

AGENDA
1079th MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE ALAMEDA COUNTY MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT
MAY 13TH, 2020

TIME: 5:00 P.M.
PLACE: Teleconference Only, **see below**
TRUSTEES: Wendi Poulson President, City of Alameda
P. Robert Beatty, Vice-President, City of Berkeley
Betsy Cooley, Secretary, City of Emeryville
Cathy Roache, County-at-Large
Shawn Kumagai, City of Dublin
George Young, City of Fremont
Elisa Márquez, City of Hayward
James N. Doggett, City of Livermore
Eric Hentschke, City of Newark
Jan O. Washburn, City of Oakland
City of Piedmont, vacant
Julie Testa, City of Pleasanton
Victor Aguilar, City of San Leandro
Subru Bhat, City of Union City

1. Call to order.
2. Roll call.
3. President Poulson invites any member of the public to speak at this time on any issue relevant to the District. (Each individual is limited to three minutes).
4. Approval of the minutes of the 1078th meeting held April 8th, 2020 (**Board action required**)
5. Presentation and approval of the final budget for fiscal year 2020-21 (**Board action required**)
6. Presentation of the preliminary Engineers Report for fiscal year 2020-2021 by Melanie Guillory-Lee from SCI Consulting Group (Information only)
7. Resolution 1079-1 intending to continue assessments for fiscal year 2020-21, preliminarily approving the engineer's report, and providing for notice of hearing. (**Board action required**)
8. LAFCo (Local Agency Formation Commission) Special District Alternate Seat Election Wednesday, July 8th, 2020. (**Board action required**)
 - a. Nomination for incumbent Georgean Vonheeder-Leopold of Dublin-San Ramon Sanitary District if no other nominations are provided
 - b. ACMAD Presiding Officer designation
 - i. Presiding Officer: ACMAD Board President Wendi Poulson
 - ii. Presiding Officer Alternate: ACMAD Board Vice-President Robert Beatty
9. Staff report update on the District's response to COVID-19 (Information only)
 - a. Board President Declaration declaring an alteration to the regular board meeting location due to a local emergency caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic

- b. Order of the Health Officer of the County of Alameda generally requiring members of the public and workers to wear face coverings
 - c. Governor Newsome Executive Order
 - i. N-61-20 (delinquent property taxes)
 - ii. N-62-20 (workers compensation)
10. Transition of seasonal Office/ IT Assistant position to full-time Public Outreach Coordinator (Information only)
- a. Staff report
 - b. ACMAD 2018-2021 Strategic Plan
 - c. Seasonal Office/ IT Assistant job description
 - d. Public Outreach Coordinator job position
 - e. Salary survey and proposed range
11. Staff report on the 1st full month of solar energy production (Information only)
12. Financial Reports as of April 30th, 2020: (Information only).
- a. Check Register
 - b. Income Statement
 - c. Investments, reserves, and cash report
 - d. Balance Sheet
13. Presentation of the Monthly Staff Report (Information only).
14. Presentation of the Manager's Report (Information only).
- a. Staff Anniversary
 - b. Expiring certificates: AB1825- Kumagai, AB1234 Beatty
 - c. Interest in applying as an Alternate Trustee Board Representative for the VCJPA
 - d. LAFCo annexation application update
15. Board President asks for reports on conferences and seminars attended by Trustees.
16. Board President asks for announcements from members of the Board.
17. Board President asks trustees for items to be added to the agenda for the next Board meeting.
18. Adjournment.

RESIDENTS ATTENDING THE MEETING MAY SPEAK ON ANY AGENDA ITEM AT THEIR REQUEST.

Please Note: Board Meetings are accessible to people with disabilities and others who need assistance. Individuals who need special assistance or a disability-related modification or accommodation (including auxiliary aids or services) to observe and/or participate in this meeting and access meeting-related materials should contact Ryan Clausnitzer at least 48 hours before the meeting at 510-783-7744 or acmad@mosquitoes.org.

IMPORANT NOTICE REGARDING COVID-19 AND TELECONFERENCED MEETINGS:

Based on the mandates by the Governor in Executive Order 33-20 and the County Public Health Officer to shelter in place and the guidance from the CDC, to minimize the spread of the coronavirus, please note the following changes to the District's ordinary meeting procedures:

- The District offices are not open to the public at this time.
- The meeting will be conducted via teleconference using Zoom. (See Executive Order 29-20)
- All members of the public seeking to observe and/or to address the local legislative body may participate in the meeting telephonically or otherwise electronically in the manner described below.

HOW TO OBSERVE THE MEETING:

Telephone: Listen to the meeting live by calling Zoom at **(669) 900-6833**

Enter the **Meeting ID#** 849-5697-7914 followed by the pound (#) key.

Computer: Watch the live streaming of the meeting from a computer by navigating to <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84956977914>

Mobile: Log in through the Zoom mobile app on a smartphone and enter **Meeting ID#** 849-5697-7914

HOW TO SUBMIT PUBLIC COMMENTS:

Before the Meeting: Please email your comments to acmad@mosquitoes.org, write "Public Comment" in the subject line. In the body of the email, include the agenda item number and title, as well as your comments. If you would like your comment to be read aloud at the meeting (not to exceed three minutes at staff's cadence), prominently write "Read Aloud at Meeting" at the top of the email. All comments received before 12:00 PM the day of the meeting will be included as an agenda supplement on the District's website under the relevant meeting date and provided to the Trustees at the meeting. Comments received after this time will be treated as contemporaneous comments.

Contemporaneous Comments: During the meeting, the Board President or designee will announce the opportunity to make public comments and identify the cut off time for submission. Please email your comments to acmad@mosquitoes.org, write "Public Comment" in the subject line. In the body of the email, include the agenda item number and title, as well as your comments. Once the public comment period is closed, all comments timely received will be read aloud at the meeting (not to exceed three minutes at staff's cadence). Comments received after the close of the public comment period will be added to the record after the meeting.

MINUTES

1078th MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ALAMEDA COUNTY MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

April 8th, 2020

TIME: 5:00 P.M.
PLACE: *Zoom Teleconference Only*
TRUSTEES: Wendi Poulson, President, City of Alameda
P. Robert Beatty, Vice-President, City of Berkeley
Betsy Cooley, Secretary, City of Emeryville
Cathy Roache, County-at-Large
Shawn Kumagai, City of Dublin
George Young, City of Fremont
Elisa Márquez, City of Hayward
James N. Doggett, City of Livermore
Eric Hentschke, City of Newark
Jan O. Washburn, City of Oakland
City of Piedmont, vacant
Julie Testa, City of Pleasanton
Victor Aguilar, City of San Leandro
Subru Bhat, City of Union City

1. Board President Poulson called the regularly scheduled board meeting to order at 5:00 P.M.
2. Trustees Poulson, Beatty, Cooley, Roache, Kumagai, Young, Márquez, Doggett, Hentschke, Washburn, Testa, Aguilar and Bhat were present on the Zoom conference.
3. Board President Poulson invited members of the public to speak on any issue relevant to the District. Information Technology Director Robert Ferdan was in the teleconference for technical support. Vector Biologist Jeremy Sette was present to record the minutes. No public comments were submitted prior or during the meeting.
4. Approval of minutes of the 1077th meeting held March 11th, 2020.
Motion: Trustee Márquez moved to approve the minutes
Second: Trustee Washburn
Vote: motion carries: unanimous.
5. Staff report on the District's response to COVID-19
Discussion:
The General Manager reported on the District's response to COVID-19 and fielded the following the discussion. President Poulson asked for clarification on certain logistics of Operations and Lab staff not reporting into the office. In an effort to maximize social distancing protocols, certain Operations and Lab staff take their work trucks home with them at the end of the day instead of reporting into the Hayward office, while still reporting to their supervisor and keeping clean uniforms in a safe and separate compartment in the back of their truck. These staff return periodically for clean uniforms, material, and lab-oriented tasks, and before their

weekend starts. Also, all District equipment (such as vehicles) are tracked via GPS and staff are able to log-in remotely. Support office staff are able to work remotely.

6. First draft of the 2020-21 budget for discussion

Discussion:

The General Manager discussed the first draft of the 2020-21 budget and fielded the following discussion. Secretary Cooley noted that reduced local government revenue can be reduced not just from homeowners not paying their property tax, but from the sale of properties below their assessed value. Vice-President Beatty asked if and when the new position related to the District's outreach program opens at ACMAD, would the current seasonal employee, Starla House, be interested in applying (no, as she will be moving out of the region). Trustee Testa noted that her city is having hiring and salary freezes and asked if that would also be a possibility at ACMAD (ACMAD has sufficient reserves, a slight surplus, and a history of healthy labor relationships so the General Manager is confident that the District can manage the salary costs related to both the proposed new position and negotiated pay raises due for July 1st). Trustee Testa commented that she was glad that the General Manager has confidence in the budget (yes, and close attention will be paid on the financial picture over the next month). Trustee Márquez commented on her appreciation seeing past budgets and actuals in the proposed budget and that it helps to make informed decisions. Trustee Washburn noted his difficulties in seeing the General Manager's display (page numbers will be read aloud). Trustee Beatty asked for clarification if the beginning of the fiscal year was July 1st (yes). Trustee Márquez commented that she dropped out of the meeting temporarily and called back in, and asked if the Finance Committee could call an emergency meeting to revise the budget, if needed due to a fiscal emergency (yes).

7. Presentation of the Financial Reports as of March 31st, 2020.

Discussion:

The General Manager presented the Financial Reports as of March 31st, 2020.

8. Presentation of the Monthly Staff Report for April 2020.

Discussion:

The General Manager presented the Monthly Staff Report for April 2020.

9. Presentation of the Manager's Report for April 2020.

Discussion:

The General Manager presented the Manager's Report for April 2020 and fielded the following discussion. Trustee Aguilar pointed out that in the District letterhead found in the Board meeting packet, Trustee Márquez's name was omitted. The General Manager apologized for this error which will be corrected immediately. Trustee Márquez asked if the General Manager could add an accent to the "a" in her last name (yes). Trustee Doggett asked to have the ethics training information re-sent (yes).

10. Board President Poulson asked for reports on conferences and seminars attended by Trustees. None.

11. Board President Poulson asked for announcements from the Board. None.

12. Board President Poulson asked trustees for items to be added to the agenda for the next Board meeting. The General Manager noted that SCI Consulting will give a presentation on the Benefit Assessment in May along with an action item to approve the 2020-21 budget. Trustee Beatty asked if the vote for the budget will be next month (yes, and the following month the Benefit Assessment notice will be posted). The General Manager thanked the Board for their flexibility, guidance, leadership, and support during this difficult time.

13. The meeting adjourned at 6:08 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Approved as written and/or corrected
at the 1079th meeting of the Board of
Trustees held May 13th, 2020

Wendi Poulson, President
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Betsy Cooley, Secretary
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

	Budget 20/21	% budget change	Budget 19/20	Actual 18/19	Budget 18/19	Actual 17/18	Budget 17/18	Actual 16/17	Budget 16/17	Actual 15/16	Budget 15/16
REVENUES											
Ad Valorem Property Taxes	\$ 2,300,000	-8%	\$ 2,494,800	\$ 2,325,861	\$ 2,268,000	\$2,054,129	\$2,007,044	\$2,029,076	\$1,823,586	\$1,892,482	\$1,616,830
Special Tax (net of Admin)	\$ 772,800	-8%	\$ 841,491	\$ 1,939,212	\$ 844,239	\$2,026,453	\$812,884	\$821,676	\$802,259	\$817,114	\$801,014
Benefit Assessment (net of Admin)	\$ 1,048,800	-8%	\$ 1,145,315		\$ 1,150,260		\$1,116,162	\$1,128,235	\$1,096,858	\$1,471,235	\$1,017,089
Redevelopment				\$ 250,284		\$236,382	\$0	\$180,474	\$0	\$171,178	
Interest earned	\$ 30,000	0%	\$ 30,000	\$ 167,488	\$ 30,000	\$25,505	\$8,000	\$34,156	\$8,000	\$27,303	\$4,000
Charges for Services	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sale of Property and Equipment, misc	\$ 5,000	0%	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,289	\$ 5,000	\$86,661	\$5,000	\$20,824	\$5,000	\$1,155	\$5,000
Reimbursable Retiree Health Benefits from OPEB	\$ 164,913	1%	\$ 163,630	\$ 170,667	\$ 179,229	\$178,460	\$179,271	\$170,229	\$170,909	\$149,986	\$130,000
Reimburse Management fees for OPEB	\$ 25,000	0%	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 22,000	\$22,000	\$22,100	\$22,790	\$22,100	\$18,107	\$15,000
Total Revenue	\$ 4,346,513	-8%	\$ 4,705,236	\$ 4,855,801	\$ 4,476,728	\$4,607,590	\$4,150,461	\$4,366,903	\$3,928,713	\$4,180,831	\$3,588,933
EXPENDITURES											
Salaries (<i>including deferred comp.</i>)	\$ 2,116,177	4%	\$ 2,035,791	\$ 1,894,209	\$ 1,933,182	\$1,744,412	\$1,761,305	\$1,677,469	\$1,700,594	\$1,661,234	\$1,573,549
CalPERS Retirement	\$ 423,350	17%	\$ 360,538	\$ 310,838	\$ 301,812	\$262,107	\$253,662	\$219,892	\$222,589	\$205,340	\$202,026
Medicare & Social Security	\$ 31,278	1%	\$ 30,843	\$ 25,149	\$ 28,031	\$23,564	\$25,881	\$21,368	\$24,659	\$21,160	\$26,781
Fringe Benefits	\$ 527,031	5%	\$ 502,043	\$ 452,960	\$ 508,680	\$449,954	\$506,368	\$453,877	\$500,000	\$554,630	\$417,556
Total Salaries, Retirement, & Benefits (pgs. 2,3)	\$ 3,097,836	6%	\$ 2,929,215	\$ 2,683,156	\$ 2,771,705	\$2,480,037	\$2,547,216	\$2,372,606	\$2,447,842	\$2,442,364	\$2,219,912
Service & Supplies (Clothing & Personal supplies)	\$ 10,000	25%	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,899	\$ 6,000	\$7,309	\$8,500	\$8,955	\$8,500	\$7,169	\$8,500
Service & Supplies (Laundry services & supplies)	\$ 15,000	18%	\$ 12,750	\$ 12,603	\$ 9,500	\$9,819	\$9,000	\$8,840	\$9,000	\$7,162	\$9,000
Utilities	\$ 12,000	-5%	\$ 12,600	\$ 30,161	\$ 36,500	\$29,830	\$38,000	\$27,084	\$35,900	\$22,415	\$22,000
Small tools and instruments	\$ 3,000	0%	\$ 3,000	\$ 2,211	\$ 2,500	\$8,376	\$8,500	\$2,513	\$2,500	\$1,155	\$1,500
Maintenance (Landscaping & Facility)	\$ 25,000	0%	\$ 25,000	\$ 13,673	\$ 25,000	\$21,375	\$28,600	\$19,503	\$15,000	\$6,739	\$15,000
Maintenance (Equipment)	\$ 35,000	0%	\$ 35,000	\$ 43,629	\$ 35,000	\$43,585	\$45,000	\$27,051	\$45,000	\$24,175	\$40,000
Transportation, travel, training, & board	\$ 122,400	-9%	\$ 134,260	\$ 98,433	\$ 134,210	\$131,330	\$156,810	\$124,827	\$176,800	\$75,326	\$121,600
Professional services	\$ 176,200	4%	\$ 169,320	\$ 115,324	\$ 190,620	\$100,563	\$184,770	\$82,082	\$142,000	\$159,499	\$172,500
Memberships, dues, & insurance	\$ 23,337	3%	\$ 22,655	\$ 20,774	\$ 21,152	\$15,933	\$22,130	\$20,191	\$22,935	\$14,540	\$20,625
Insurance - VCJPA & EAP	\$ 137,524	3%	\$ 133,546	\$ 124,688	\$ 123,351	\$131,393	\$133,810	\$113,867	\$115,138	\$106,268	\$151,902
Community education	\$ 38,575	-4%	\$ 40,000	\$ 34,861	\$ 33,000	\$64,109	\$53,000	\$40,222	\$33,000	\$12,450	\$33,000
Operations	\$ 241,000	5%	\$ 228,500	\$ 206,731	\$ 234,000	\$178,129	\$260,800	\$176,758	\$240,000	\$187,490	\$217,000
Household expenses	\$ 16,750	6%	\$ 15,850	\$ 18,594	\$ 19,000	\$18,101	\$20,010	\$17,373	\$5,000	\$13,790	\$13,950
Office expenses	\$ 12,000	-17%	\$ 14,500	\$ 11,796	\$ 15,100	\$10,753	\$13,050	\$18,590	\$14,480	\$14,195	\$21,400
Information Technology/ Communication	\$ 111,400	-5%	\$ 117,100	\$ 108,886	\$ 122,200	\$102,855	\$109,600	\$54,128	\$63,650	\$32,756	\$65,770
Laboratory supplies	\$ 139,000	1%	\$ 137,000	\$ 118,148	\$ 118,148	\$113,961	\$105,000	\$80,008	\$83,444	\$76,130	\$79,240
Total Staff Budget (pg. 4)	\$ 1,118,186	1%	\$ 1,109,081	\$ 969,411	\$ 1,125,281	\$987,421	\$1,173,580	\$821,993	\$1,078,397	\$780,944	\$985,642
Contingency	\$ 50,000	0%	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$1,039	\$25,000	\$1,039	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Total Expenditures	\$ 4,266,022	4%	\$ 4,088,296	\$ 3,652,567	\$ 3,946,706	\$3,468,497	\$3,985,796	\$3,649,516	\$4,046,239	\$3,625,554	\$3,648,110
SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	\$ 80,491	-87%	\$ 616,940		\$ 530,021						
CASH CARRIED OVER (pg. 5)	\$ 161,656	-67%	\$ 485,003		\$ 1,269,782						
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER OPERATIONAL CASH NEEDS	\$ 242,147	-78%	\$ 1,101,943		\$ 1,799,803						
RESERVE ACCOUNT ALLOCATIONS	Transfers	Proposed funded %	Budget 19/20	Actual 18/19	Budget 2018/19	Budget 2017/18					
VCJPA Contingency Fund	\$ -	113%	\$ (51,332)	\$ -	\$ -	\$50,000					
PARS: Rate Stabilization	\$ -	99%	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,064,536	\$ 500,000	\$500,000					
CAMP: Public Health Emergency	\$ -	105%	\$ -	\$ 516,771	\$ -	\$500,000					
CAMP: Repair and Replace (pg. 6)	\$ 314,315	30%	\$ 1,196,000	\$ 336,821	\$ 193,853	\$1,000,000					
CAMP: Operating reserve	\$ 0	79%	\$ (594,057)	\$ 1,909,413	\$ 855,950	\$1,000,000					
CAMP: Capital reserve	\$ (72,168)	100%	\$ 51,332	\$ 231,329	\$ 131,752	\$0					
Total reserve allocations (pg. 7)	\$ 242,147	88%	\$ 1,101,943	\$ 4,058,870	\$ 1,799,803						
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER RESERVE ALLOCATIONS	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -						

