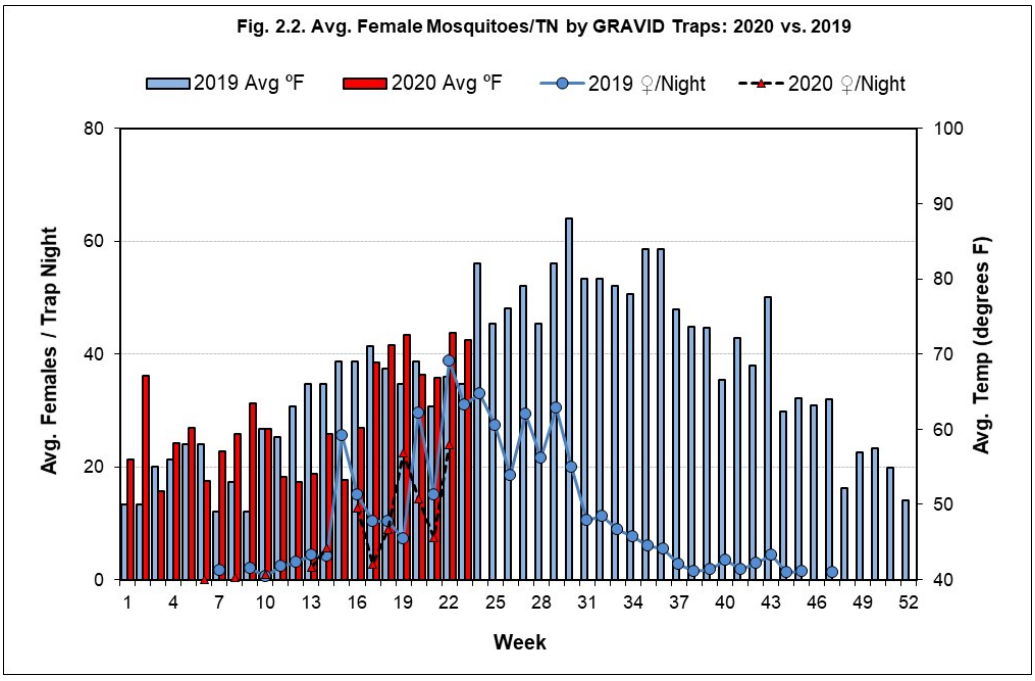
A. EVS Trap:

Trapping was conducted weekly in May 2020 by setting 21-22 EVS traps. Average counts out of 86 TN increased to 111.3/TN from 34.4/TN in prior month (Fig. 2.1).



B. Gravid Trap:

Trapping was conducted weekly in May 2020 by setting 27 Gravid traps. Average counts out of 108 TN increased to 17.0/TN from 8.1/TN in prior month (Fig. 2.2).



3. Adult mosquito surveillance by BG Sentinel traps

A. Invasive *Aedes* spp.

Trapping was conducted weekly in May 2020 by setting up seven (7) BG-2 traps at previously identified epicenters weekly, plus 17-21 BG-2 traps at other locations with prior positive findings. Average counts out of 86 TN for invasive *Aedes* spp. remained low, 0.22/TN (Fig. 3.1).

The yellow fever mosquito *Aedes aegypti* was present in low numbers in month of May during 2018-2020, with an uptrend as reflected by counts in May or YTD. The Asian tiger mosquito *Ae. albopictus* remained at low levels at the same time (Table 3.1).

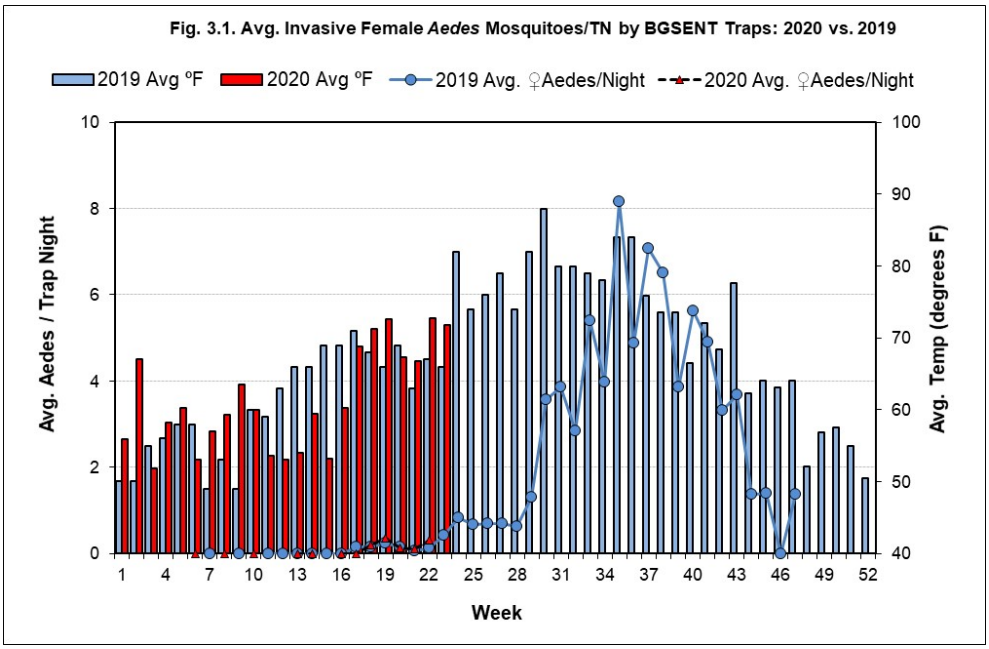


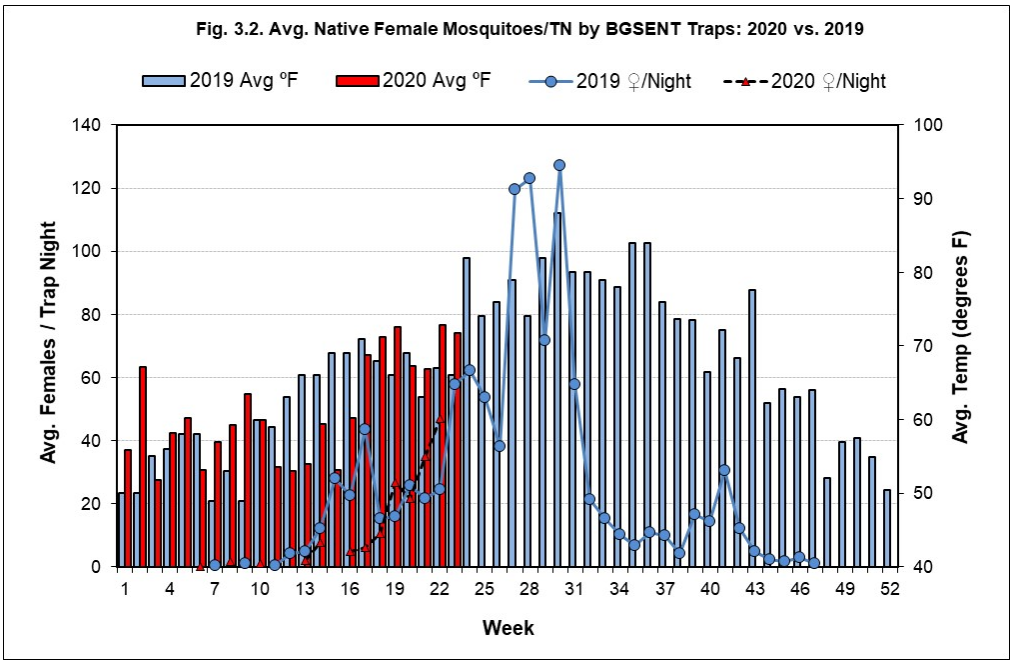
Table 3.1. Total catches of invasive *Aedes* spp. in April 2020, 2019 and 2018 (predominantly BGS traps, occasionally EVS traps and rarely Gravid traps).