Salaries 7/1/20 - 6/31/21

Date of hire	Position	2020/21 4%	Longevity	Longevity Amount	New Salary	# mo	Subtotal	Deferred Comp.	(per pay period)
Jul-99	VS5	\$ 9,574.53	4%	\$ 382.98	\$ 9,957.51	12	\$ 119,490	\$ 597.45	\$ 24.89
Mar-14	VB2	\$ 8,991.31	1%	\$ 89.91	\$ 9,081.22	12	\$ 108,975	\$ 544.87	\$ 22.70
Aug-18	Asso. VS3	\$ 7,405.63	0%	\$ -	\$ 7,405.63	7	\$ 51,839	\$ 259.20	\$ 18.51
	Asso. VS4	\$ 7,782.37	0%	\$ -	\$ 7,782.37	5	\$ 38,912	\$ 194.56	\$ 19.46
Apr-02	VB2	\$ 8,991.31	3%	\$ 269.74	\$ 9,261.05	12	\$ 111,133	\$ 555.66	\$ 23.15
Nov-03	VB2	\$ 8,991.31	3%	\$ 269.74	\$ 9,261.05	12	\$ 111,133	\$ 555.66	\$ 23.15
Mar-02	RPA5	\$ 9,666.16	3%	\$ 289.98	\$ 9,956.14	12	\$ 119,474	\$ 597.37	\$ 24.89
Jul-15	Mgr	\$ 13,776.43	1%	\$ 137.76	\$ 13,914.20	12	\$ 166,970		
Sep-15	VB1	\$ 8,564.02	0%	\$ -	\$ 8,564.02	2.5	\$ 21,410	\$ 107.05	\$ 21.41
	VB2	\$ 8,991.31	1%	\$ 89.91	\$ 9,081.22	9.5	\$ 86,272	\$ 431.36	\$ 22.70
Jul-15	IT5	\$ 9,620.34	1%	\$ 96.20	\$ 9,716.54	12	\$ 116,599	\$ 582.99	\$ 24.29
Nov-19	MCT1	\$ 6,711.28	0%	\$ -	\$ 6,711.28	4	\$ 26,845	\$ 134.23	\$ 16.78
	MCT2	\$ 7,046.82	0%	\$ -	\$ 7,046.82	6	\$ 42,281	\$ 211.40	\$ 17.62
	MCT3	\$ 7,399.14	0%	\$ -	\$ 7,399.14	2	\$ 14,798	\$ 73.99	\$ 18.50
Jul-15	LAB5	\$ 10,859.05	1%	\$ 108.59	\$ 10,967.64	12	\$ 131,612	\$ 658.06	\$ 27.42
Jul-91	Sup 5	\$ 10,860.24	5%	\$ 543.01	\$ 11,403.25	12	\$ 136,839	\$ 684.20	\$ 28.51
Apr-16	Admin5	\$ 6,026.35	0%	\$ -	\$ 6,026.35	9	\$ 54,237	\$ 271.19	\$ 15.07
	Admin5	\$ 6,026.35	1%	\$ 60.26	\$ 6,086.62	3	\$ 18,260	\$ 91.30	\$ 15.22
Apr-14	VB2	\$ 8,991.31	1%	\$ 89.91	\$ 9,081.22	12	\$ 108,975	\$ 544.87	\$ 22.70
Sep-15	VB2	\$ 8,991.31	0%	\$ -	\$ 8,991.31	2.5	\$ 22,478	\$ 112.39	\$ 22.48
	VB2	\$ 8,991.31	1%	\$ 89.91	\$ 9,081.22	9.5	\$ 86,272	\$ 431.36	\$ 22.70
May-15	VB2	\$ 8,991.31	1%	\$ 89.91	\$ 9,081.22	12	\$ 108,975	\$ 544.87	\$ 22.70
Feb-15	Mech 5	\$ 9,392.12	1%	\$ 93.92	\$ 9,486.04	12	\$ 113,832	\$ 569.16	\$ 23.72
		\$ 7,666.67	0%	\$ -	\$ 7,666.67	11	\$ 84,333	\$ 421.67	\$ 17.57

12 \$ 2,001,943 \$ 9,174.86

Seasonals:

Rate (ave)	#	Hours	
\$	18.00	5	1,000
			\$90,000
Unemployment	\$ 16,000.00		\$3,060.00
			\$93,060.00

CalPERS Ret.	\$	423,350
Seasonals	\$	93,060
Subtotal	\$	2,518,352
Mgr 457	\$	12,000.00
Staff 457	\$	9,175
Medicare tax	\$	30,378
Social Security		\$900
Grand Total	\$	2,569,904.64

CalPERS

Wages	Employer rate	Unfunded Liability Payment	Total PERS Payments
11.746% Classic	\$ 130,894.45	\$ 223,400.00	\$ 354,294.45
7.600% Pepra	\$ 67,455.17	\$ 1,600	\$ 69,055.17
			\$ 423,349.61

CalPERS		Next Year		Total Health Costs	Dental Rates	Total Dental	Life Ins. Rates	Total Life Insurance	Vision Rates	Total Vision	SDI	Benefit Cost per person
Plan Code	Current Year Health Rates	Health Rates (est)	Dental Rates									
3753	1,898.13	2,087.94	23,916.44	251.93	3,023.16	9.25	111.00	33.01	396.12		27,446.72	
1041	730.05	803.06	9,198.63	94.06	1,128.72	9.25	111.00	13.40	160.80		10,599.15	
1041	730.05	803.06	9,198.63	94.06	1,128.72	9.25	111.00	13.40	160.80		10,599.15	
1043	1,898.13	2,087.94	23,916.44	251.93	3,023.16	9.25	111.00	33.01	396.12		27,446.72	
1041	730.05	803.06	9,198.63	94.06	1,128.72	9.25	111.00	13.40	160.80		10,599.15	
1043	1,898.13	2,087.94	23,916.44	251.93	3,023.16	9.25	111.00	33.01	396.12		27,446.72	
4503	1,898.13	2,087.94	23,916.44	251.93	3,023.16	9.25	111.00	33.01	396.12		27,446.72	
1042	1,460.10	1,606.11	18,397.26	94.06	1,128.72	9.25	111.00	13.40	160.80		19,797.78	
4542	1,460.10	1,606.11	18,397.26	161.05	1,932.60	9.25	111.00	20.81	249.72		20,690.58	
1041	730.05	803.06	9,198.63	94.06	1,128.72	9.25	111.00	13.40	160.80		10,599.15	
1042	1,460.10	1,606.11	18,397.26	161.05	1,932.60	9.25	111.00	20.81	249.72		20,690.58	
1062	1,460.10	1,606.11	18,397.26	251.93	3,023.16	9.25	111.00	20.81	249.72		21,781.14	
1042	1,460.10	1,606.11	18,397.26	94.06	1,128.72	9.25	111.00	13.40	160.80		19,797.78	
1041	730.05	803.06	9,198.63	94.06	1,128.72	9.25	111.00	13.40	160.80		10,599.15	
1042	1,460.10	1,606.11	18,397.26	94.06	1,128.72	9.25	111.00	13.40	160.80		19,797.78	
1042	1,460.10	1,606.11	18,397.26	94.06	1,128.72	9.25	111.00	13.40	160.80		19,797.78	
1043	1,898.13	2,087.94	23,916.44	251.93	3,023.16	9.25	111.00	33.01	396.12		27,446.72	
1041	730.05	803.06	9,198.63	94.06	1,128.72	9.25	111.00	13.40	160.80		9,539.24	
	24,091.65		303,554.79	2,680.22	33,291.36	157.25	1,998.00	348.08	4,337.76	18,478.42	360,600.42	
			1,517.77								1,517.77	
			305,072.56		33,291.36		1,998.00		4,337.76	18,478.42	362,118.19	

CalPERS		Next Year		Total Health Costs	Dental 2019 Rates	Total Dental	Life Ins. Rates	Total Life Ins.	Vision Rates	Total Vision	SDI	Benefit Cost per person
Plan Code	Current Year Health Rates	Health Rates (est)	Dental Rates									
1141	323.74	356.11	4,079.12	-	1,500.00				33.01	396.12		5,975.24
3391	394.83	434.31	4,974.86	94.06	1,128.72				33.01	396.12		6,499.70
1041	768.25	845.08	9,679.95	94.06	1,128.72				33.01	396.12		11,204.79
1321	394.83	434.31	4,974.86	94.06	1,128.72				33.01	396.12		6,499.70
0	-	-	-	94.06	1,128.72				33.01	396.12		1,524.84
3322	720.82	792.90	9,082.33	161.05	1,932.60				33.01	396.12		11,411.05
1161	360.41	396.45	4,541.17	101.58	1,219.02				33.01	396.12		6,156.30
1042	1,536.50	1,690.15	19,359.90	161.05	1,932.60				33.01	202.80		21,495.30
3291	813.47	894.82	10,249.72	94.06	1,128.72				33.01	396.12		11,774.56
1321	394.83	434.31	4,974.86	-	1,500.00				33.01	396.12		6,870.98
3342	720.82	792.90	9,082.33	161.05	1,932.60				33.01	396.12		11,411.05
1142	647.48	712.23	8,158.25	161.05	1,932.60				33.01	396.12		10,486.97
1042	647.48	712.23	8,158.25	161.05	1,932.60				33.01	396.12		10,486.97
1032	1,375.98	1,513.58	17,337.35	161.05	1,932.60				33.01	396.12		19,666.07
1043	1,536.50	1,690.15	19,359.90	251.93	3,023.16				33.01	396.12		22,779.18
	10,635.94		134,012.84		24,481.38				495.15	5,748.48		164,242.70
	.5% Admin Costs=		670.06									670.06
			134,682.91		24,481.38				5,748.48			164,912.77
			439,755.47		57,772.74		1,998.00		10,086.24	18,478.42		527,030.96

Fringe Benefits

BUDGET CATEGORY	Budget 20/21	Budget 19/20	% change	Actual 18/19	Budget 18/19	Actual 17/18
SERVICE AND SUPPLIES						
Clothing and personal supplies (purchased)	\$ 10,000	\$ 8,000	25%	\$ 8,899	\$ 6,000	\$ 7,309
Laundry service and supplies (rented)	\$ 15,000	\$ 12,750	18%	\$ 12,603	\$ 9,500	\$ 9,819
UTILITIES						
Garbage (Waste Mgmt)	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	0%	\$ 3,080	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,167
PG & E	\$ 3,500	\$ 2,600	35%	\$ 23,408	\$ 26,000	\$ 22,677
Hayward Water & Sewage	\$ 4,500	\$ 6,000	-25%	\$ 3,673	\$ 7,000	\$ 2,002
SMALL TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	0%	\$ 2,211	\$ 2,500	\$ 8,376
MAINTENANCE						
Landscaping service	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	0%	\$ 2,855	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,540
Facility Maintenance	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	0%	\$ 10,818	\$ 20,000	\$ 17,835
Maintenance of equipment	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	0%	\$ 43,629	\$ 35,000	\$ 43,585
TRANSPORTATION, TRAVEL, TRAINING, & BOARD						
Fuel and GPS (WexMart)	\$ 52,000	\$ 50,000	4%	\$ 45,040	\$ 50,000	\$ 40,971
Meetings, conferences, & travel	\$ 31,000	\$ 35,000	-11%	\$ 27,927	\$ 35,000	\$ 33,372
Board meeting expenses	\$ 650	\$ 650	0%	\$ 620	\$ 600	\$ 648
Board payments in lieu	\$ 15,000	\$ 18,900	-21%	\$ 13,200	\$ 18,900	\$ 13,900
Board plaques and nameplates	\$ 250	\$ 500	-50%	\$ 138	\$ 500	\$ -
Continuing Education fees	\$ 3,500	\$ 4,210	-17%	\$ 2,327	\$ 4,210	\$ -
Staff Training (staff development/ college courses)	\$ 20,000	\$ 25,000	-20%	\$ 9,181	\$ 25,000	\$ 42,439
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES						
Audit	\$ 14,000	\$ 13,000	8%	\$ 11,650	\$ 14,000	\$ 11,650
Actuarial reports	\$ 4,700	\$ 700	571%	\$ 2,575	\$ 4,000	\$ 700
Helicopter service	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	0%	\$ 5,154	\$ 35,000	\$ -
Legal Services	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	0%	\$ 3,363	\$ 12,000	\$ 2,404
MVCAC Research Foundation	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	0%	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ -
Tax collection service (SCI)	\$ 35,000	\$ 33,000	6%	\$ 33,352	\$ 32,000	\$ 32,366
Payroll service (OnePoint)	\$ 11,000	\$ 11,000	0%	\$ 8,544	\$ 10,000	\$ 8,864
Environmental consultant/ EcoAtlas	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	0%	\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ -
HR Services (RGS & other)	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	0%	\$ 9,484	\$ 15,000	\$ 11,431
OPEB management (PFM)	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	0%	\$ 20,507	\$ 22,000	\$ 24,898
Financial advising	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	0%	\$ 14,681	\$ 15,000	\$ 8,250
Pre-employment physicals	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,620	-7%	\$ 1,014	\$ 1,620	\$ -
MEMBERSHIPS, DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS	\$ 23,337	\$ 22,655	3%	\$ 20,774	\$ 21,152	\$ 15,933
AMCA (sustaining membership)	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,000	13%	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ -
CSDA	\$ 5,150	\$ 5,000	3%	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$ -
MVCAC	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	0%	\$ -	\$ 12,000	\$ -
LAFCo	\$ 580	\$ 780	-26%	\$ -	\$ 790	\$ -
Misc (ACSDA, REHS, HAZWOPR, ESA, EMA, AMA)	\$ 607	\$ 375	62%	\$ -	\$ 862	\$ -
INSURANCE - VCJPA	\$ 136,644	\$ 132,666	3%	\$ 124,034	\$ 122,471	\$ 130,739
Employee Assistant Program	\$ 880	\$ 880	0%	\$ 654	\$ 880	\$ 654
COMMUNITY EDUCATION	\$ 38,575	\$ 40,000	-4%	\$ 34,861	\$ 33,000	\$ 64,109
OPERATIONS						
Pesticides	\$ 190,000	\$ 180,000		\$ 168,430	\$ 180,000	\$ 116,853
Field supplies (dippers etc)	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,500	100%	\$ 639	\$ 2,500	\$ 1,307
Mosquitofish program	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,500	0%	\$ 2,974	\$ 4,000	\$ 2,663
Spray equipment	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	0%	\$ 5,212	\$ 15,000	\$ 8,624
Safety	\$ 8,500	\$ 8,500	0%	\$ 8,148	\$ 8,500	\$ 7,881
Aerial Pool Survey	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	0%	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 33,908
Permits	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000		\$ 1,328	\$ 4,000	\$ 6,893
HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES						
Janitorial service	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,000	7%	\$ 4,920	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,220
Supplies (+ emergency)	\$ 2,850	\$ 2,850	0%	\$ 1,688	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,407
Alarm service	\$ 6,400	\$ 6,000	7%	\$ 11,986	\$ 11,000	\$ 8,986
OFFICE EXPENSES	\$ 12,000	\$ 14,500	-17%	\$ 11,796	\$ 15,100	\$ 10,753
IT/ COMMUNICATIONS		\$ 77,800		\$ 74,516	\$ 81,400	
IT Expenses	\$ 70,000					
Telephone Service & Internet	\$ 10,000	\$ 9,900	1%	\$ 10,297	\$ 14,400	\$ -
Website hosting	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,400	0%	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,400	\$ -
Cell phone service	\$ 22,000	\$ 20,000	10%	\$ 18,044	\$ 18,000	\$ -
Microsoft Office 365	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	0%	\$ 3,510	\$ 4,000	\$ -
Azure Server Hosting	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	0%	\$ 119	\$ 2,000	\$ -
LABORATORY SUPPLIES						\$ 113,961
Mosquito and pathogen monitoring	\$ 100,000	\$ 98,000	2%	\$ 86,000		
Insecticide resistance	\$ 17,000	\$ 17,000	0%	\$ 15,200		
Research	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000	0%	\$ 16,948		
Total	\$ 1,118,186	\$ 1,109,081	1%	\$ 946,903	\$ 1,135,524	\$ 958,078

Estimate of Cash Carryover from Fiscal Year 19/20 to 20/21

LAIF, County, and BoFW Balances as of January 31 2020

February check batch #1

February check batch #2

Balance as of February 28 2020

March check batch #1

TRANSFER FROM REPAIR AND REPLACE

March check batch #2

Balance as of March 31 2020

April check batch #1

Deposit (75%)

April check batch #2

Balance as of April 30 2020

May check batch #1

May check batch #2

Balance as of May 31 2020

June check batch #1

June check batch #2

Balance as of June 30 2020

Totals

Unused capital projects

Operational requirement (July-December)

Estimated Cash Carried Over

	debits	credits	balance
LAIF, County, and BoFW Balances as of January 31 2020			\$ 1,920,000
February check batch #1	\$ 129,790		\$ 1,790,210
February check batch #2	\$ 191,650		\$ 1,598,560
Balance as of February 28 2020			\$ 2,019,391
March check batch #1	\$ 141,000		\$ 1,878,391
TRANSFER FROM REPAIR AND REPLACE		320,000	
March check batch #2	\$ 137,000		\$ 1,741,391
Balance as of March 31 2020			\$ 2,066,921
April check batch #1	\$ 122,000		\$ 1,944,921
Deposit (75%)		2,000,000	
April check batch #2	\$ 153,000		\$ 1,791,921
Balance as of April 30 2020			\$ 3,694,371
May check batch #1	\$ 150,000		\$ 3,544,371
May check batch #2	\$ 150,000		\$ 3,394,371
Balance as of May 31 2020			\$ 3,394,371
June check batch #1	\$ 175,000		\$ 3,219,371
June check batch #2	\$ 175,000		\$ 3,044,371
Balance as of June 30 2020			\$ 3,044,371
Totals	\$ 1,203,000	\$ 2,320,000	\$ 3,044,371
Unused capital projects			\$ 103,500
Operational requirement (July-December)			\$ 2,986,215
Estimated Cash Carried Over			\$ 161,656

estimates below

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		2018-19	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20	2020-2021
			Capital expenses not purchased			
Curation & Larval ID Room		\$61,199		\$61,199		
Remodel Project		\$258,550		\$21,550		
V35 Lab Truck		\$39,474		\$2,000		
Lab centrifuge		\$10,000				
Carports, Wash Rack, & Interior Paint		\$27,000		\$27,000		
Shop & Facility Inventory Program		\$5,000		\$5,000		
UAS		\$30,000		\$30,000		
	Total	\$431,223		\$146,749		
Capital Reserve (new assets & non-capital projects)					Items not purchased	
Treatment UAS				\$52,000	\$10,000	
Waterproof UAS				\$11,000	\$11,000	
Larvicide rig				\$17,000	\$0	
Lab centrifuge				\$10,500	\$10,500	
Exterior and interior painting				\$39,000	\$39,000	
Interior Flooring				\$75,000	\$33,000	
	Total			\$204,500	\$103,500	
Repair and Replace (replacement assets)						
V40 (Sarah)				\$40,000	\$0	
V45 (Nick)				\$40,000	\$0	
	Total			\$80,000	\$103,500	
Capital Reserve (new assets & non-capital projects)						
Exterior & carport painting						\$39,000
Lobby display						\$20,000
	Total					\$59,000
Repair and Replace (replacement assets)						\$0

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Target Level</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Current Funded %</u>	<u>Proposed Funded %</u>
VCJPA Member Contingency fund ¹	\$327,918	\$369,337	\$0	100%	113%
LAIF--Operating Fund ²	NA	\$1,305,189	\$0	NA	NA
OPEB ²	NA	\$3,999,109	\$0	100%	100%
CalPERS Retirement Fund ³	\$12,080,425	\$9,177,513	\$0	76%	76%
PARS: Pension Rate Stabilization ¹	\$1,500,000	\$1,490,605	\$0	99%	99%
CAMP: Public Health Emergency ²	\$500,000	\$524,890	\$0	105%	105%
CAMP: Repair and Replace ²	\$4,319,711	\$975,548	\$314,315	23%	30%
CAMP: Operating reserve ²	\$2,452,978	\$1,939,413	\$0	79%	79%
CAMP: Capital reserve ²	\$59,000	\$131,168	-\$72,168	0%	100%
<u>TOTAL</u>			\$242,147		

¹ As of March 31st 2020

² As of April 30th 2020

³ As of June 30th 2018



ALAMEDA COUNTY MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT
MOSQUITO AND DISEASE CONTROL ASSESSMENT

ENGINEER'S REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

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

ENGINEER OF WORK:
SCIConsultingGroup
4745 MANGELS BOULEVARD
FAIRFIELD, CALIFORNIA 94534
PH: 707.430.4300
FAX: 707.430.4319
WWW.SCI-CG.COM

(THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK)

ALAMEDA COUNTY MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Wendi Poulson, President, City of Alameda
P. Robert Beatty, Vice President, City of Berkeley
Betsy Cooley, Secretary, City of Emeryville
Cathy Roach, County-at-large
Shawn Kumagai, City of Dublin
George Young, City of Fremont
Elisa Marquez, City of Hayward
James Doggett, City of Livermore
Eric Hentschke, President, City of Newark
Jan O. Washburn, City of Oakland
City of Piedmont, vacant
Julie Testa, City of Pleasanton
Victor Aguilar, City of San Leandro
Subru Bhat, City of Union City

GENERAL MANAGER

Ryan Clausnitzer

ENGINEER OF WORK

SCI Consulting Group

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
OVERVIEW	1
LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS	4
ASSESSMENT PROCESS	6
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT AND SERVICES	8
ABOUT THE MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT.....	8
DESCRIPTION OF MOSQUITO ABATEMENT PROGRAM.....	8
ESTIMATE OF COST	16
METHOD OF ASSESSMENT	18
DISCUSSION OF BENEFIT.....	18
MOSQUITO AND DISEASE CONTROL IS A SPECIAL BENEFIT TO PROPERTIES.....	20
BENEFIT FACTORS.....	20
BENEFIT FINDING.....	28
GENERAL VS. SPECIAL BENEFIT	28
CALCULATING GENERAL BENEFIT	30
ZONES OF BENEFIT	33
METHOD OF ASSESSMENT.....	34
ASSESSMENT APPORTIONMENT	36
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES	37
COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES.....	38
AGRICULTURAL, RANGELAND, AND CEMETERY PROPERTIES	38
OTHER PROPERTIES	40
DURATION OF ASSESSMENT	40
APPEALS AND INTERPRETATION	40
ASSESSMENT	42
ASSESSMENT DIAGRAM	45
ASSESSMENT ROLL	47

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1 – COST ESTIMATE – FY 2020-21 16

FIGURE 2– RESIDENTIAL ASSESSMENT FACTORS 38

FIGURE 3 – COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL BENEFIT ASSESSMENT FACTORS..... 39

FIGURE 4 – OTHER LAND BENEFIT ASSESSMENT FACTORS 39

FIGURE 5– SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE – FY 2020-21 42

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

In 1930, the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District was officially formed in accordance with local authority provided by the Mosquito Abatement Act of 1915. The District's services are further supported by the California Health and Safety Codes. The District is overseen by a Board of Trustees (the "Board") comprised of fourteen members. Each City Council within the District and the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County appoint one Trustee. A Trustee serves a two-year term and can be reappointed.

The Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District ("District") is an independent special District in Alameda County ("County"). The District's services encompass more than 800 square miles and are provided to properties accommodating over 1.6 million residents.

In 2019, the District filed a Resolution of Application with Alameda Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFco) to annex the City of Albany into the District. A noticed protest hearing was held on January 8, 2020, for all registered voters and landowners within the affected territory. The number of written protests received did not reach the threshold to either terminate the annexation proposal or subject the proposal to an election. On January 16, 2020, LAFco approved Resolution No. 2020-11, Ordering the Annexation of the City of Albany to the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement Without an Election. Properties within the City of Albany will be assessed the Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment in fiscal year 2021-22.

The District provides control for both disease carrying mosquitoes and non-disease carrying mosquitoes within its boundaries (the "Assessment Area" or "Assessment District"). The purpose of the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District is to reduce the risk of mosquito-borne disease and mosquito nuisance to property and the inhabitants of property within the District. The District services are available to all properties within the established boundary of the District.

The District's core services are summarized as follows:

- Early detection of public health threats through comprehensive mosquito and disease surveillance.
- Elimination and control of mosquitoes to protect public health and to diminish the nuisance and harm caused by mosquitoes.
- Protection of public health by reducing mosquitoes or exposure to mosquitoes that transmit diseases on property
- Appropriate, timely response to customer requests to prevent/control mosquitoes and the diseases they can transmit.

The District currently provides a "baseline" level of mosquito and disease control services in the County. Over the past few years, costs of providing services has exceeded revenue and

without the additional assessment Services would have deteriorated. The services provided to the Assessment Area consist of maintaining the current level of services and in some cases expanded services, as listed below, above the existing baseline level of services.

The Assessment Area is narrowly drawn to include only properties that may request and/or receive direct and more frequent service, that are located within the scope of the mosquito surveillance area, that are located within flying or traveling distance of potential mosquito sources monitored by the District, and that will benefit from a reduction in the amount of mosquitoes reaching and impacting the property as a result of the enhanced mosquito surveillance and control. The Assessment Diagram included in this report shows the boundaries of the Assessment Area.

The following is an outline of the primary services, programs and related costs that are funded by the mosquito and disease control assessment:¹

- Mosquito control and abatement
- Surveillance for mosquito-borne diseases
- Mosquito inspections
- Response to service requests
- Mosquitofish for backyard fish ponds and other appropriate habitats
- Mosquito surveillance and disease testing
- Monitor mosquito populations and survey for mosquito-borne disease agents
- Upgrading of the equipment utilized by the District
- Presentations to schools and civic groups

This Engineer's Report ("Report") defines the benefit assessment, which provides funding for these improved mosquito and disease control services for property throughout the District, as well as related costs for equipment, capital improvements and services, facilities necessary and incidental to mosquito and disease control programs.

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)).

¹ The improved mosquito and disease prevention services materially increase the usefulness, utility, livability and desirability of properties in the Assessment Area.

“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)).

Note: The District is the only dedicated agency controlling mosquitoes within its boundaries, in Alameda County. There are however, other agencies dedicated to the control of other types of vectors, such as rats. In any case, the California Code sections and other applicable citations within this report pertain specifically to mosquito and disease control even when the term vector is used.