May	***Aedes aegypti***		***Aedes albopictus***	
	Counts	% increase from prior year	Counts	% increase from prior year
2020	22	57.1	3	300.0
2019	14	180.0	0	-100.0
2018	5	n/a	2	n/a

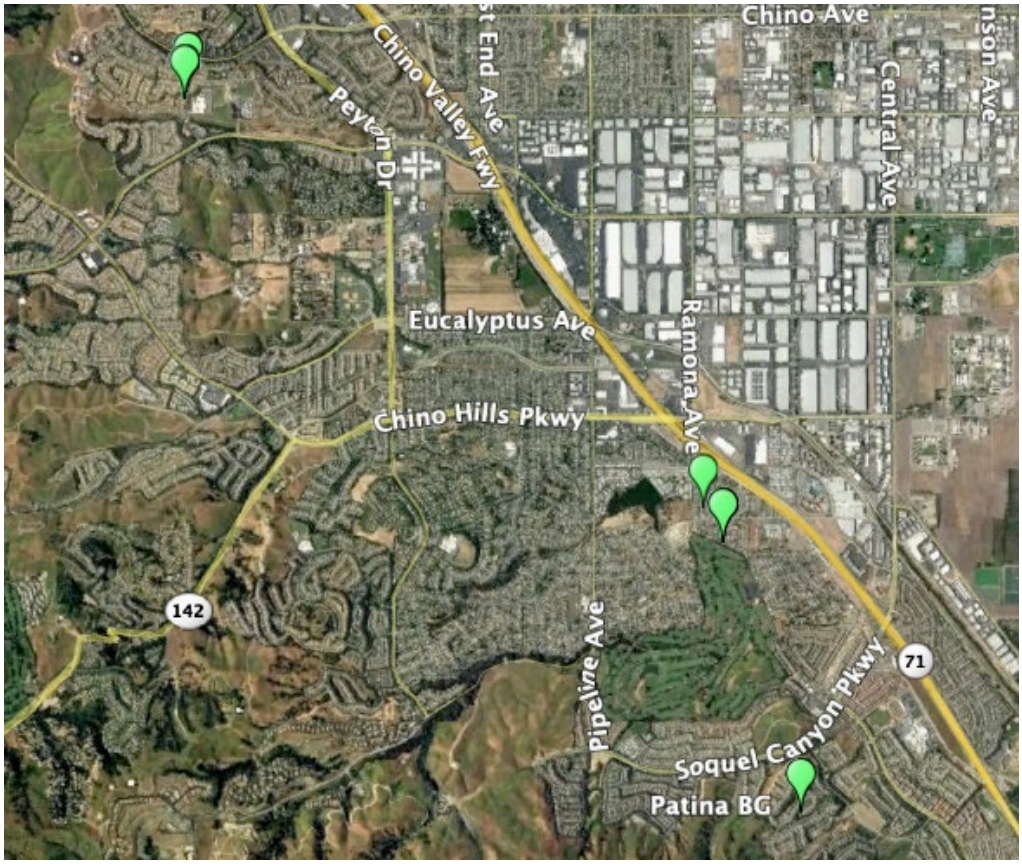
YTD	***Aedes aegypti***		***Aedes albopictus***	
	Counts	% increase from prior year	Counts	% increase from prior year
2020	25	38.9	3	300.0
2019	18	200.0	0	-100.0
2018	6	n/a	4	n/a

B. Native *Culex* spp.

Trapping was conducted weekly in May 2020 by setting up seven (7) BG-2 traps at previously identified epicenters weekly, plus 17-21 BG-2 traps at other locations with prior positive findings. Average counts out of 86 TN for *Culex* spp. increased to 32.6/TN from 7.2/TN from the prior month (Fig. 3.2).

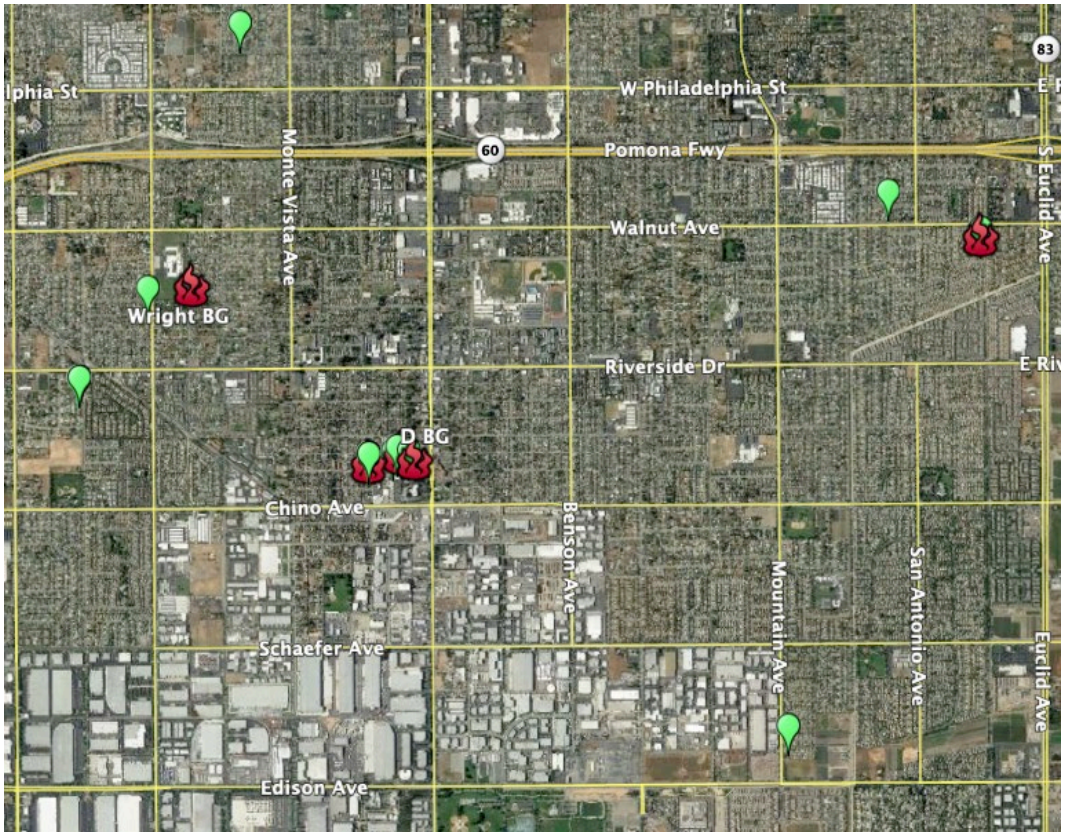


Chino Hills
("Green Balloons" - Negative Trap Nights)



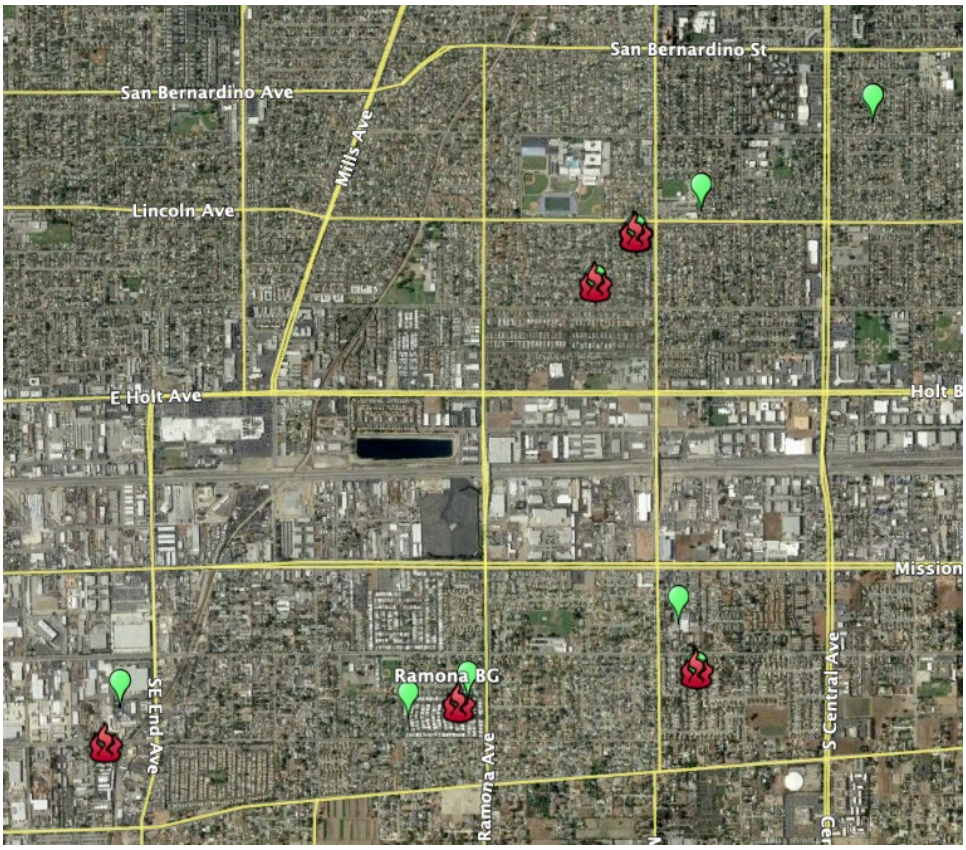
Chino

("Green Balloons" - Negative Trap Nights; "Fireballs" - Positive Trap Nights for *Aedes aegypti*)