The District is controlled by 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 XIID of the California Constitution to finance vector control projects and programs.

This Engineer's Report (Report") was prepared by SCI Consulting Group (SCI) to describe the mosquito, disease surveillance and control services and related costs that are funded by the assessments, to establish the estimated costs for those Services, to determine the special benefits and general benefits received by property from the Services and to apportion the assessments to lots and parcels within the District based on the estimated special benefit each parcel receives from the services funded by the benefit assessment.

LEGISLATIVE 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 XIIC and XIID 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 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.

Mosquito and 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 mosquito and 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 vs. SCCOSA”). This ruling is the most significant legal document in further legally clarifying Proposition 218. Several of the most important elements of the ruling included further emphasis that:

- Benefit assessments are for special benefit to property, not general benefits²
- 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, and the process used to establish this assessment is consistent with the SVTA vs. SCCOSA decision.

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. 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, 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.

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 will receive a special benefit from the proposed public improvement or property-related service.”

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 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 XIIC and XIID 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* because the general benefits have been explicitly calculated and quantified and excluded from the Assessments.

ASSESSMENT PROCESS

In order to allow property owners to ultimately decide whether additional funding should be provided for the District's mosquito and disease control services, the Board authorized by Resolution the Initiation of proceedings for a benefit assessment on February 13, 2008. In March and April of 2008, the District conducted an assessment ballot proceeding pursuant to the requirements of Article XIID of the California Constitution ("The Taxpayer's Right to Vote on Taxes Act") and the Government Code. During this ballot proceeding, owners of property in the District were provided with a notice and ballot for the proposed special

assessment. A 45-day period was provided for balloting and a public hearing was conducted on April 30, 2008.

It was determined after the conclusion of the public input portion of the public hearing that 70.19% of the weighted ballots returned were in support of the assessment. Since the assessment ballots submitted in opposition to the proposed 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 ballot was submitted), the District gained the authority to approve the levy of the assessments for fiscal year 2008-09 and to continue to levy them in future years. The authority granted by the ballot proceeding includes an annual increase in the maximum authorized assessment rate equal to the annual change in the Consumer Price Index for the San Francisco Bay Area, not to exceed 3%. 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%. The Board took action, by Resolution No.937-1 passed on May 14, 2008, to approve the levy of the assessments.

In each subsequent year for which the assessments will be levied, the Board must preliminarily approve an updated Engineer's Report for the upcoming fiscal year at a noticed public hearing. The Engineer's Report should include a budget for the upcoming fiscal year's costs and services and an updated assessment roll listing all parcels and their proposed assessments for the upcoming fiscal year.

If the Board approves the Engineer's Report and the assessments it establishes for fiscal year 2020-21, the assessments would be submitted to the County Auditor for inclusion on the property tax rolls for fiscal year 2020-21.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT AND SERVICES

ABOUT THE MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

The Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District (the "District") is an independently funded public agency that controls and monitors mosquitoes and the diseases they carry in Alameda County. The District protects the usefulness, desirability and livability of property and the inhabitants of property within its jurisdictional area by controlling and monitoring disease-carrying and public nuisance mosquitoes. In addition, the District regularly tests for diseases carried by mosquitoes and educates property owners and the occupants of property in the District about how to protect themselves from mosquito-borne diseases.

The District staff consists of 17 employees including a General Manager, Field Operations Supervisor, Lab Director, Mechanic Specialist, Regulatory & Public Affairs Director, IT Director, Accounting Associate, six Vector Biologists and two Mosquito Control Technicians, a Vector Scientist, Associate Vector Scientist, and seasonal staff.

The District is governed by the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District Board of Trustees. The Board meetings are held at 5:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of every month, and residents are welcome to attend.

DESCRIPTION OF MOSQUITO ABATEMENT PROGRAM

As mentioned earlier, the District currently provides a "baseline" level of services in the County as permitted with the limited funding available. The Assessment provides the additional funding to operate the program and expand the services provided in the Assessment Area to an optimum level necessary to protect the usefulness, utility, desirability and livability of property within its jurisdictional area.

INTRODUCTION

Following are the Services and resulting level of service for the Assessment Area. As previously noted, the District provides a baseline level of service in the County. These Services are over and above the current baseline level of service. The formula below describes the relationship between the final level of service, the existing baseline level of service, and the enhanced level of service to be funded by the assessment.

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

The assessment provides funding for the continuation and enhancement of the service, surveillance, disease prevention, abatement, and control of mosquitoes within the District boundaries. Such mosquito abatement and disease prevention projects and programs include, but are not limited to, source reduction, biological control, larvicide applications, adulticide applications, disease monitoring, 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 and other expenses necessary and incidental to the mosquito control program.

VECTORS AND VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES IN THE DISTRICT SERVICE AREA

MOSQUITOES

Mosquitoes generally occur where there is adequate vegetation for harborage and where water is standing and/or stagnant. Although mosquitoes have seasonal cycles, some species reproduce continuously while conditions are suitable. The mosquito species listed in the table below can be generally described as floodwater, permanent water, and container-breeding mosquitoes and they are currently important in the District:

GENUS & SPECIES	LARVAL HABITAT	ABUNDANCE	HOSTS	DISEASE ASSOCIATIONS
<i>Aedes dorsalis</i> (Salt marsh mosquito)	Salt marshes	All year	Humans and other mammals	Serious Pest
<i>Aedes sierrensis</i> (Tree hole mosquito)	Tree holes, Tires, Miscellaneous Containers	Spring, Summer	Humans and other large mammals	Serious pest; Vector of Canine Heartworm
<i>Aedes squamiger</i> (Winter salt marsh mosquito)	Salt marshes	Spring	Humans and other large mammals	Serious pest
<i>Aedes washinoi</i> (Woodland pool mosquito)	Temporary woodland ponds	Spring, Summer	Humans and other large mammals	Serious Pest
<i>Anopheles freeborni</i> (Western malaria mosquito)	Seepages, Streams, Lakes, Gravel Pits	Summer	Humans and other large mammals	Vector of Malaria
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	Cool, shaded grassy pools in creeks and lake seepages	Summer	Humans and other large mammals	Vector of Malaria
<i>Culex erythrothorax</i> (Tule mosquito)	Ponds, lakes, marshes with tules and cattails	Spring, Summer	Humans, Other Mammals, and Birds	Serious Pest; Vector of Encephalitis
<i>Culex pipiens</i> (House mosquito)	Storm Drain Systems, Septic Tanks, Roadside Ditches, Utility	Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter	Humans, Other Mammals, and Birds	Serious Pest; Vector of Encephalitis, West Nile Virus

<i>Culex stigmatosoma</i> (Foul water mosquito)	Foul Water, Sewage, Temporary Pools	Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter	Birds	Vector of West Nile Virus
<i>Culex tarsalis</i> (Encephalitis mosquito)	Creeks, Marshes, Temporary Pools, Roadside Ditches, Fresh Water	Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter	Birds, humans, and other mammals	Moderate Pest; Vector of Encephalitis, West Nile Virus
<i>Culiseta incidens</i> (Fish pond mosquito)	Fish Ponds, Temporary Pools, Catch Basins, Roadside Ditches	Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter	Humans and other large mammals	Serious Pest; Possible Vector of Canine Heartworm
<i>Culiseta inornata</i> (Winter salt marsh mosquito)	Marshes, Temporary Pools, Roadside Ditches	Fall, Winter, Spring	Humans and other large mammals	Serious Pest

Mosquitoes that lay their eggs in damp soil that might be flooded several years later occupy floodwater habitats. Once the area floods, most of the eggs hatch, producing a large number of mosquitoes that emerge as adults around the same time. The District has several floodwater species of concern. These include all of the *Aedes* species. Floodwater mosquitoes are most active at dawn and dusk, but they also bite during the day. *Aedes dorsalis* and *Aedes squaminger* produce multiple generations due to recurring tidal and rainwater flooding and resulting in high abundance. These species are strong flyers that can travel many miles from their source.

Mosquitoes that lay their eggs on the surface of standing water occupy permanent water habitats. Such habitats include both temporary and long-lasting standing water. Eggs are laid while mosquitoes are active and usually hatch within two to three days. *Anopheles*, *Culex*, and *Culiseta* mosquitoes inhabiting the District breed in these types of sources and have multiple generations. All of these mosquitoes are active at dawn and dusk, but *Culex* and *Culiseta* will bite well into the night. *Anopheles* and *Culex erythrothorax* can also bite during the day under shade.

Outdoor containers that hold standing water are common mosquito habitats in Alameda County. Containers include naturally occurring holes in trees, discarded buckets, cans, jars and tires; neglected swimming pools, wading pools, spas and boats; ornamental ponds, bird baths, cemetery flower cups, crumpled plastic and plugged rain gutters. *Aedes sierrensis* breeds in many species of tree holes, especially oaks, sycamores and cottonwoods, but can also inhabit artificial containers full of leaf litter. Eggs are deposited above the water line and hatch after sufficient rain accumulates to reach them. *Ae. sierrensis* normally produces one generation per year. It is an aggressive biter and can reach great abundance locally but does not fly far.

Mosquito-transmitted diseases in the District are caused by several pathogens. These include the following viruses: St. Louis encephalitis (SLE), Western equine encephalitis

(WEE) and West Nile virus (WNV); the protozoan parasite of malaria, *Plasmodium falciparum* or *P. vivax*; or the nematode parasite of canine heartworm, *Dirofilaria immitis*. This region has historically had sporadic detections of WEE and SLE, two arboviruses (arthropod-borne) that have been established in California for decades. Starting in 2004, WNV was found in wild birds, sentinel chicken flocks, mosquito pools and horses. To date there have been no human cases of West Nile Virus locally acquired in Alameda County.

Malaria is not locally transmitted in California at this time, but it used to be a major health problem in the Central Valley. Trappers, miners and other immigrants introduced malaria into California in the 1800's from areas where malaria was common. Effective mosquito control and drugs to cure malaria in humans led to the eradication of malaria in California in the 1950's. Consistent reintroduction by humans from areas where the disease is endemic creates a constant threat from malaria. In addition, some strains of malaria found in the world today are resistant to drugs that helped to eradicate the disease in the 1950's. The mosquitoes that can spread malaria are still abundant in our region and are capable of redistributing this serious health threat if the virus should somehow be reintroduced to the area.

Canine heartworm is a disease that infects wild and domestic dogs and occasionally cats. Although it can be life-threatening, pet owners can protect their animals by giving them medicine that kills the parasites. Heartworm medication is available through veterinary facilities.

Mosquito-borne diseases of most concern in the District are: Western equine encephalitis (WEE), St. Louis encephalitis (SLE), West Nile virus (WNV), and malaria, which are all transmitted by indigenous mosquitoes and for which no human vaccines exist. Vaccines are available to protect horses from WEE and WNV. Among the principal threats to which the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District currently responds are:

- Human and animal diseases associated with mosquitoes
- Annoyance and economic disruption caused by mosquitoes
- Potential introduction of invasive mosquito species and/or diseases.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

As noted, the District's services address several types of mosquitoes and share general principles and policies. These include the identification of mosquito problems; responsive actions to control existing populations of mosquitoes, prevention of new sources of mosquitoes from developing, and the management of habitat in order to minimize mosquito production; education of land-owners and others on measures to minimize interaction with mosquitoes; and provision and administration of funding and institutional support necessary to accomplish these goals.

In order to accomplish effective and environmentally sound mosquito management, control of mosquitoes must be based on careful surveillance of their abundance, habitat (potential

abundance), pathogen load, and potential contact with people and animals; the establishment of treatment criteria (thresholds); and appropriate selection from a wide range of control methods. This dynamic combination of surveillance, treatment criteria, and use of multiple control activities in a coordinated program is generally known as Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

The Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District's Mosquito Management Program, like any other IPM program, involves procedures for minimizing potential environmental impacts. The District employs IPM principles by first determining the species and abundance of mosquitoes through evaluation of public service requests and field surveys, trapping of immature and adult pest populations, and, if the populations exceed predetermined criteria, using the most efficient, effective, and environmentally sensitive means of control. For all mosquito species, public education is an important control strategy. In appropriate situations, water management or other physical control activities (historically known as "source reduction" or "physical control") can be instituted to reduce mosquito-breeding sites. The District also uses biological control such as the stocking of mosquitofish in ornamental ponds, unused swimming pools and other artificial water bodies. When these approaches are not effective or are otherwise inappropriate, materials that have been, approved and labeled by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Pesticide Regulation are used to treat specific pest-producing or pestharboring areas. The District chooses materials that are highly specific, have the lowest impact on nontargets, selectively applied to places where mosquitoes occur. These materials are considerably more expensive than less specific pesticides and are labor intensive to apply.

The District's approach is organized into two principle sections to accomplish IPM. First, the administrative element provides leadership, expertise, public relations/education, and interface with other governmental authorities. Second, the operational and laboratory sections include technicians that perform IPM in the field. The technicians perform control and surveillance functions by responding to complaints from individual residents and by extensive examination of aquatic sites for mosquito larvae. The technicians and lab staff also monitor the treated areas to be sure that their control efforts have been successful.

The District has the capability of applying liquid and granular larvicides to treat sources of immature mosquitoes and aerosolized adulticides for area treatment of adult mosquitoes. Adulticiding is used to reduce significant populations of adult mosquitoes and to prevent or to reduce the spread of mosquito-borne disease in the environment. Applications are made by personnel licensed by the California Department of Public Health (or under the direct supervision of certified personnel) who are trained in the proper use of the products and specialized equipment used for this type of public health pest control. All insecticide products employed by the District are used with consideration of existing environmental conditions in order to minimize the impact on non-target organisms.

GENERAL SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL PROCEDURES

Surveillance: Surveillance of mosquitoes in the District is accomplished by a combination of methods. First, technicians actively examine potential sites by sampling water, collecting

larvae, and identifying the larvae to species. Second, a variety of trap types are placed throughout the District for collecting adult mosquitoes (e.g. visual attractant Fay-Prince and New Jersey Light traps to monitor male and female mosquito abundance, and carbon dioxide- or human scent baited traps that attract host-seeking females or the eggs deposited by mosquitoes (e.g. ovitrap cups). The traps are set throughout the year, and the collected mosquitoes or eggs are numerated and identified to species for adults and at least to genus for eggs. The majority of the collected mosquitoes that can transmit WNV, SLE or WEE are tested for the presence of these viruses. Finally, individual residents and property owners call the District directly to report mosquitoes or to provide information about the locations of standing water that could produce mosquitoes.

Mosquito sources are scattered throughout the District. All properties within the District are within mosquito-flying range of one or more mosquito sources. Alameda County has 22 species of mosquitoes, each with a unique breeding source, and several of which are capable of vectoring diseases to humans and animals.

Mosquito populations are surveyed using a variety of field methods and traps. Surveillance is conducted in a manner based upon an equal spread of resources throughout the District boundaries, focusing on areas of likely sources. Treatment strategies are based upon the results of the surveillance program, and are specifically designed for individual areas. The surveillance traps are located and spread throughout the District in a balanced approach such that the traps measure mosquito levels throughout the District.