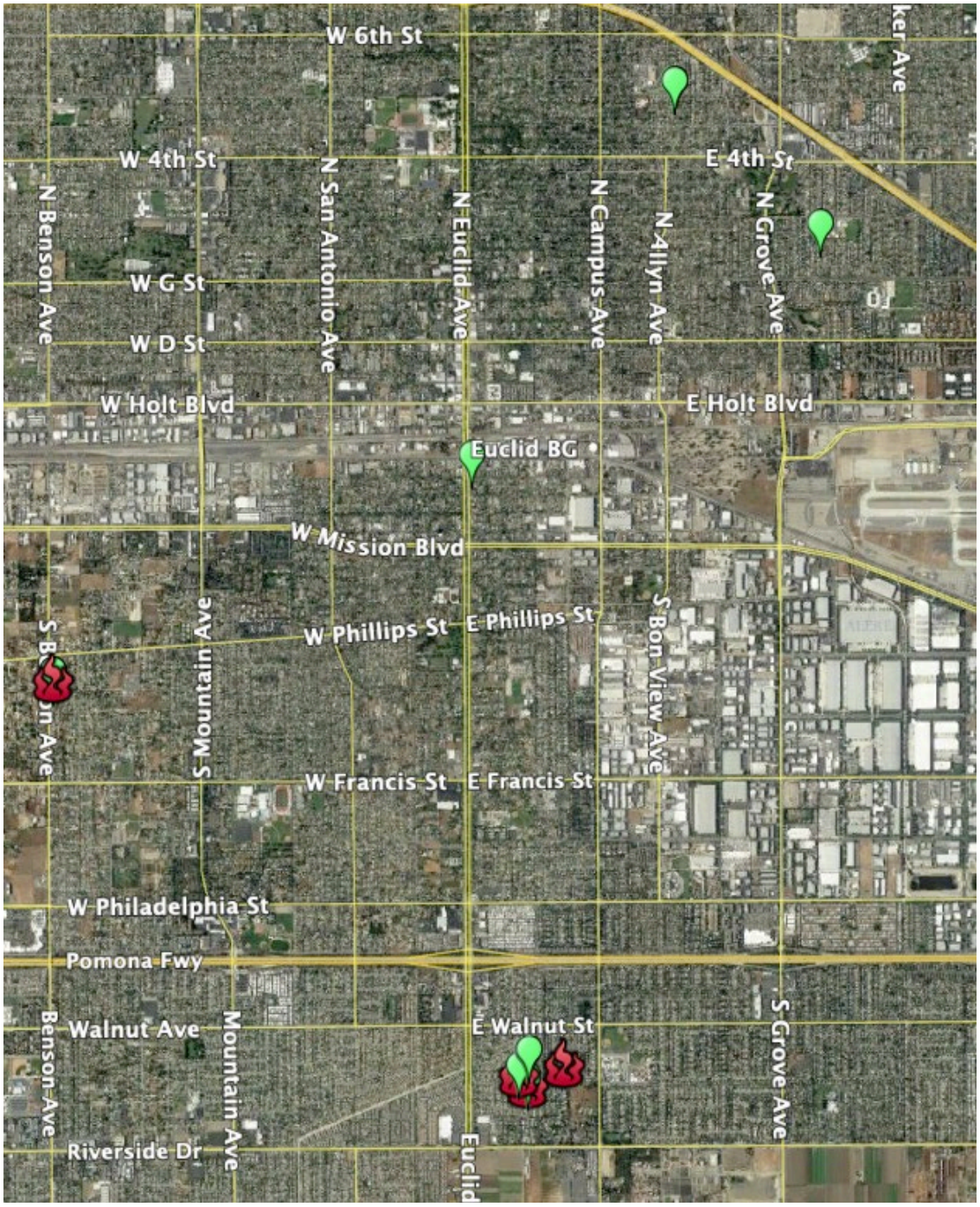
Montclair

("Green Balloons" - Negative Trap Nights; "Fireballs" - Positive Trap Nights for *Aedes aegypti*)



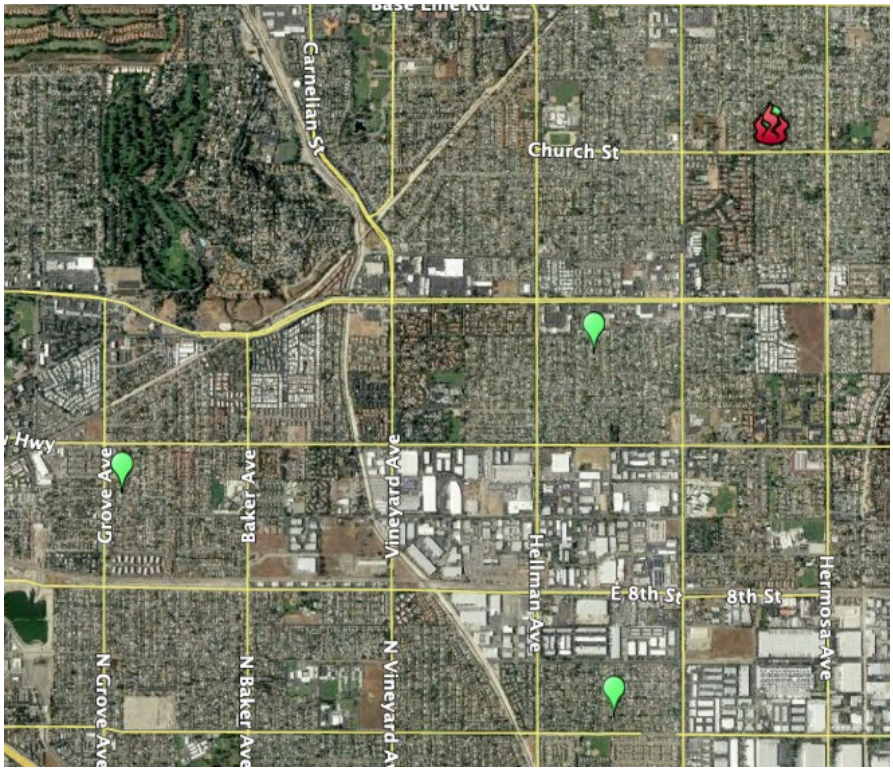
Ontario

("Green Balloons" - Negative Trap Nights; "Fireballs" - Positive Trap Nights for *Aedes aegypti*)



Rancho Cucamonga

("Green Balloons" - Negative Trap Nights; "Fireball" - Positive Trap Nights for *Aedes aegypti*)



Upland

("Green Balloons" - Negative Trap Nights; "Volcano" - Positive Trap Nights for *Aedes albopictus*)

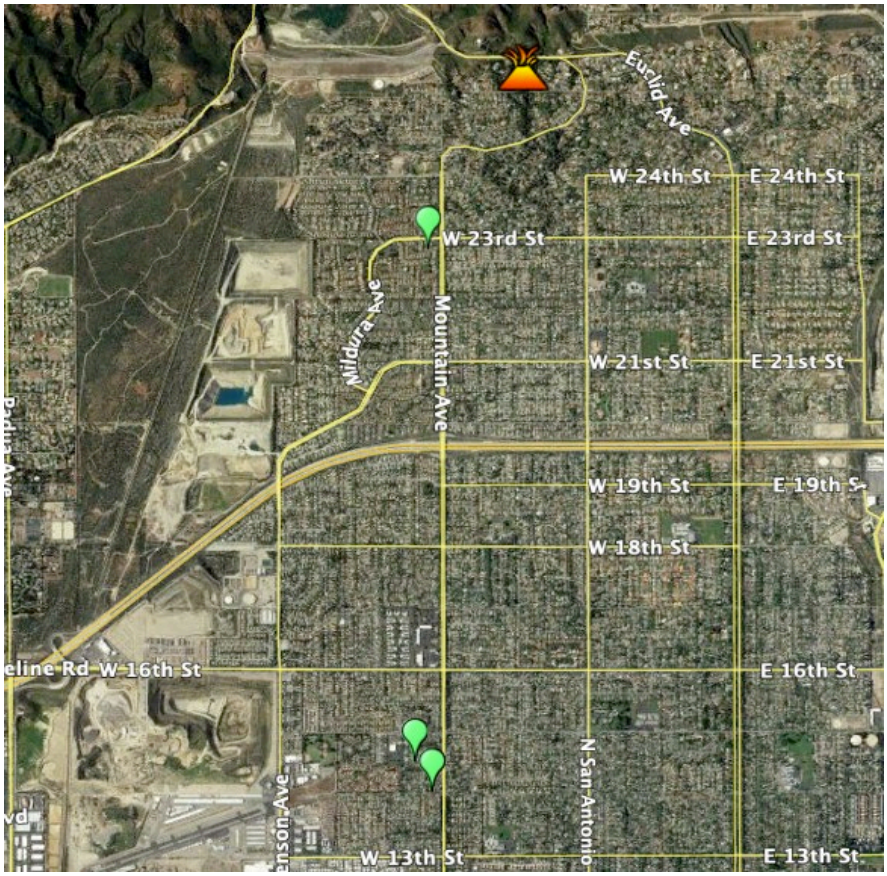


EXHIBIT G

IT and Community Outreach Activities May 2020
(Item 9.1)

May 2020

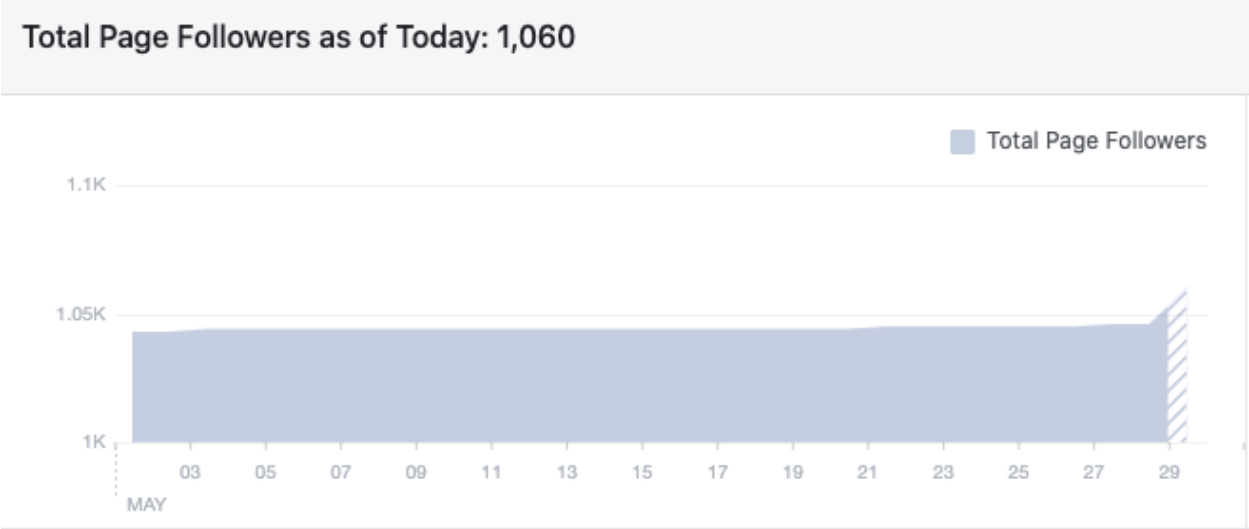
Website Activity for May

Website is slowly increasing from last month.

Social Media Activity for May

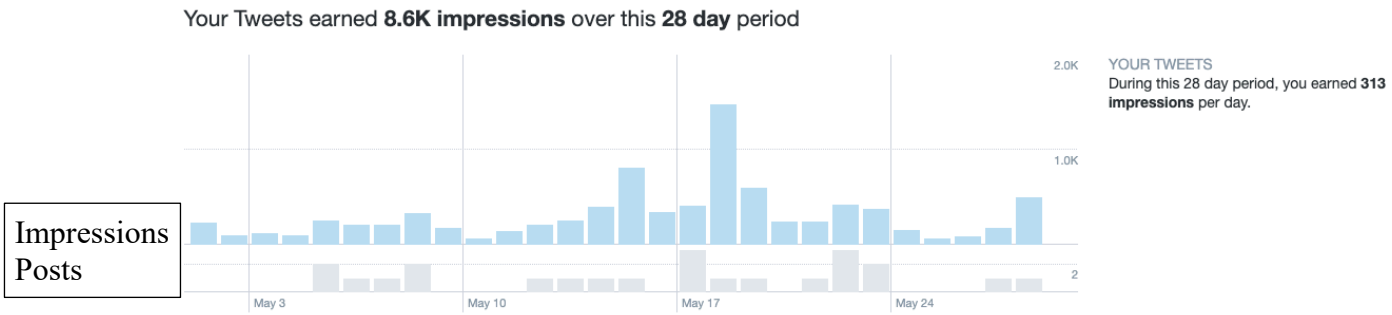
Facebook:

Our followers are back to more steady numbers at 1,060.



Twitter:

Followers went up from 598 to 604.



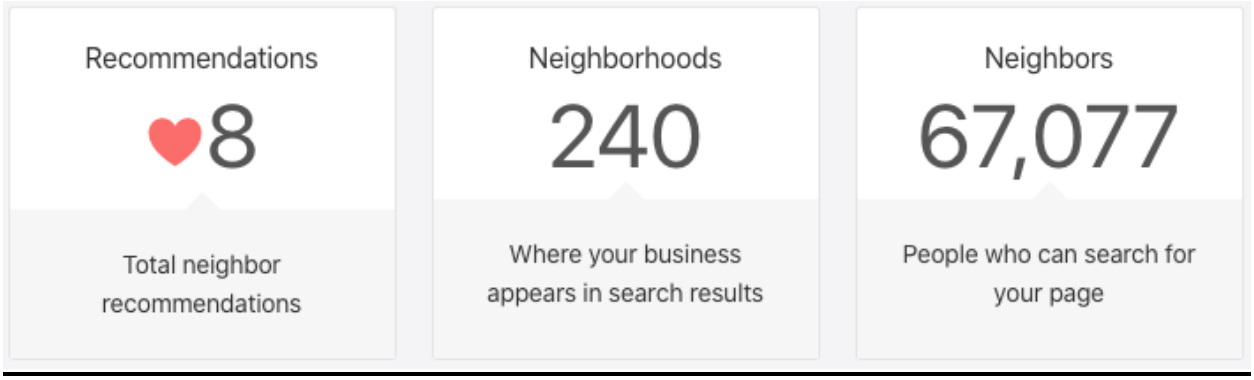
Instagram:

248 Posts, 249 Followers, Following 78
Followers have increased by 5% from last month

SnapChat:

78 Snaps, 3 Friends

Nextdoor:



May Events

Due to novel coronavirus, all events are either cancelled or suspended until further notice.

We sent our first newsletter of 2020 in May. We sent out 81 and had 25 opens (33%). Newsletters can also be found on the District website.

IT/Data:

No issues with our internal system.