Viruses transmitted by mosquitoes are surveyed by testing mosquito vectors, and bird or mammal reservoirs, for WNV, SLE and WEE. The Davis Arbovirus Research and Training Lab at UC Davis or the Mosquito Lab at the District headquarters tests mosquitoes, birds or mammals using quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction or an immunoassay. The District participates in the statewide dead bird surveillance program for WNV, responding to reports of dead birds from the public and testing these birds deemed appropriate. Various County, State and private laboratories throughout California and elsewhere test humans and horses for WNV. DPH obtains and compiles results from all testing facilities and reports them to the appropriate local mosquito control agencies.

Control: The District's objective is to provide the properties a District-wide level of consistent mosquito control such that all properties would benefit from equivalent reduced levels of mosquitoes. Surveillance and monitoring are provided on a District-wide basis. The District, though, cannot predict where control measures will 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 District.

The District uses several techniques to control mosquito larvae and pupae (immatures), including biological, chemical, and physical control. The District uses the mosquitofish, *Gambusia affinis*, for biological control. These mosquito-eating fish work particularly well during warm months in a variety of permanent water sources. Artificial water sources are stocked at the request of the property resident or in other situations where biological control

is judged to be the best action to be taken. Other methods of biological control include the use of mosquito pathogens, parasites and predators.

Chemical control agents employed by the District to control immature mosquitoes include stomach toxins bacterial derived control agents, insect growth regulators (IGR's) and other contact pesticides. Stomach toxins are products of natural bacteria that are commercially manufactured and formulated as bacterial larvicides. The District employs two agents, *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti) and *Bacillus sphaericus* (Bs). The spores of these bacteria can be applied as either a liquid or a granule. The stomach toxin is activated after the spores are eaten by larvae, restricting use of these agents to the feeding stages of larval development. Bti has the advantage of specificity, only affecting mosquitoes and related groups of flies. Bs has the added advantage over Bti of effectively controlling larvae in highly polluted water and sometimes reproducing, extending the duration of its effectiveness. Another product utilized by ACMAD is Spinosad, derived from the fermentation of the naturally occurring soil bacterium, *Saccharopolyspora spinosa*. It causes the excitation of the mosquito nervous system, ultimately leading to paralysis and death. Its action on the target organism is either by contact or by ingestion. This product can be applied in liquid or granular formulations.

The IGR used by the District is methoprene. Methoprene mimics a natural insect hormone that prevents successful development of larvae. It is available as a short-lived liquid and longer-acting granules and briquets. The product is absorbed into the larva, disrupting the hormone system and preventing successful completion of the life cycle. Methoprene must be applied prior to development of fourth instar larvae to ensure effectiveness. This product can be applied in liquid or granular formulation.

Additionally, the District uses surface active agents to control immature mosquitoes. The surface active agent is an oil combined with surfactants. Surface agents are effective against immature mosquitoes when inhaled at the water surface or by physically forming a surface film that drowns the mosquito. Surface active agents have the advantage of killing both larvae and pupae and are used in situations where other materials will not work.

Chemical control agents employed by the District to control adult mosquitoes contain pyrethrin, a natural plant-based insecticide, or pyrethroids, synthetic analogues of pyrethrin. These products provide rapid knockdown and kill of adult mosquitoes.

The District uses physical control as required; its application can temporarily or permanently alter habitats so that they do not produce mosquitoes. Technicians are educated to use physical control when it is appropriate. Examples of physical control include clearing vegetation around pond or stream banks, improving drainage by maintenance and debris removal from channels and waterways, removing water from containers, and providing access for other types of control work. All physical control and source reduction activities are accomplished in a way that does not impact mature trees, threatened or endangered species, or sensitive habitat areas.

Monitoring: For the most part, monitoring is the continuation of surveillance activities. District personnel specifically check treatment sites to be sure that applications were successful. In addition to physically checking the site, traps can be utilized to evaluate the success of the program.

PUBLIC RELATIONS, OUTREACH, AND EDUCATION

The public health risks of West Nile Virus mosquito-borne diseases create a need for regular and extensive media contacts, outreach and education. This includes making press releases, publishing brochures, responding to requests for interviews from all media, informing other government agencies, and giving presentations. The District participates in a wide variety of special events including Home and Garden shows, the Alameda Country Fair, government information events, "Bug Days" at nature centers, or presentations to garden clubs, city councils, etc.

The District maintains a web site to provide mosquito control and related information on the internet. The District web site address is www.mosquitoes.org. The District has most of its publications on the site, Board of Trustee documents (agendas, minutes, financial, laboratory, and operational reports), specialized technical information (mosquito biology, mosquito-borne diseases, and technical reports), press releases, upcoming events, and additional general information about District services and links to other related web sites.

The District currently interacts professionally at many levels with other agencies. The District is a member of the Mosquito and Vector Control Association of California (MVCAC); employees attend meetings at both the regional and state level. District employees also attend and receive periodic continuing education programs designed to reinforce surveillance and control protocols and learn about new and emerging technologies. The District is a member of the American Mosquito Control Association; District staff participates in national programs relating to mosquito and disease control. The District is also an active member in the California Special Districts Association (CSDA), the Entomological Society of America (ESA), and the Society of Vector Ecologists (SOVE).

RESEARCH AND TESTING

The District cooperates with and conducts research in collaboration with other academic and government agencies located in California (e.g. University of California and California State University). The outcomes of this research presented at scientific conferences and published in scientific journals.

SERVICE REQUESTS

The District responds to service requests within its boundaries. Any property owner, business or resident in the District may contact the District to request mosquito 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, (typically, within 24 hours), regardless of location, within its boundaries.

ESTIMATE OF COST

FIGURE 1 – COST ESTIMATE – FY 2020-21

Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District	
Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment	
Estimate of Cost - Fiscal Year 2020-21	
Mosquito Control Services and Related Expenditures	
Mosquito Control and Disease Prevention Operations	\$3,097,836
Materials, Utilities and Supplies ¹	\$1,118,186
Capital Expenditures	\$59,000
Contingency	\$50,000
Total Mosquito Control Services and Related Expenditures	\$4,325,022
Total Benefits of Mosquito and Disease Control	
Single Family Equivalent Units (SFEs)	419,520
Benefit Received per SFE Unit	\$10.31
Less	
Contributions from Other Sources²	
Revenue from property taxes/ other sources	(\$3,276,222)
Total Mosquito & Disease Control Services and Incidentals	\$1,048,800
Budget Allocation to Property	
Total Assessment Budget³	\$1,048,800
Total SFE Units ⁴	419,520
Assessment Rate per SFE⁵	\$2.50

Consolidated ER Notes:

1. Includes allowance for uncollectable assessments from assessments on public agency parcels, county collection charges and assessment administration costs.
2. Contributions from other sources to cover the costs of any general benefits and special benefits not funded by the assessments.
3. The assessment amounts are rounded down to the even penny for purposes of complying with the collection requirements from the County Auditor. Therefore, the total assessment amount for all parcels subject to the assessments may vary slightly from the net amount to be assessed.
4. SFE Units means Single Family Equivalent Benefit Units. See method of assessment in the following Section for further definition.
5. The assessment rate per SFE is the total amount of assessment per Single Family Equivalent benefit unit.

Note: For fiscal year 2020-21, the District has allocated \$59,000 for capital improvements to include the following: exterior & carport painting and lobby display.

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

This section of the Report explains the benefits to be derived from the Services provided for property in the District, and the methodology used to apportion the total assessment to properties within the Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment area.

The Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment area consists of the Assessor Parcels within the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District. Properties within the City of Albany will be assessed the Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment in fiscal year 2021-22.

The method used for apportioning the assessment is based upon the proportional special benefits to be derived by the properties in the District over and above general benefits conferred on real property in the Assessment District. Special benefit is calculated for each parcel in the Assessment District using the following process:

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 Assessment District
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 benefit is received by property over and above any general benefits. This special benefit is received by property over and above any general benefits from the additional 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 Assessment District 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 XIID 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 below benefit factors, when applied to property in the Assessment Area, confer special benefits to property and ultimately improve the safety, utility, functionality and usability of property in the Assessment Area. These are special benefits to property in the Assessment

Area in much the same way that storm drainage, sewer service, water service, lighting, sidewalks and paved streets enhance the safety, 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 included 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 XIID 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 mosquito 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 inherently found that mosquito and disease control services confer special benefit on property. Moreover, the statement of drafter's intent also acknowledges that any new or increased mosquito 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 mosquito and disease control assessments as a "traditional" use of assessments, acknowledged that new mosquito and disease assessments may be formed after Proposition 218 and inherently were satisfied that mosquito control services confer special benefit to properties.

The Legislature also made a specific determination after Proposition 218 was enacted that mosquito 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 XIID of the California Constitution to finance mosquito and disease control projects and programs. The intent of the Legislature to allow and authorize benefit assessments for mosquito and disease 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:

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

Allows special benefit assessments to finance vector control projects and programs, consistent with Proposition 218.⁴

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

MOSQUITO AND DISEASE CONTROL IS A SPECIAL BENEFIT TO PROPERTIES

As described below, this Engineer's Report concludes that mosquito and disease control is a special benefit that provides direct advantages to property in the Assessment District. For example, the assessment provides reduced levels of mosquitoes on property throughout the Assessment District. Moreover, the assessment will reduce the risk of the presence of diseases on property throughout the Assessment District, which is another direct advantage received by property in the Assessment District. Moreover, the assessment funds Services that improve the use of property and reduce the nuisance and harm created by mosquitoes on property throughout the Assessment District. These are tangible and direct special benefits that are received by property throughout the specific area covered by the Assessment.

The following section, Benefit Factors, describes how and why mosquito control services specially benefit properties in the Assessment Area. These benefits are particular and distinct from its effect on property in general or the public at large.

BENEFIT FACTORS

In order to allocate the assessments, the Engineer identified the types of special benefit arising from the aforementioned mosquito and disease control Services and that would be provided to property within the District. The following benefit factors have been established that represent the types of special benefit to parcels resulting from the Services financed with the assessment proceeds. These types of special benefit are as follows:

REDUCED MOSQUITO POPULATIONS ON PROPERTY AND AS A RESULT, ENHANCED DESIRABILITY, UTILITY, USABILITY AND FUNCTIONALITY OF PROPERTY IN THE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.

The assessments provide enhanced services for the control and abatement of nuisance and disease-carrying mosquitoes. These Services will materially reduce the number of mosquitoes on properties throughout the Assessment District. The lower mosquito populations on property in the Assessment District is a direct advantage to property that will serve 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 mosquito-borne disease. This is a special benefit to residential, commercial, agricultural,

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

industrial and other types of properties because all such properties will directly benefit from reduced mosquito populations and properties with lower mosquito populations are more usable, functional and desirable.

Excessive mosquitoes 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 Assessment District.

The State Legislature made the following finding on this issue:

*"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 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 standing water in rural areas, such as marshes, pools, wetlands, ponds, drainage ditches, drainage systems, tree holes and other removable sources such as old tires and containers. The sources of mosquitoes also 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. By controlling mosquitoes at known and new sources, the Services will materially reduce mosquito populations on property throughout the Assessment District.

A recently increasing source of mosquitoes is unattended swimming pools:

⁵ Prior to the commencement of modern mosquito control services, areas in the State of California such as the Alameda County, San Mateo Peninsula, Napa County, Lake 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.

⁶ Assembly Concurrent Resolution 52, chaptered April 1, 2003

“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 ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.

The Assessments result in improved year-round proactive Services to control and abate mosquitoes that otherwise would occupy properties throughout the Assessment District. Mosquitoes are transmitters of diseases, so the reduction of mosquito populations makes property 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 Assessment District safer, which is a distinct special benefit to property in the Assessment District.⁸ This is not a general benefit to property in the Assessment District or the public at large because the Services are tangible mosquito and disease control services that are provided directly to the properties in the Assessment District 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:

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

⁸ By reducing the risk of disease and increasing the safety of property, the Services will materially increase the usefulness and desirability of certain properties in the Assessment Area.

⁹ Assembly Concurrent Resolution 52, chaptered April 1, 2003

"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 ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.

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

"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:

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

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.

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 mosquito-borne diseases on property in the Assessment District. This is another tangible and direct special benefit to property in the Assessment District that would not be received in absence of the assessments.

PROTECTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY ON PROPERTY IN THE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.

As 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 District.

Mosquitoes hinder, annoy and harm residents, guests, visitors, farm workers, and employees. A mosquito-borne disease outbreak and other related public health threats would have a drastic negative effect on agricultural, business and residential activities in the Assessment District.

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:

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)

*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 mosquito control services of the type that would be funded by the 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 prevent the likelihood of such outbreaks on property in the Assessment District and will reduce the harm to economic activity on property caused by existing mosquito populations. This is another direct advantage received by property in the Assessment District that would not be received in absence of the assessments.

PROTECTION OF ASSESSMENT DISTRICT'S AGRICULTURE, TOURISM, AND BUSINESS INDUSTRIES.

The agriculture, tourism and business industries will benefit from reduced levels of harmful or nuisance mosquitoes. Conversely, any outbreaks of emerging mosquito-borne pathogens such as West Nile Virus could also materially negatively affect these industries. Diseases transmitted by mosquitoes can adversely impact business and recreational functions.

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

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 mosquitoes¹⁶

The assessments serve to protect the businesses and industries and the employees and residents that benefit from these businesses and industries. This is a direct advantage and special benefit to property in the Assessment District.

REDUCED RISK OF NUISANCE AND LIABILITY ON PROPERTY IN THE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT

In addition to mosquito-borne disease risks, uncontrolled mosquito populations create a nuisance and health risk (e.g. allergic reactions, secondary infections from mosquito bites) for the occupants of property in the Assessment District. Properties in the Assessment District, therefore, benefit from the reduced nuisance factor that is created by the Services. Agricultural and rangeland properties also benefit from the reduced nuisance factor and harm to livestock and employees from lower mosquito populations.

Agricultural, range, golf course, cemetery, open space and other such lands in the Assessment District contain large areas of mosquito habitat and are therefore a significant source of mosquito populations. In addition, residential and business properties in the Assessment District can also contain significant sources.¹⁷ It is conceivable that sources of mosquitoes could be held liable for the transmission of diseases or other harm. According to CA Health and Safety Code 2061:

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/cnabs/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.

2061 (a) Whenever a public nuisance exists on any property within

a district or on any property that is located outside the district

from which vectors may enter the district, the board of trustees may notify the owner of the property of the existence of the public nuisance.

(b) The notice required by subdivision (a) shall do all of the

following:

(1) State that a public nuisance exists on the property, describe the public nuisance, and describe the location of the public nuisance on the property.

(2) Direct the owner of the property to abate the nuisance within a specified time.

(3) Direct the owner of the property to take any necessary action within a specified time to prevent the recurrence of the public nuisance.

(4) Inform the owner of the property that the failure to comply with the requirements of the notice within the specified times may result in the district taking the necessary actions, and that the owner shall be liable for paying the costs of the district's actions.

(5) Inform the owner of the property that the failure to comply with the requirements of the notice within the specified times may result in the imposition of civil penalties of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per day for each day that the public nuisance continues after the specified times.

The Services serve to protect the businesses and industries in the Assessment District. This is a direct advantage and a special benefit to property in the Assessment District.

IMPROVED MARKETABILITY OF PROPERTY.

As described previously, the Services specially benefit properties in the Assessment District by making them more useable, livable and functional. The Services also make properties in the Assessment District more desirable, and more desirable properties also benefit from

improved marketability. This is another tangible and direct special benefit to property which will not be enjoyed in absence of the Services.¹⁸

BENEFIT FINDING

In summary, the special benefits described in this Report and the expansion of Services in the Assessment District directly benefit and protect the real properties in the Abatement District in excess of the 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 annual assessment amount per benefit unit.

GENERAL VS. SPECIAL BENEFIT

Article XIIC 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 Assessment Area 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 mosquito and disease 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 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

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

¹⁹ SVTA vs. SCCOSA 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 contain all parcels which will 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

large.” SVTA vs. SCCOSA 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 below:

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 v. SCCOSA 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 assessment, the overwhelming proportion of the benefits conferred to property is special, since the advantages from the mosquito and disease control/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. XIID, sections 2(i) & 4(f).) There currently are some mosquito and disease control related services being provided to the Assessment District area. Consequently, there currently are some mosquito control related benefits being provided to the Assessment District and any new and extended service provided by the District would be over and above this baseline. Arguably, all of the Services funded by the assessment therefore are a special benefit because the additional Services would particularly and distinctly benefit and protect the Assessment District over and above the previous baseline benefits and service.

Nevertheless, arguably some of the Services would benefit the public at large and properties outside the Assessment District. In this report, the general benefit is conservatively estimated and described, and then budgeted so that it is funded by sources other than the assessment.

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 and disease

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.”

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.

CALCULATING GENERAL BENEFIT

Without this assessment the District would lack the funds to extend the additional Services to the Assessment District. The only additional service that is being provided is the vector control program assessment-funded Services. Consistent with footnote 8 of SVTA v. SCCOSA, and for the reasons described above, the District has determined that all parcels in the Assessment District receive a shared direct advantage and special benefit from the Services. The Services directly and particularly serve and benefit each parcel, and are not a mere indirect, derivative advantage. As explained above, Proposition 218 relies on the concept of “over and above” in distinguishing special benefits from general benefits. As applied to an assessment proceeding concurrent with the annexation this concept means that all mosquito and disease control services, which provide direct advantage to property in the Assessment District, are over and above the baseline and therefore are special.

Nevertheless, the Services provide a degree of general benefit, in addition to the predominant special benefit. This section provides a conservative measure of the general benefits from the Assessments.

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 mosquito-borne diseases. However, properties adjacent to, but just outside of, the District boundaries may receive some benefit from the Services in the form of reduced mosquito populations on property outside the Assessment District. 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 Assessment District. Each year, the District will provide some of its Services in areas near the boundaries of the Assessment District. By abating mosquito populations near the borders of the Assessment District, the Services could provide benefits in the form of reduced mosquito populations and reduced risk of disease transmission to properties outside the Assessment District. If mosquitoes were not controlled inside the Assessment District, more of them would fly from the Assessment District. Therefore control of mosquitoes within the Assessment District provides some benefit to properties outside the Assessment District but within the normal flight range of mosquitoes, in the form of reduced mosquito populations and reduced mosquito-borne disease transmission. This is a measure

of the general benefits to property outside the Assessment District because this is a benefit from the Services that is not specially conferred upon property in the assessment area.

The mosquito potential outside the Assessment District 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 Assessment District average concentration of mosquitoes from the Assessment District on properties within two miles of the Assessment District is calculated to be 6%.²⁰ This relative mosquito population reduction factor within the destination range is combined with the number of parcels outside the Assessment District 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.
 38,786 parcels within 2 miles of, but outside of the District, MAY receive some mosquito and disease protection benefit
 6% portion of relative benefit that is received
 436,350 Parcels in the District

Calculations:

Total Benefit = 38,786 parcels * 6% = 2,327 parcels equivalents
 Percentage of overall parcel equivalents = $2,327 / 436,350 = 0.53\%$

Therefore, for the overall benefits provided by the Services to the Assessment District, it is determined that 0.53% of the benefits would be received by the parcels within two miles of the Assessment District boundaries. Recognizing that this calculation is an approximation, this benefit will be rounded up to 1.0%.

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 and disease control services in the Assessment District would provide direct service and protection that is clearly "over and above" and "particular and distinct" when compared with the level of such protection under current conditions. Further the properties are within the Assessment District boundaries and this Engineer's Report demonstrates the direct benefits received by individual properties from mosquito and disease control services.

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.

In determining the Assessment District area, the District was careful to limit it to an area of parcels that will directly receive the Services. All parcels directly benefit from the surveillance, monitoring and treatment provided on an equivalent basis throughout the Assessment District in order to maintain the same improved level of protection against mosquitoes and reduced mosquito populations throughout the area. The surveillance and monitoring sites are spread on a balanced basis throughout the area. Mosquito control and treatment is provided as needed throughout the area based on the surveillance and monitoring results. The shared special benefit - reduced mosquito levels and reduced presence of mosquito-borne diseases - is received on an equivalent basis by all parcels in the Assessment District. 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 vs. SCCOSA 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 District 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 Assessment District.

BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE

With the type and scope of Services provided to the Assessment District, 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 Assessment Area, any general benefit conferred on the public at large is small. Nevertheless, there is 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 Assessment Area they will 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 Assessment Area relative to the overall land area. An analysis of maps of the Assessment Area shows that approximately 6% of the land area in the Assessment Area is covered by highways, streets and sidewalks. This 6% therefore is a fair and appropriate measure of the general benefit to the public at large within the Assessment Area

SUMMARY OF GENERAL BENEFITS

Using a sum of the measures of general benefit for the public at large and land outside the Assessment Area, we find that approximately 7.0% of the benefits conferred by the Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment may be general in nature and should be funded by sources other than the Assessment.

General Benefit Calculation

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1.0\% \text{ (Outside the Assessment District)} \\
 + & 0.0\% \text{ (Property within the Assessment District)} \\
 + & \underline{6.0\%} \text{ (Public at Large)} \\
 = & 7.0\% \text{ (Total General Benefit)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Although this analysis supports the findings that 7.0% of the assessment may provide general benefit only, this number is increased by the Assessment Engineer to 10% to 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 Assessment Area if it is later determined that there is some general benefit conferred on those parcels.

The Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment total mosquito abatement, disease control, and capital improvement is \$4,325,022. Of this total budget amount, the District will contribute \$3,276,222 or 75.75% of the total budget from sources other than the Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment. This contribution offsets any general benefits from the Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment Services.

ZONES OF BENEFIT

The District's mosquito and disease control programs, projects and Services that are funded by the Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment are provided in all areas within the District. Parcels of similar type in the District would receive similar mosquito abatement benefits on a per parcel and land area basis. Therefore, zones of benefit are not justified.

The SVTA vs. SCCOSA 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 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. 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 Assessment Area, the advantage that each parcel receives from the Services is direct and the boundary for the Service Area is narrowly drawn so the Service Area includes parcels that receive the similar levels of benefit from the Services. Therefore, the even spread of assessment for similar properties in the narrowly drawn Service Area within the Program is indeed consistent with the OSA decision.

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

As previously discussed, the Assessments fund enhanced, comprehensive, year-round mosquito control, disease surveillance and control Services that will reduce mosquito populations on property and will clearly confer special benefits to properties in the Assessment Area. These benefits can also partially be measured by the occupants on property in the Improvement District because such parcel population density is a measure of the relative benefit a parcel receives from the Improvements. Therefore, the apportionment of benefit is partially based the population density of parcels. It should be noted that many other types of "traditional" assessments also use parcel population densities to apportion the assessments. For example, the assessments for sewer systems, roads and water systems are typically allocated based on the population density of the parcels assessed.

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 directly to the underlying property.²¹

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 will redound. But this advantage of use means that, in the final analysis, it is the lot owners themselves who will be especially benefited in a financial sense."

With regard to benefits and source locations, the assessment engineer determined that since mosquitoes 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 control extend beyond the source locations to all properties that would be a "destination" for mosquitoes. In other words, the control and abatement of mosquito populations ultimately confers benefits to all properties that are a destination of mosquitoes, 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 other organisms. For example, storm water catch basins in residential 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 Assessment Area 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 types of property. More importantly, all properties in the Assessment Area 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 Assessment District with the same level of control objective in each zone, mosquitoes can rapidly and readily fly from their breeding locations to other properties over a large area, and because there are current or potential breeding sources literally everywhere in the Assessment District, the Assessment Engineer determined that all similar properties in the Assessment District have generally equivalent mosquito "destination" potential and, therefore, receive equivalent levels of benefit throughout the Assessment District.

In the process of determining the appropriate method of assessment, the 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 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 populations, as well as the reduced threat from diseases carried by mosquitoes. 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 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 below.

ASSESSMENT APPORTIONMENT

The special benefits derived from the Mosquito 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 Assessment District without the excessive nuisance, diminished "livability" or the potential health hazards brought by mosquitoes and the diseases they carry is a special benefit to properties in the Assessment District. 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 Assessment District 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 Assessment District. The "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.

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.

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

Special Benefit <small>(per parcel)</small>	$= \sum f$	(Special Benefits, Property Specific Attributes¹) <small>(per parcel)</small>
---	------------	--

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

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

Certain residential properties in the Abatement District 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 town homes are included in this category of single family residential property.

Single family residential properties in excess of one acre receive additional benefit relative to a single family home on up to one acre, because the larger parcels provide more area for mosquito sources and the mosquito and disease control Services. Therefore, such larger parcels receive additional benefits relative to a single family home on less than one acre and are assigned 1.0 SFE for the residential unit and an additional rate equal to the agricultural rate described below of 0.0021 SFE per one-fourth acre of land area in excess of one acre. Mobile home parcels on a separate parcel and in excess of one acre also receive this additional acreage rate.

Other types of properties with residential units, such as agricultural properties, are assigned the residential SFE rates for the dwelling units on the property and are assigned additional SFE benefit units for the agricultural-use land area on the property.

Properties with more than one residential unit are designated as multi-family residential properties. These properties, along with condominiums, benefit from the Services 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 the District. This Report analyzed Alameda County population density factors from the 2000 US Census 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 Figure 2 below.

The SFE factor of 0.46 per dwelling unit for multifamily residential properties applies to such properties with two to four units (duplex, triplex, fourplex). Properties in excess of 5 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 5 units is determined to be .32 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

Type of Residential Property	Total Population	Occupied Households	Persons per Household	Pop. Density Equivalent	SqFt Factor	Proposed Rate
Single Family Residential	866,596	284,662	3.04	1.00	1.00	1.00
Condominium	103,373	37,417	2.76	0.91	0.66	0.60
Duplex, Triplex, Fourplex	144,626	57,815	2.50	0.82	0.56	0.46
Multi-Family Residential (5+ Units)	286,957	136,173	2.11	0.69	0.47	0.32
Mobile Home on Separate Lot	13,464	6,660	2.02	0.66	0.41	0.27

Source: 2000 Census, Alameda County, and property dwelling size information from the Alameda County Assessor data and other sources.

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

Commercial and industrial properties receive relatively lower levels of benefit in comparison to a single family home because they are generally open and operated for more limited times and employees of indoor businesses tend to spend less time outdoors. Since the hours of operation and the potential exposure to mosquitoes are measures of relative benefit, commercial and industrial properties receive lower relative levels of benefit. Therefore, commercial and industrial properties are determined to receive 0.50 SFE of benefit per one-quarter acre (10,890 square feet) of land area.

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 County 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 Figure 3, 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.

Self-storage and golf course property benefit factors are similarly based on average usage densities. Figure 3 below lists the benefit assessment factors for such business properties.

AGRICULTURAL, RANGELAND, AND CEMETERY PROPERTIES

Utilizing research and agricultural employment reports from UC Davis and the California Employment Development Department and other sources, this Report calculated an average usage density of 0.05 people per acre for agriculture property, 0.01 for rangelands

and timber and .10 for cemeteries. Since these properties typically are a source of mosquitoes and/or are typically closest to other sources of mosquitoes, it is reasonable to determine that the benefit to these properties is twice the usage density ratio of commercial and industrial properties. The SFE factors per 0.25 acres of land area are shown in the following Figure 3.

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

1. Source: San Diego Association of Governments Traffic Generators Study, University of California, Davis and other studies and sources.

2. The SFE factors for commercial and industrial parcels indicated above are applied to each fourth acre of building area or portion thereof. (Therefore, the SFE rate for any assessable parcel with 10,890 square feet or less in these categories is the SFE Units listed above.)

FIGURE 4 – OTHER LAND BENEFIT ASSESSMENT FACTORS

Other Types of Land Use	Average Employees Per Acre ¹	SFE Units per 1/4 Acre ²
Self-Storage or Parking Lot	1.00	0.021
Wineries	12.00	0.250
Golf Course	3.00	0.063
Cemeteries	1.20	0.050
Agriculture / Vineyards	0.05	0.0021
Timberland / Dry Rangeland	0.01	0.00042

1. Source: San Diego Association of Governments Traffic Generators Study, University of California, Davis and other studies and sources.

2. The SFE factors for commercial and industrial parcels indicated above are applied to each fourth acre of land area or portion thereof. (Therefore, the minimum assessment for any assessable parcel in these categories is the SFE Units listed herein.)

OTHER PROPERTIES

Article XIID stipulates that publicly owned properties must be assessed unless those properties are reasonably determined to receive no special benefit from the assessment. All properties that are specially benefited are assessed. 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.

Other public properties such as watershed parcels, parks, open space parcels are determined to, on average, receive similar benefits as a single family home. Therefore such parcels are assessed an SFE benefit factor of 1. Miscellaneous, small and other parcels such as roads, right-of-way parcels, and common areas typically do not generate significant numbers of employees, residents, customers or guests and have limited economic value. These miscellaneous parcels receive minimal benefit from the Services and are assessed an SFE benefit factor of 0.

Church parcels, institutional properties, and property used for educational purposes typically generate employees on a less consistent basis than other non-residential parcels. Many of these properties with higher population factors provide on-site management, monitoring and other control services that tend to offset some of the benefits provided by the District. Therefore, these parcels are determined to, on average, receive similar benefits as a single family home. Therefore such parcels are assessed an SFE benefit factor of 1.

Miscellaneous, small and other parcels such as roads, right-of-way parcels, and common areas typically do not generate significant numbers of employees, residents, customers or guests and have limited economic value. These miscellaneous parcels receive minimal benefit from the Services and are assessed an SFE benefit factor of 0.

DURATION OF ASSESSMENT

It is proposed that the Assessment be levied for fiscal year 2020-21 and continued every year thereafter, so long as mosquitoes remain in existence and the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District requires funding from the Assessment for its Services in the District. As noted previously, if the Assessment and the duration of the Assessment are approved by property owners in an assessment ballot proceeding, the Assessment can continue to be levied annually after the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District 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 District 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 Manager of the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement 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 General Manager or his or her designee will promptly review the appeal and any information provided by the property owner. If the General 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 Alameda County for collection, the General 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 General Manager, or his or her designee, shall be referred to the District Board of Trustees. The decision of the District Board of Trustees shall be final.