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EXHIBIT H

Administrative Report May 2020
(Item 9.1)

A. District Manager Brown and Operations Director Robert Real participated in biweekly meetings with Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), San Bernardino County Flood Control District, Chino Basin Water Master, and San Bernardino County Vector Control to discuss status of recharge basins and midge populations.

B. District Manager Brown participated in weekly MVCAC COVID-19 meetings.

C. The District is continuing to require face coverings at District headquarters, adhering to social distancing standards, encouraging staff to stay home if they or a family member is ill, and disinfects all common surfaces in the District daily.

D. An anonymous employee survey was completed at the District. A total of 23 of the 25 employees completed the online survey for a completion rate of 92%. Below are the questions and the averaged response with **1** being strongly disagree and **5** being strongly agree.

1. I feel encouraged to come up with new and better ways of doing things. **[4.3]**

2. I feel my safety is important to West Valley MVCD. **[4.9]**

3. I have the tools and resources to do my job well. **[4.6]**

4. Supervisors encourage me to be my best. **[4.7]**

5. I am rewarded for the quality of my efforts. **[4.2]**

6. My job makes a difference in the lives of others. **[4.7]**

7. I feel like part of a team. **[4.6]**

8. The District does an excellent job of keeping me informed on matters affecting me. **[4.6]**

9. The District has a positive image to my friends and family. **[4.7]**

10. My job requirements are clear. **[4.7]**

11. I receive adequate opportunity to interact with other employees on a formal level. **[4.3]**

12. Considering everything, I am satisfied with my job. **[4.3]**

EXHIBIT I

Consideration and Possible Action to Approve Resolution #2020-05 (Item 9.2)

CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE

FOR THE

WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

(Amended ~~June 27, 2018~~ _____, 2020)

The Political Reform Act (~~Gov~~Gov't Code § 81000 *et seq*.) requires state and local government agencies to adopt and promulgate conflict of interest codes. The Fair Political Practices Commission has adopted a regulation (2 Cal. Code ~~of~~ Regs ~~§.~~ § 18730) that contains the terms of a standard conflict of interest code, which can be incorporated by reference in an agency's code. After public notice and hearing, the standard code may be amended by the Fair Political Practices Commission to conform to amendments in the Political Reform Act. Therefore, the terms of 2 California Code of Regulations section 18730 and any amendments to it duly adopted by the Fair Political Practices Commission are hereby incorporated by reference. This ~~incorporation page, Regulation 18730~~regulation and the attached Appendix, designating positions and establishing disclosure categories, shall constitute the conflict of interest code of the **West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District** (District).

All officials and designated positions required to file statements of economic interests shall file their statements with the District ~~**Clerk** as the District's Filing Officer/Official. The **District Clerk** shall make and retain a copy of all statements filed by~~, which will make the statements available for public inspection and reproduction. (Gov't Code § 81008.) Upon receipt of the statements for Members of the Board of Trustees and the District Manager, the District shall make and retain copies and forward the originals ~~of such statements~~ to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County. ~~The District Clerk shall retain the originals of the~~ All other statements ~~filed by all other officials and designated positions and make all statements available for public inspection and reproduction during regular business hours (Gov Code §81008).~~will be retained by the District.

APPENDIX

CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE

~~OF~~FOR THE

WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

(Amended ~~June 27, 2018~~_____, 2020)

~~EXHIBIT "A"~~

OFFICIALS WHO MANAGE PUBLIC INVESTMENTS

~~District officials who manage public investments, as defined by 2 Cal. Code of Regs. 18700.3 (b), are NOT subject to the District's Code but must file disclosure statements under Government Code Section 87200 et seq. [Regs. §18730(b)(3)]~~

This conflict of interest code does not establish any disclosure obligation for those designated employees who are also specified in Government Code section 87200 if they are designated in this conflict of interest code in that same capacity or if the geographical jurisdiction of the District is the same as or is wholly included within the jurisdiction in which those persons must report their economic interests pursuant to Government Code section 87200 *et seq*. These positions are listed here for informational purposes only.

It has been determined that the positions listed below are officials who manage public investments:[1~~1~~]

Board of Trustees

District Manager

---

[1] Individuals holding one of the above-listed positions may contact the Fair Political Practices Commission for assistance or written advice regarding their filing obligations if they believe that their position has been categorized incorrectly. The Fair Political Practices Commission makes the final determination whether a position is covered by Government Code section 87200.

~~1 Individuals holding one of the above-listed positions may contact the Fair Political Practices Commission for assistance or written advice regarding their filing obligations if they believe that their position has been categorized incorrectly. The Fair Political Practices Commission make the final determination whether a position is covered by §87200.~~

DESIGNATED POSITIONS

GOVERNED BY THE CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE

DESIGNATED POSITIONS' TITLE OR FUNCTION	DISCLOSURE CATEGORIES ASSIGNED
Community Outreach Coordinator	5
Field Supervisor	5
General Counsel	1,2
Operations Director	4
Scientific Operations Director	5
Consultants and New ~~Positions[2]~~Positions[2]	

~~[2] Individuals providing services as a Consultant defined in Regulation 18700.3 or in a new position created since this Code was last approved that make or participate in making decisions shall disclose pursuant to the broadest disclosure category set forth in this Code subject to the following limitation:~~

[2] Individuals providing services as a Consultant defined in 2 California Code of Regulations section 18700.3 or in a new position created since this conflict of interest code was last approved that make or participate in making decisions shall disclose pursuant to the broadest disclosure category set forth in this conflict of interest code subject to the following limitation:

The District Manager may determine that, due to the range of duties or contractual obligations, it is more appropriate to assign a limited disclosure requirement. A clear explanation of the duties and a statement of the extent of the disclosure requirements must be in a written document. (Gov't Code § 82019; 2 Cal. Code Regs. §§ 18219, 18734.) The District Manager's determination is a public record and shall be retained for public inspection in the same manner and location as this conflict of interest code. (Gov't Code § 81008.)

~~The District Manager may determine that, due to the range of duties or contractual obligations, it is more appropriate to assign a limited disclosure requirement. A clear explanation of the duties and a statement of the extent of the disclosure requirements must be in a written document. (Gov. Code Sec. 82019; FPPC Regulations 18219 and 18734) The District Manager's determination is a public record and shall be retained for public inspection in the same manner and location as this Conflict of Interest Code. (Gov. Code Sec. 81008)~~

~~EXHIBIT "B"~~

DISCLOSURE CATEGORIES

The disclosure categories listed below identify the types of economic interests that the designated position must disclose for each disclosure category to which he or she is assigned.[3]

Category 1: All investments and business positions in business entities, and sources of income, including gifts, loans, and travel payments, that are located in, that do business in or own real property within the jurisdiction of the District.

Category 2: All interests in real property which is located in whole or in part within, or not more than two (2) miles outside, the jurisdiction of the District.

Category 3: All investments and business positions in business entities, and sources of income, including gifts, loan and travel payments, that are engaged in land development, construction or the acquisition or sale of real property within the jurisdiction of the District.

Category 4: All investments and business positions in business entities, and source of income, including gifts, loans, and travel payments, that provide services, supplies, materials, machinery, vehicles or equipment of a type purchased or leased by the District.

Category 5: All investments and business positions in business entities, and sources of income, including gifts, loans, and travel payments, that provide services, supplies, materials, machinery, vehicles or equipment of a type purchased or leased by the designated position's department, unit or division.

---

[3] This conflict of interest code does not require the reporting of gifts from outside this agency's jurisdiction if the source does not have some connection with or bearing upon the functions of duties of the position. (2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18730.1.)

[3] This Confliet of Interest Code does not require the reporting of gifts from outside this agency's jurisdiction if the source does not have some connection with or bearing upon the functions of duties of the position. (Reg 18730.1)

RESOLUTION NO. 2020-05

West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District

1295 E. Locust St., Ontario, CA 91761

RESOLUTION TO ADOPT AN AMENDED CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE PURSUANT TO THE POLITICAL REFORM ACT OF 1974

WHEREAS, the State of California enacted the Political Reform Act of 1974, Government Code Section 81000 et seq. (the "Act"), which contains provisions relating to conflicts of interest which potentially affect all officers, employees and consultants of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District (the "District") and requires all public agencies to adopt and promulgate a Conflict of Interest Code; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees adopted a Conflict of Interest Code (the "Code") which was last amended on June 27, 2018, in compliance with the Act; and

WHEREAS, subsequent changed circumstances within the District have made is advisable and necessary pursuant to Sections 87306 and 87307 of the Act to amend and update the District's Code; and

WHEREAS, the potential penalties for violation of the provisions of the Act are substantial and may include criminal and civil liability, as well as equitable relief which could result in the District being restrained or prevented from acting in cases where the provisions of the Act may have been violated; and

WHEREAS, notice of the time and place of a public meeting on, and of consideration by the Board of Trustees of, the proposed amended Code was provided each affected designated employee and publicly posted for review at the office of the District; and

WHEREAS, a public meeting was held upon the proposed amended Code at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees on June 23, 2020, at which all present were given an opportunity to be heard on the proposed amended Code.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Trustees of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District that the Board of Trustees does hereby adopt the proposed amended Conflict of Interest Code, a copy of which is attached hereto and shall be on file with the District Clerk and available to the public for inspection and copying during regular business hours;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the said amended Conflict of Interest Code shall be submitted to the Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County for approval and said Code shall become effective 30 days after the Board of Supervisors approves the proposed amended Code as submitted.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all previous conflict of interest codes of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District shall be rescinded upon the effective date of said amended Code as approved by the Board of Supervisors.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 23th day of June, 2020.

Action on the Board of Trustees, Resolution 2020-05

Leon	Wittkopf	Raft	Johsz	Elliott	Ulloa	George
Y	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	2nd

Dated June 23, 2020

President of the Board - Paul Leon

ATTEST:

Secretary of the Board – Carolyn Raft

EXHIBIT J

Consideration and Possible Action to Approve Resolution #2020-06 (Item 9.3)

WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO & VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

PUBLIC RECORDS ACT REQUEST GUIDELINES

The public's right to access public records concerning the conduct of the people's business is a fundamental and necessary right. A public record shall not be withheld from disclosure unless it is exempt under applicable laws or the public interest served by not making the record public clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure of the public. Public records in the physical custody of the District that are not exempt from disclosure will be made available for inspection or copying as set forth in these Guidelines.

I. REQUESTING A PUBLIC RECORD

A. Any person may inspect public records of the District during the days and hours that the District office is regularly open for business in accordance with these guidelines. Public records will be available for inspection only at the office or location where they are regularly, and routinely maintained.

B. ~~To ensure the proper identification, tracking, and processing of~~ All Public Records Act Requests~~, all requests for inspection or copying of public records~~ will be tracked and processed by an employee designated by the District Manager. The District will maintain written or electronic copies of records associated with the specific request. The records shall include the date of the request as well as the date of the response.~~:~~

1. A person may request the District to provide records in any manner that communicates the request to inspect or obtain a copy of the record. A specific form is not required to make a request for records, but the attached Request Form may be used for convenience.

2. The completed form should be delivered, addressed, or directed to, the District Manager or his/her designee. If a request for any public record is presented to a District employee who is not responsible for responding to the request, it must be forwarded within 24 hours from which it was received, to the District Manager, or designee who is responsible for responding to the request.

C. A person who inspects records of the District shall not destroy, mutilate, deface, alter, or remove any such record or records from the location designed for inspection, but shall physically return these in the same condition as when received, upon either the completion of the inspection or upon verbal request of District personnel.

D. If a request for records seeks the production of records or documents that are not in existence at the time the request is made, the District is not obligated to create a document in order to respond to the request.

II. DISTRICT'S OBLIGATIONS

A. The District will provide the following assistance to members of the public so that they may make a focused and effective request that reasonably describes an identifiable record or records to the extent that such assistance is reasonable under the circumstances:

1. Help the member of the public to identify records and information that are responsive to the request or to the purpose of the request, if stated by the member of the public.

2. Describe the information technology and physical location in which the records exist.

3. Provide suggestions for overcoming any practical basis for denying access to the records or information sought.

4. Assist the member of the public in the completion of the Public Records Act Request Form.

B. The District, in accordance with Government Code Section 6253(c) or its successor, will respond to a request for copies of public records within ten (10) days indicating whether or not the District has the requested records in its possession, whether the records are subject to disclosure and if so, when and where they will be made available. Where unusual circumstances exist as specified in the Government Code Section 6253 (c), the District may, by written notice to the requestor, extend the time for a response up to~~not to exceed~~ fourteen (14) additional days. As used in this section, "unusual circumstances" means the following, but only to the extent reasonably necessary to the proper processing of the particular request:

1. The need to search for and collect the requested records from field facilities or other establishments that are separate from the office processing the request.

2. The need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine a voluminous amount of separate and distinct records that are demanded in a single request.

3. The need for consultation, which shall be conducted with all practicable speed, with another agency having substantial interest in the determination of the request or among two or more components of the agency having substantial subject matter interest therein.

4. Any other reason set forth in applicable law.

C. Responses from the District, except when inspection or copying involves a small number of documents, shall be in writing for tracking, documentation, and other such purposes, and shall be posted prepaid utilizing USPS or an equivalent service.

D. If a request is made for a record that is stored in an electronic format, the District will provide the document electronically in compliance with Government Code Section 6253.9.

E. Unless otherwise approved by the District Manager, the District may refuse to disclose any records that are exempt for disclosure under the Public Records Act as determined by case law, the Attorney General, constitutional provisions, or applicable privileges held by the District. If the District does not have a responsive record, has decided to withhold a public record as exempt or as otherwise allowed by state law, or determines on the advice of counsel to disclose a redacted record, the District will respond to the requesting party in writing wherever possible and identify by name and title each person responsible for the decision. The District will notify the requesting party of the exemption or basis under the Public Records Act for any decision to withhold or redact a record.

F. The District may respond to duplicate requests to indicate that the request has already been made and that a response has been given.

G. Public Records Act requests may be subject to District Legal Counsel review prior to responding to the requestor. The District's response may come from District Legal Counsel.

H. Functions of the District will not be suspended to permit, and public records will not be made available for, inspection during periods in which such records are reasonably required by the District personnel in the performance of their duties.

I. Public records in the possession of the District may be inspected~~ion~~ only in the presence of District personnel as designated by the District Manager, except in those cases where the District Manager, or his/her designee, determines otherwise. Physical inspection of such records will be permitted at places within the District offices as determined by the District Manager, or~~as~~ his/her designee.

J. The District will provide copies of any requested, reasonably identifiable public records not exempt from disclosure upon payment of the following fees, whichever is greater (unless a lesser statutory fee is applicable):

1. Twenty-five (25) cents per page; or,

2. The direct costs of duplication as charged by an outside service.

III. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

A. If any portion of these Guidelines are~~may be~~ deemed by District Legal Counsel or a court at any time to conflict with any applicable law or regulation, the law or regulation shall prevail.

B. A copy of these Guidelines and Public Records Act Request Form shall be made available free of charge to any person requesting them.

C. The District Manager, by written addendum to these guidelines may specify additional procedures concerning the way requests for public records may be made to the District, the procedures for the processing of the requests, and/or the manner by which a record of each such request and response shall be maintained by the District.

WEST VALLEY MOSQUITO & VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

PUBLIC RECORDS ACT REQUEST FORM

(Government Code Section 6250, *et seq*.)

Requestor's Name:_____

Mailing Address:_____

Telephone Number:_____

Email Address:_____

Specify type of request: _____Inspection _____Copies

Specify documents requested for inspection and/or copying – To assist the District in your request, please identify each requested record/document separately. Please be as focused and specific as possible. Non-specific or unfocused requests may cause a response to be delayed or the request to be denied. (Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

The cost to copy requested documents is 25¢ per page, unless the copying is done by an outside service, in which case the cost will be the actual cost of duplication charged by such outside service.