ASSESSMENT

WHEREAS, the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District Board of Trustees contracted with the undersigned Engineer of Work to prepare and file a report presenting an estimate of costs of Services, a diagram for the benefit assessment area, an assessment of the estimated costs of Services, and the special and general benefits conferred thereby upon all assessable parcels within the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District - Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment;

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, by virtue of the power vested in me under Article XIID of the California Constitution, the Government Code and the Health and Safety Code and the order of the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District Board of Trustees, hereby make the following determination of an assessment to cover the portion of the estimated cost of the Services, and the costs and expenses incidental thereto to be paid by the Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment.

The District has evaluated and estimated the costs of extending and providing the Services to the Assessment District. The estimated costs are summarized in Figure 1 and detailed in Figure 5, below.

The amount to be paid for the Services and the expenses incidental thereto, to be paid by the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District for fiscal year 2020-21 is generally as follows:

FIGURE 5– SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE – FY 2020-21

Mosquito Abatement & Disease Control Services	\$3,097,836
Materials, Utilities and Supplies	\$1,118,186
Capital Equipment and Fixed Assets	\$59,000
Contingency	\$50,000
Total Mosquito Control Services and Related Expenditures	\$4,325,022
Less Contributions from Other Sources:	
Other Revenue	(\$3,276,222)
Net Amount To Assessments	\$1,048,800
 General Contribution to Total Mosquito Control Services and Relate Expenditure:	 75.75%

An Assessment Diagram is hereto attached and made a part hereof showing the exterior boundaries of the assessment area. The distinctive number of each parcel or lot of land in the Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment is its Assessor Parcel Number appearing on the Assessment Roll.

I do hereby determine and apportion the net amount of the cost and expenses of the Services, including the costs and expenses incidental thereto, upon the parcels and lots of land within the Mosquito 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 this Engineer's Report.

The assessment determination is made upon the parcels or lots of land within the assessment area in proportion to the special benefits to be received by the parcels or lots of land, from the Services.

The assessment is subject to an annual increase tied to the Consumer Price Index-U for the San Francisco Bay Area 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.

The change in the CPI from December 2018 to December 2019 was 2.45%. Therefore, the maximum assessment rate for fiscal year 2020-21 is the maximum rate for fiscal year 2019-20 (\$6.49) plus the Unused CPI of 0.55% was used to increase the maximum authorized assessment rate by 3%. Consequently, the maximum authorized Assessment rate for fiscal year 2020-21 is \$6.69 per single-family equivalent benefit unit. The estimate of cost and budget in this Engineer's Report proposes assessments for fiscal year 2020-21 at the rate of \$2.50, which is below the maximum authorized assessment rate.

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 Alameda for the fiscal year 2020-21. For a more particular description of the property, reference is hereby made to the deeds and maps on file and of record in the office of the County Assessor of the County of Alameda.

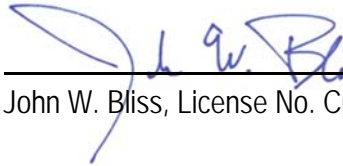
I hereby place opposite the Assessor Parcel Number for each parcel or lot within the Assessment Roll, the proposed amount of the assessment for the fiscal year 2020-21 for each parcel or lot of land within the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District- Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment.²³

²³ Each parcel has a uniquely calculated assessment based on the estimated level of special benefit to the property as determined in accordance with this Engineer's Report.

Dated: May 7, 2020



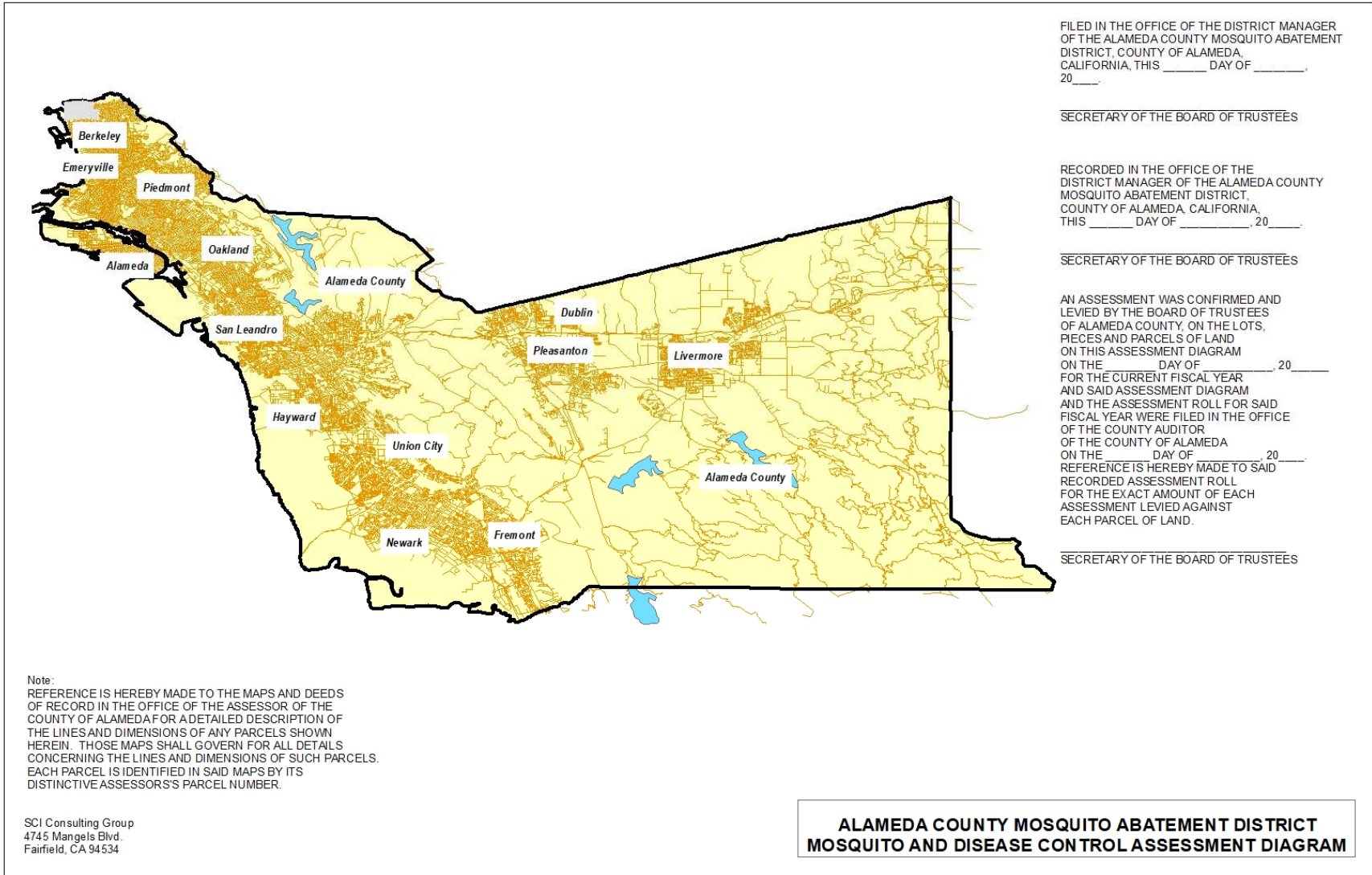
Engineer of Work

By  _____
John W. Bliss, License No. C052091

ASSESSMENT DIAGRAM

The Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District, Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment area includes all properties within the boundaries of the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District.

The boundaries of the Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment Area are displayed on the following Assessment Diagram.



ASSESSMENT ROLL

Reference is hereby made to the Assessment Roll in and for the assessment proceedings on file in the office of the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District, as the Assessment Roll is too voluminous to be bound with this Report.

RESOLUTION NO. 1079-1

A RESOLUTION INTENTION TO CONTINUE ASSESSMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020-21, PRELIMINARILY APPROVING THE ENGINEER'S REPORT, AND PROVIDING FOR NOTICE OF HEARING FOR THE ALAMEDA COUNTY MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT MOSQUITO AND DISEASE CONTROL ASSESSMENT

WHEREAS, on May 14th, 2008 by its Resolution No. 937-1, the Board of Trustees of the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District (the "Board") authorized the levy of assessments for the Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment (the "Assessment") pursuant to the provisions of the Health and Safety Code section 2080 et seq. and Article XIID of the California Constitution; and

WHEREAS, such mosquito and disease control services provide tangible health benefits, reduced nuisance benefits and other special benefits to the public and properties within the areas of such services; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the Assessment is for mosquito control projects and programs including projects, programs, public improvements and services intended to provide for the surveillance, prevention, abatement and control of mosquitoes and the diseases they carry throughout its boundaries ("Services"); and

WHEREAS, the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District ("the District") is authorized, pursuant to the authority provided in Health and Safety Code Section 2082 and Article XIID of the California Constitution, to levy assessments for mosquito and disease control services; and

WHEREAS, the Assessment was authorized by an assessment ballot proceeding conducted in 2008 and approved by 70.19% of the weighted ballots returned by property owners, and such assessments were levied by the Board by Resolution No. 937-1, passed on May 14, 2008;

WHEREAS, an annual adjustment to the Assessment rate equal to the change in the Consumer Price Index-U for the San Francisco Bay Area as of December of each succeeding year (the "CPI"), with a maximum annual adjustment not to exceed 3%, was also authorized by the assessment ballot proceeding conducted in 2008;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Trustees of the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District that:

1. SCI Consulting Group, the Engineer of Work, has prepared an Engineer's Report in accordance with Article XIID of the California Constitution and Section 2082, et. seq., of the Health and Safety Code (the "Report"). The Report has been made, filed with the secretary of the board and duly considered by the Board and is hereby deemed sufficient and preliminarily approved. The Report shall stand as the Engineer's Report for all subsequent proceedings under and pursuant to the foregoing resolution.
2. It is the intention of this Board to levy and collect the continued assessments for the Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment for fiscal year 2020-21 for the proposed projects and services set forth in the Report. Within the Service Area, the proposed projects, services and programs are generally described as surveillance, disease prevention, abatement, and control of mosquitoes within the District boundaries. Such mosquito control and disease prevention projects and programs include, but are not limited to, source reduction, biological control, larvicide applications, adulticide applications, disease monitoring, public education, reporting, accountability, research and interagency cooperative activities, as well as capital costs, maintenance, and operation expenses and incidental expenses (collectively "Services"). The cost of these Services also includes capital costs comprised of equipment, capital improvements and facilities necessary and incidental to the District's mosquito and disease control program.

3. The change in the CPI from December 2018 to December 2019 was 2.45%. Therefore, the maximum assessment rate for fiscal year 2020-21 is the maximum rate for fiscal year 2019-20 (\$6.49) plus the Unused CPI of 0.55% was used to increase the maximum authorized assessment rate by 3%. Consequently, the maximum authorized Assessment rate for fiscal year 2020-21 is \$6.69 per single-family equivalent benefit unit. The estimate of cost and budget in this Engineer's Report proposes assessments for fiscal year 2020-21 at the rate of \$2.50, which is below the maximum authorized assessment rate.
4. The estimated fiscal year 2020-21 cost of providing the Services is \$1,048,800. This cost results in a proposed assessment rate for fiscal year 2020-21 of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS (\$2.50) per single-family equivalent benefit unit. Reference is hereby made to the Report for a full and detailed description of the proposed assessments upon assessable lots and parcels of land.
5. Notice is hereby given that on June 10, 2020, at the hour of 5:00 p.m., the Board will hold a public hearing to consider the ordering of the Services, and the levy of the continued assessments for fiscal year 2020-21. The Board meetings will be held remotely in accordance with Governor Gavin Newsom's Executive Order N-25-20, issued March 12, 2020, and Government Code Section 54954(e). In an effort to improve access to public information, residents may access meetings remotely, by Telephone: Listen to the meeting live by calling Zoom at (669) 900-6833 Enter the Meeting ID# 849-5697-7914 followed by the pound (#) key.
Computer: Watch the live streaming of the meeting from a computer by navigating to <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84956977914> Mobile: Log in through the Zoom mobile app on a smartphone and enter Meeting ID# 849-5697-7914
6. The clerk of the board shall cause a notice of the hearing to be given by publishing a notice, at least ten (10) days prior to the date of the hearing above specified, in a newspaper circulated in the District.

PASSED and ADOPTED by the Board of Trustees of the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District, State of California on May 13, 2020, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Chairman, Board of Trustees, Alameda County Mosquito
Abatement District

ATTEST:

Clerk of the Board of Trustees, Alameda County
Mosquito Abatement District

LAFCO

Alameda Local Agency Formation Commission

April 24, 2020

Board Presidents
Independent Special District Selection Committee

SUBJECT: Notice of Alternate Special District Seat on Alameda LAFCO

Dear Committee Members:

This letter serves as notice that the term of the Alternate Special District Member on the Alameda Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) will expire on May 6, 2020. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Alameda LAFCO has postponed the meeting of the Alameda County Independent Special District Selection Committee (ISDSC) for **Wednesday, July 8, 2020 at 10:00 a.m.** after the regular Alameda County Special District Association meeting. Candidate nominations are due **Friday, June 19, 2020**. Please note that the incumbent, Georgan Vonheeder-Leoppold, has indicated that she plans to seek re-nomination.

Alameda LAFCO is a political subdivision of the State of California and currently operates under authority of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2001 (Government Code Section 56000). LAFCO is delegated regulatory and planning responsibilities to coordinate the efficient and responsive delivery of local governmental services and highlighted by overseeing the formation, expansion and related changes involving cities and special districts. There are presently 14 cities and 33 special districts subject to LAFCO's jurisdiction in Alameda County.

Decision-making at Alameda LAFCO is directly vested with its 11-member Commission. The Commission is divided between seven regular voting members and four alternate voting members. Representation on the Commission is also divided between four distinct appointee categories: (a) three appointees from the County of Alameda, (b) three appointees from the cities/towns, (c) three appointees from the independent special districts, and (d) two appointees from the general public. State law specifies all Commission members shall exercise their independent judgment on behalf of the interests of the public as a whole and not on behalf of their appointing authorities.

The purpose of the ISDSC is to elect special district members to LAFCO. The ISDSC consists of the presiding officers of the legislative bodies of each independent special district in Alameda County. Pursuant to Government Code Section 56332 and the ISDSC rules, a special district's board of directors may appoint one of its members to attend the meeting if the presiding officer is unable to attend. Please find the ISDSC's rules and the Government Code Section 56332 enclosed (Attachment 1 and Attachment 2).

For this election each independent special district is entitled to nominate one board member. The nominees must meet the eligibility requirements outlined in Section VI of the ISDC's rules (Attachment 1). A nomination and voting delegate form is enclosed (Attachment 3). Eligible nominees may circulate a statement of qualifications prior to or at the July 8th ISDSC meeting.

Administrative Office

Rachel Jones, Executive Officer
224 West Winton Avenue, Suite 110
Oakland, Hayward 94544
T: 510.670.6267
www.acgov.org/lafco

Scott Haggerty, Chair
County of Alameda

Nate Miley, Regular
County of Alameda

Richard Valle, Alternate
County of Alameda

John Marchand, Regular
City of Livermore

Jerry Thorne, Regular
City of Pleasanton

David Haubert, Alternate
City of Dublin

Ralph Johnson, Regular
Castro Valley Sanitary District

Ayn Wieskamp, Regular
East Bay Regional Park District

Georgan Vonheeder-Leoppold, Alternate
Dublin San Ramon Services District

Sblend Sblendorio, Regular
Public Member

Tom Pico, Alternate
Public Member

Any district nominating a candidate must ratify that nomination by board resolution. Furthermore, upon nomination, the nominating district must notify in writing all other districts of their candidate selection. No resolution is needed from a district that does not wish to nominate a candidate. Attached is a list of each district's contact information (Attachment 4).