Dated:_____

Signature:_____
(Signature of requesting party)

_____

DISTRICT USE ONLY BELOW: District Received Stamp

RESOLUTION NO. 2020-06

West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District

1295 E. Locust St., Ontario, CA 91761

RESOLUTION TO REVISE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT REQUEST GUIDELINES

The Board of Trustees of the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District hereby adopts the following recitals, resolutions, and statements:

WHEREAS, the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District (the "District") is a special district formed and governed pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 2000 *et seq*.; and

WHEREAS, the California Public Records Act, Government Code Section 6250 *et seq*., requires that the public records be made available to the public upon request as therein provided; and

WHEREAS, the California Legislature, as well as the California Attorney General and the California Courts, have recognized that certain records of public agencies are exempt; and

WHEREAS, the District encourage public participation in the governing process and wishes to provide reasonable accessibility to all public records, except those documents which are exempt from disclosure by express provisions of law or considered confidential or privileged under the law;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Trustees, that we hereby adopt Public Records Act Request Guidelines, attached hereto, setting forth guidelines to ensure that member of the public fully understand and are afforded the opportunity to exercise their right to inspect and obtain copies of public records pursuant to the California Public Records Act; Government Code Section 6250 *et seq*.; and

RESOLVED FURTHER, this resolution replaces Resolution 2018-9.

Action on the Board of Trustees, Resolution 2020-06

Leon	Wittkopf	Raft	Johsz	Elliott	Ulloa	George
M	2nd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Dated June 23, 2020

President of the Board - Paul Leon

ATTEST:

Secretary of the Board – Carolyn Raft

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DEPARTMENT
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
Telephone (909) 931-4120
Facsimile (909) 931-4123

June 11, 2020

West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District
1295 E Locust St
Ontario, California 91761

RE: City Council Action – Appointment to the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District

The Upland City Council, at their regular meeting held on June 8, 2020, appointed Councilmember Janice Elliott to the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District Board, term to expire in December 2020.

Councilmember Elliott's contact information is:
jelliott@ci.upland.ca.us
909-292-3875

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (909) 931-4120 Monday through Thursday from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Sincerely,

Keri Johnson, CMC, CPMC
City Clerk

WEST VALLEY
MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

1295 E. LOCUST STREET, ONTARIO, CA 91761 TELEPHONE (909)-635-0307
www.wvmvcd.org

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UPLAND
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DISTRICT MANAGER
Michelle Brown, Ph.D.

Sam Souza Farm
7330 Edison Avenue
Ontario, CA

RE: 7330 Edison Avenue, Ontario

June 2, 2020

Dear Sam Souza Farm (Property Owner),

During the 2019 growing season, the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District observed an increased number of farm properties that are growing corn. The farmers used either a drip line system that is prone to rodent damage that then causes water ponding, or they used a surge irrigation technique that periodically floods the land and causes water ponding/pooling. Both techniques create mosquito breeding. We have observed that your property is growing corn again this season.

Per the California Health and Safety Code, the property owner is liable for ensuring that the property is not breeding vectors, which constitutes a public nuisance. Violating the California Health and Safety Code may result in citations and financial penalties up to $1,000.00 per day, plus the cost of abatement activities.

Given the density in which the corn is grown, abatement of mosquitoes in the impounded water is essentially impossible. This leaves only two viable options: 1) do not allow corn to be planted on your property or 2) reduce the density in which corn is grown and use a well-maintained drip system that does not cause water ponding.

Additionally, for all farmlands:

- Tailwater/Retention ponds must always be free of weeds
- Tailwater/Retention ponds must have access on all sides by foot
- Tailwater/Retention ponds must always have a dry vehicle access road
- When mosquitoes are found, dry down procedures should be initiated within 24 hours

If your property does not adhere to these guidelines, you may be subject to citations and financial penalties.

Sincerely,

Michelle Brown, PhD
District Manager

WEST VALLEY
MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

1295 E. LOCUST STREET, ONTARIO, CA 91761 TELEPHONE (909)-635-0307
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Michelle Brown, Ph.D.

Trumark Homes
Joe Martin
450 Newport Center Dr
Suite 300
Newport Beach, CA 92660

RE: Arthur Farms, 17089 Cucamonga Ave, Chino, CA.

June 2, 2020

Dear Trumark Homes (Property Owner),

During the 2019 growing season, the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District observed an increased number of farm properties that are growing corn. The farmers used either a drip line system that is prone to rodent damage that then causes water ponding, or they used a surge irrigation technique that periodically floods the land and causes water ponding/pooling. Both techniques create mosquito breeding. We have observed that your property is growing corn again this season.

Per the California Health and Safety Code, the property owner is liable for ensuring that the property is not breeding vectors, which constitutes a public nuisance. Violating the California Health and Safety Code may result in citations and financial penalties up to $1,000.00 per day, plus the cost of abatement activities.

Given the density in which the corn is grown, abatement of mosquitoes in the impounded water is essentially impossible. This leaves only two viable options: 1) do not allow corn to be planted on your property or 2) reduce the density in which corn is grown and use a well-maintained drip system that does not cause water ponding.

Additionally, for all farmlands:

- Tailwater/Retention ponds must always be free of weeds
- Tailwater/Retention ponds must have access on all sides by foot
- Tailwater/Retention ponds must always have a dry vehicle access road
- When mosquitoes are found, dry down procedures should be initiated within 24 hours

If your property does not adhere to these guidelines, you may be subject to citations and financial penalties.

Sincerely,

Michelle Brown, PhD
District Manager

WEST VALLEY
MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

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DISTRICT MANAGER
Michelle Brown, Ph.D.

Euclid Schaefer Holding LLC
13583 Euclid Ave
Ontario, CA 91762

RE: 7220 Chino Avenue, Chino

June 2, 2020

Dear Euclid Schaefer Holding LLC (Property Owner),

During the 2019 growing season, the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District observed an increased number of farm properties that are growing corn. The farmers used either a drip line system that is prone to rodent damage that then causes water ponding, or they used a surge irrigation technique that periodically floods the land and causes water ponding/pooling. Both techniques create mosquito breeding. We have observed that your property is growing corn again this season.

Per the California Health and Safety Code, the property owner is liable for ensuring that the property is not breeding vectors, which constitutes a public nuisance. Violating the California Health and Safety Code may result in citations and financial penalties up to $1,000.00 per day, plus the cost of abatement activities.

Given the density in which the corn is grown, abatement of mosquitoes in the impounded water is essentially impossible. This leaves only two viable options: 1) do not allow corn to be planted on your property or 2) reduce the density in which corn is grown and use a well-maintained drip system that does not cause water ponding.

Additionally, for all farmlands:

- Tailwater/Retention ponds must always be free of weeds
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- When mosquitoes are found, dry down procedures should be initiated within 24 hours

If your property does not adhere to these guidelines, you may be subject to citations and financial penalties.

Sincerely,

Michelle Brown, PhD
District Manager

WEST VALLEY
MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

1295 E. LOCUST STREET, ONTARIO, CA 91761 TELEPHONE (909)-635-0307
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DISTRICT MANAGER
Michelle Brown, Ph.D.

Lewis Corporation
1156 N. Mountain Avenue
PO Box 670
Upland, CA 91785

RE: 9342 Edison Avenue, Ontario and 8545 Pine Avenue, Chino

June 2, 2020

Dear Lewis Corporation (Property Owner),

During the 2019 growing season, the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District observed an increased number of farm properties that are growing corn. The farmers used either a drip line system that is prone to rodent damage that then causes water ponding, or they used a surge irrigation technique that periodically floods the land and causes water ponding/pooling. Both techniques create mosquito breeding. We have observed that your property is growing corn again this season.

Per the California Health and Safety Code, the property owner is liable for ensuring that the property is not breeding vectors, which constitutes a public nuisance. Violating the California Health and Safety Code may result in citations and financial penalties up to $1,000.00 per day, plus the cost of abatement activities.

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If your property does not adhere to these guidelines, you may be subject to citations and financial penalties.

Sincerely,

Michelle Brown, PhD
District Manager

WEST VALLEY
MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

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DISTRICT MANAGER
Michelle Brown, Ph.D.

P & G DeWit Investment Group
15001 Searstone Drive #407
Cary, NC 27513

RE: 14251 Euclid Avenue, Ontario, CA 91761

June 2, 2020

Dear P&G DeWit Investment Group (Property Owner),

During the 2019 growing season, the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District observed an increased number of farm properties that are growing corn. The farmers used either a drip line system that is prone to rodent damage that then causes water ponding, or they used a surge irrigation technique that periodically floods the land and causes water ponding/pooling. Both techniques create mosquito breeding. We have observed that your property is growing corn again this season.

Per the California Health and Safety Code, the property owner is liable for ensuring that the property is not breeding vectors, which constitutes a public nuisance. Violating the California Health and Safety Code may result in citations and financial penalties up to $1,000.00 per day, plus the cost of abatement activities.

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- When mosquitoes are found, dry down procedures should be initiated within 24 hours

If your property does not adhere to these guidelines, you may be subject to citations and financial penalties.

Sincerely,

Michelle Brown, PhD
District Manager

WEST VALLEY
MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

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DISTRICT MANAGER
Michelle Brown, Ph.D.

Ron Pietersma
12474 Central Avenue
Chino, CA 91710

RE: 7233 Eucalyptus Avenue, Ontario and 9811 Ontario Ranch Road, Ontario

June 2, 2020

Dear Mr. Pietersma (Property Owner),

During the 2019 growing season, the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District observed an increased number of farm properties that are growing corn. The farmers used either a drip line system that is prone to rodent damage that then causes water ponding, or they used a surge irrigation technique that periodically floods the land and causes water ponding/pooling. Both techniques create mosquito breeding. We have observed that your property is growing corn again this season.

Per the California Health and Safety Code, the property owner is liable for ensuring that the property is not breeding vectors, which constitutes a public nuisance. Violating the California Health and Safety Code may result in citations and financial penalties up to $1,000.00 per day, plus the cost of abatement activities.

Given the density in which the corn is grown, abatement of mosquitoes in the impounded water is essentially impossible. This leaves only two viable options: 1) do not allow corn to be planted on your property or 2) reduce the density in which corn is grown and use a well-maintained drip system that does not cause water ponding.

Additionally, for all farmlands:

- Tailwater/Retention ponds must always be free of weeds
- Tailwater/Retention ponds must have access on all sides by foot
- Tailwater/Retention ponds must always have a dry vehicle access road
- When mosquitoes are found, dry down procedures should be initiated within 24 hours

If your property does not adhere to these guidelines, you may be subject to citations and financial penalties.

Sincerely,

Michelle Brown, PhD
District Manager

LEARN ABOUT **OUR RESPONSE EFFORTS AROUND COVID-19**

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PRESS RELEASE, VECTOR CONTROL

The Impact of COVID-19 on Local Vector Control Response

May 04, 2020 | Andrea Grenadier

Health departments across the country are limiting or shuttering services due to the COVID-19 outbreak. The National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO), representing the country's nearly 3,000 local health departments, spoke with members of its Vector Control Collaborative and Vector Control Workgroup about the impact of COVID-19 on their ability to conduct activities that combat mosquito- and tick-borne diseases. The COVID-19 response has taken time, attention, and personnel away from all other unrelated health priorities, as already-underfunded and understaffed health departments respond to this pandemic. In doing so, existing services are strained or paused, with health impacts that will ripple through communities.

These impacts come at a challenging time. Local health departments and other vector control programs are working to combat historically high vector-borne disease rates. As temperatures rise well above 50 degrees throughout much of the country, mosquito and tick populations increase, meaning many Americans are at a greater risk for vector-borne illness. Mosquitoes and ticks are more than just a nuisance, they can spread deadly diseases and pose a serious public health threat. Tickborne diseases hit a record high in the United States in 2017 with nearly 60,000 reported cases, including 42,743 cases of Lyme disease. Cases decreased in 2018, but are still significantly higher than they were in the early 2000s.[1]

West Nile virus is the leading cause of domestically acquired mosquito-borne disease in the continental U.S. In 2018, 48 states and the District of Columbia (DC) reported 2,813 cases of domestic arboviral disease, including 2,647 (94%) West Nile virus disease cases.[2] Other diseases, including eastern equine encephalitis, Jamestown Canyon, La Crosse, Powassan, and St. Louis encephalitis viruses, cause sporadic cases of disease and occasional outbreaks. Shockingly, states that have experienced outbreaks in vector-borne disease in the past year have had their local vector programs deemed nonessential during the COVID-19 pandemic, halting surveillance and

At the same time, local health departments are still dealing with budget and staffing cuts from the 2008 recession, when they lost nearly a quarter of their workforce, while leading on the front lines of the COVID-19 response that is having an impact on every community in the country. Vector programs we spoke with noted they have been experiencing varying levels of impact from COVID-19 to their routine operations, ranging from minimal impact to entire vector programs being deemed non-essential and shut down, or large portions of staff being realigned for COVID-19 response.

Additional impacts include:

- Reduced or suspended services and activities, often because staff are pulled away to focus on COVID-19 response.
- Shuttered outreach, education, and prevention efforts due to implementing social distancing guidelines and lack of staff.
- Hindered ability to bring on temporary staff or interns. Many vector organizations rely on seasonal hires to support mosquito season trapping and control during the warmer months.
- Limited ability to test mosquito samples for disease due to decreased lab capacity from COVID-19 surge. For some, this means longer wait times for results, only being able to test select mosquitoes, or having to find testing alternatives to their jurisdictional or state labs entirely.
- Prioritization of PPE for COVID-19 is leading to supply shortages in vector programs, as N95 masks are also used for chemical control applications.
- **Delta Vector Control District (DVCD)** – COVID-19 Daily Operation Guidelines: This document outlines modifications that the DVCD has made to its daily operations in order to curb the spread of COVID-19, while continuing to provide the essential service of protecting their communities from mosquitoes and mosquito-borne disease.

Despite the workforce and resource challenges, these programs are finding ways to adapt and fulfill their critical public health function while still maintaining social distancing. These include:

- Ramping up the dissemination of educational materials to their communities through various media outlets (social media, radio, etc.).
- Using mapping tools to look at mosquito habitat and prioritizing efforts in areas where the most good can be done for the greatest number of residents.
- Focusing surveillance efforts on the areas that have historically yielded positive pools of specimens.
- Establishing a statewide collective of vector control professionals to discuss strategies in maintaining program operations and navigating the challenges brought by COVID-19.
- Equipping vector program personnel to set and collect surveillance traps from home.

NACCHO has compiled a list of resources from its partners and members to assist vector control programs in navigating this challenging time. These resources are highlighted below.

- **Arkansas Department of Health** – Transmission of COVID-19 by Ticks and Mosquitoes: This memo provides guidance to the general public regarding the transmission of COVID-19 by Ticks and Mosquitoes.
- **Arkansas Department of Health** – Guidance on COVID-19 for Pest Management Professionals: This guidance provides recommendations that technicians, managers, and other pest management industry professionals can take to reduce transmission of COVID-19.
- **Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO)** – Optimizing PPE supplies with Decontamination and Reuse: This brief provides key considerations, resources, and examples for states and territories considering PPE decontamination and reuse in healthcare facilities.

If you have any questions about these tools or would like to submit a tool of your own to the Vector Control Toolkit, please contact the NACCHO Vector Control Program at vectorcontrol@naccho.org.

More resources on vector surveillance and control can be found by searching the Vector Control Toolkit in the NACCHO Toolbox. The NACCHO Toolbox is a free, online collection of public health tools that have been created and shared by members of the public health community. To view the

For more details on NACCHO's response to COVID-19, see its COVID-19 information page. If you would like to share how the COVID-19 response is affecting your local vector control program, please submit your stories on this short form: https://www.naccho.org/programs/coronavirus. This feedback is critical to our work to advocate on your behalf. Thank you.

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[1] CDC. Ticks. Tickborne Disease Surveillance Data Summary webpage. Retrieved March 9, 2020, from https://www.cdc.gov/ticks/data-summary/index.html

[2] McDonald E, Martin SW, Landry K, et al. West Nile Virus and Other Domestic Nationally Notifiable Arboviral Diseases — United States, 2018. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2019;68:673–678. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6831a1.

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Covid 19 and Vector Control

May 05, 2020

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