Please note the following timeline:

Friday, June 19, 2020

Nominations due from each district. Please complete and return the attached form to Alameda LAFCO. Please note that pursuant to Government Code Section 56332, "if only one candidate is nominated for a vacant seat, that candidate shall be deemed selected, with no further proceedings."

Friday, June 19, 2020

Each district submits the name of the presiding officer or designee who will be voting at the July 8th meeting. Please complete and return the attached form to Alameda LAFCO.

Before, Wednesday, July 8, 2020

All nominating agencies must ratify their district's nominee via board resolution and send notice of the nomination to the presiding officers of all the other districts (see attached contact information). Please submit a copy of the resolution to Alameda LAFCO.

Wednesday, July 8, 2020

Independent Special District Selection Committee meeting location or video-conferencing information is to-be-determined after the ACSDA meeting.

Should you have any questions, please contact me directly by telephone at 510.670.6267 or by e-mail at rachel.jones@acgov.org.

Sincerely,



Rachel Jones

Attachments:

1. ISDSC Rules
2. Government Code Section 56332
3. Nomination and Voting Delegate Form Special District Contact Information

Revised 1/14/04

RULES
FOR THE LAFCO
INDEPENDENT SPECIAL DISTRICT SELECTION COMMITTEE

Adopted April 13, 1994

By: Alameda County Chapter, California Special Districts Association

SECTION I PURPOSE

The purpose of the Independent Special District Selection Committee (ISDSC) shall be to appoint the regular and alternate special district members to the Alameda County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) whenever a vacancy exists among members representing independent special districts (Government Code Section 56332).

SECTION II MEMBERSHIP

The ISDSC shall be composed of the presiding officer of the legislative body of each independent special district either located wholly within Alameda County or containing territory within Alameda County that represents 50% or more of the assessed value of taxable property of the district. The district may appoint one of its members as an alternate ISDSC member in the event the presiding officer is unavailable (Government Code Section 56332).

SECTION III MEETINGS

The LAFCo Executive Officer shall give written notice to the presiding officer of each eligible independent special district that a meeting of the ISDSC will be held on a specified date and at a specified time and place pursuant to:

- A. A vacancy existing among the members or alternate member representing independent special districts upon the Commission; or
- B. Receipt of a written request by one or more members of the ISDSC representing districts having 10% or more of the assessed value of taxable property within Alameda County (Government Code Section 56332).

All meetings of the ISDSC shall be open meetings and comply with all applicable provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act.

SECTION IV QUORUM

Each presiding officer or alternate member attending the meeting shall be required to register their attendance. Members representing a majority of the eligible districts shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of the ISDSC business. No meeting shall be convened by the LAFCo Executive Office prior to establishing a quorum.

SECTION V VOTING

Each member of the ISDSC shall be entitled to one vote for each independent special district of which he or she is the presiding officer (Government Code Section 56332).

SECTION VI ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible for nomination and selection to the Alameda County Local Agency Formation Commission, an individual:

- A. Must be an elected or appointed independent special district officer within Alameda County (Government Code Section 563323);
- B. Must be a resident of Alameda County (Government Code Section 563323);
- C. Must not be a member of the legislative body of a city or county (Government Code Section 563323);
- D. Must act in such a manner so as to represent the diverse interests of all agencies, not his or her individual district; and
- E. Must be willing to make a time commitment to fulfilling his or her county-wide role representing all special districts.

An elected or appointed independent special district board member who is an employee of the State of California, a county, a city, or a special district is eligible for nomination and selection to the Commission as a special district representative (Government Code Section 563323).

SECTION VII SEATING DESIGNATION

The seating of special district representatives on the Alameda County Local Agency Formation Commission shall be in accordance with the following designations:

- 1. One regular seat shall be designated as an "Enterprise District" seat;
- 2. One regular seat shall be designated as a "Non-Enterprise District" seat; and

3. One alternate seat shall be designated from either and Enterprise or Non-Enterprise district.

An "Enterprise" district is defined as any jurisdiction that derives the majority of its total revenues from user fees and/or service charges.

A "Non-Enterprise" district is defined as any jurisdiction that derives the majority of its total revenues from property taxes.

SECTION VIII NOMINATING PROCESS

Each independent special district shall be entitled to nominate a maximum of one board member from any district.

Each special district board shall determine its own internal process for selecting a name to be placed in nomination and for ensuring said nominee meets the eligibility criteria as set forth in Section VI.

- Districts are required to ratify said nominee by adoption of a board resolution.

Upon selection of a district nominee, the presiding officer of the district shall provide written notification of their nominee to the presiding officers of all other independent special districts.

An eligible district nominee may circulate a statement of his/her qualifications prior to the date of the ISDSC meeting.

SECTION IX BALLOTING PROCESS

At the meeting of the ISDSC, the balloting shall be conducted in accordance with the following:

- A. If vacant, the first balloting shall be for selection of the "Enterprise District" representative. The candidate receiving a simple majority shall be declared the winner. In the event of a tie or no majority winner, a run-off ballot(s) shall be conducted.
- B. If vacant, the second balloting shall be for selection of the "Non-Enterprise District" representative. The candidate receiving a simple majority shall be declared the winner. In the event of a tie or no majority winner, a run-off ballot(s) shall be conducted.
- C. If vacant, the third balloting shall be for selection of the alternate representative. The candidate receiving a simple majority shall be declared the winner. In the event of a tie or no majority winner, a run-off ballot(s) shall be conducted.

When previous balloting has taken place for Enterprise and/or Non-Enterprise vacancies, the ballot for the alternate representative shall also include the names of all non-winning candidates from the other ballots, if the candidate so desires.

Upon completion of the balloting, the ISDSC shall provide written notification to the LAFCo Executive Officer of the name(s) of the Committee's appointment(s) to the Commission.

SECTION X ALTERNATE NOMINATING AND BALLOTING PROCESS

In the event that the LAFCo Executive Officer determines that securing a quorum of ISDSC members for a meeting is not feasible, the LAFCo Executive Officer may conduct business of the ISDSC in writing (Government Code Section 56332).

SECTION XI TERMS OF OFFICE

Regular representatives shall serve staggered four year terms. The alternate representative shall serve a four year term.

If a representative or alternate is unable to complete a full term, and more than one year is remaining in the uncompleted term, a nominating and balloting process shall be conducted in accordance with these bylaws.

The expiration date of the term of office of each member shall be the first Monday in May in the year in which the term of the member expires (Government Code Section 56334).

Any district member may be removed at any time and without cause by a majority vote of the ISDSC, as the appointing body (Government Code Section 56334). Failure to attend three regular Commission meetings in a calendar year may be grounds for possible removal by the ISDSC.

SECTION XII MEMBER DISQUALIFICATION

At the time of appointment of a regular member or alternate, the ISDSC may, by majority vote, provide that the member or alternate is disqualified from voting as a member of the Commission on any proposal affecting the district of which the member is a representative (Government Code Section 56332).

State of California

GOVERNMENT CODE

Section 56332

56332. (a) The independent special district selection committee shall consist of the presiding officer of the legislative body of each independent special district. However, if the presiding officer of an independent special district is unable to participate in a meeting or election of the independent special district selection committee, the legislative body of the district may appoint one of its members as an alternate to participate in the selection committee in the presiding officer's place. Those districts shall include districts located wholly within the county and those containing territory within the county representing 50 percent or more of the assessed value of taxable property of the district, as shown on the last equalized county assessment roll. Each member of the committee shall be entitled to one vote for each independent special district of which he or she is the presiding officer or his or her alternate as designated by the governing body. Members representing a majority of the eligible districts shall constitute a quorum.

(b) The executive officer shall call and give written notice of all meetings of the members of the selection committee. A meeting shall be called and held under one of the following circumstances:

(1) Whenever the executive officer anticipates that a vacancy will occur within the next 90 days among the members or alternate member representing independent special districts on the commission.

(2) Whenever a vacancy exists among the members or alternate member representing independent special districts upon the commission.

(3) Upon receipt of a written request by one or more members of the selection committee representing districts having 10 percent or more of the assessed value of taxable property within the county, as shown on the last equalized county assessment roll.

(c) The selection committee shall appoint two regular members and one alternate member to the commission. The members so appointed shall be elected or appointed members of the legislative body of an independent special district residing within the county but shall not be members of the legislative body of a city or county. If one of the regular district members is absent from a commission meeting or disqualifies himself or herself from participating in a meeting, the alternate district member may serve and vote in place of the regular district member for that meeting. Service on the commission by a regular district member shall not disqualify, or be cause for disqualification of, the member from acting on proposals affecting the special district on whose legislative body the member serves. The special district selection committee may, at the time it appoints a member or alternate, provide that the member or alternate

is disqualified from voting on proposals affecting the district on whose legislative body the member serves.

(d) If the office of a regular district member becomes vacant, the alternate member may serve and vote in place of the former regular district member until the appointment and qualification of a regular district member to fill the vacancy.

(e) A majority of the independent special district selection committee may determine to conduct the committee's business by mail, including holding all elections by mailed ballot, pursuant to subdivision (f).

(f) If the independent special district selection committee has determined to conduct the committee's business by mail or if the executive officer determines that a meeting of the special district selection committee, for the purpose of appointing the special district members or filling vacancies, is not feasible, the executive officer shall conduct the business of the committee by mail. Elections by mail shall be conducted as provided in this subdivision.

(1) The executive officer shall prepare and deliver a call for nominations to each eligible district. The presiding officer, or his or her alternate as designated by the governing body, may respond in writing by the date specified in the call for nominations, which date shall be at least 30 days from the date on which the executive officer mailed the call for nominations to the eligible district.

(2) At the end of the nominating period, if only one candidate is nominated for a vacant seat, that candidate shall be deemed appointed. If two or more candidates are nominated, the executive officer shall prepare and deliver one ballot and voting instructions to each eligible district. The ballot shall include the names of all nominees and the office for which each was nominated. Each presiding officer, or his or her alternate as designated by the governing body, shall return the ballot to the executive officer by the date specified in the voting instructions, which date shall be at least 30 days from the date on which the executive officer mailed the ballot to the eligible district.

(3) The call for nominations, ballot, and voting instructions shall be delivered by certified mail to each eligible district. As an alternative to the delivery by certified mail, the executive officer, with prior concurrence of the presiding officer or his or her alternate as designated by the governing body, may transmit materials by electronic mail.

(4) If the executive officer has transmitted the call for nominations or ballot by electronic mail, the presiding officer, or his or her alternate as designated by the governing body, may respond to the executive officer by electronic mail.

(5) Each returned nomination and ballot shall be signed by the presiding officer or his or her alternate as designated by the governing body of the eligible district.

(6) For an election to be valid, at least a quorum of the special districts must submit valid ballots. The candidate receiving the most votes shall be elected, unless another procedure has been adopted by the selection committee. Any nomination and ballot received by the executive officer after the date specified is invalid, provided, however, that if a quorum of ballots is not received by that date, the executive officer shall extend the date to submit ballots by 60 days and notify all districts of the extension.

The executive officer shall announce the results of the election within seven days of the date specified.

(7) All election materials shall be retained by the executive officer for a period of at least six months after the announcement of the election results.

(g) For purposes of this section, "executive officer" means the executive officer or designee as authorized by the commission.

(Amended by Stats. 2015, Ch. 114, Sec. 8. (AB 1532) Effective January 1, 2016.)

**Alameda LAFCO
Alternate Special District Non-Enterprise Seat Election 2020**

Please complete the following information and
return by **Friday, June 19, 2020 to:**

Rachel Jones, Executive Officer
Alameda LAFCO
224 West Winton Avenue, Suite 110
Hayward, CA 94544
Telephone: (510) 670-6267
Email: rachel.jones@acgov.org

Name of presiding officer or designee who will attend and vote at the July 8, 2020 ISDSC election meeting at 10 am, following the Alameda County Special Districts Association meeting.

NAME: Wendi Poulson

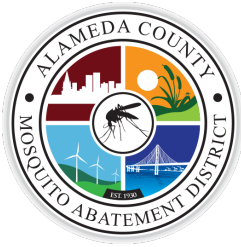
DISTRICT: Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District

NOMINATING DISTRICTS ONLY

You may nominate a maximum of one Board member for the LAFCO alternate special district non-enterprise seat and the nomination must be ratified by a Board resolution prior to July 8, 2020.*

Candidate Name for Non-Enterprise Seat:

**** If your district is nominating a candidate, you must notify all 14 other independent district presiding officers by mail, fax or e-mail (see enclosed list of contact information).***



23187 Connecticut Street
Hayward, CA 94545

T: (510) 783-7744
F: (510) 783-3903

acmad@mosquitoes.org

Board of Trustees

President

Wendi Poulson

Alameda

Vice-President

Robert Beatty

Berkeley

Secretary

Betsy Cooley

Emeryville

Cathy Roache

County at Large

Shawn Kumagai

Dublin

George Young

Fremont

Elisa Márquez

Hayward

James N. Doggett

Livermore

Jan O. Washburn

Oakland

Eric Hentschke

Newark

vacant

Piedmont

Julie Testa

Pleasanton

Victor Aguilar

San Leandro

Subru Bhat

Union City

Ryan Clausnitzer

General Manager

An update on how the District is controlling mosquitoes during the COVID-19 pandemic

The District continues to operate normally, as reported at the April 8th, 2020 Board meeting. The only significant difference from that report to now is that employees must now follow the April 17th Order # 20-08 of the Health Officer of the County of Alameda Generally Requiring Members of the Public and Workers to Wear Face Coverings (attached).

Non-remote District staff were given a cloth mask prior to this Order with the instructions to first practice social distancing, but if work must place you among members of the public, or staff, wear the assigned mask.

The public is still calling for services at an average rate compared to past years, mostly for mosquitofish deliveries. Seasonal employment is delayed indefinitely with tasks typically assigned to seasonal employees reassigned to field and support staff (e.g.: dead bird pickups, surveillance trapping, and (possibly) catch basin treatments).

District staff began cutting back on their current year budget in early March in anticipation of predicted future revenue losses in fiscal year 2020/21. These predicted revenue losses and expenditure cuts are reflected in the revised 2020/21 budget. These cuts will not impact the delivery of services to the public.

On May 6th, 2020, Governor Newsom signed two executive orders, attached, that provides relief from delinquent property taxes (N-61-20), and expands workers compensation to include COVID-19 (N-62-20).

To make informed decisions for staff and to provide the most accurate and updated information for the Board, staff engages with the Alameda County Office of Emergency Services, attends financial and human resource and legal trainings, and regularly communicates with mosquito and vector districts and special districts throughout the State.

We are proud of the work we do and how we do it. Staff has really stepped-up and adapted well to the situation. We are also pleased by the positive interactions from the public and support from the Board of Trustees.



23187 Connecticut Street
Hayward, CA 94545

T: (510) 783-7744
F: (510) 783-3903

acmad@mosquitoes.org

March 30, 2020

Board of Trustees

President

Wendi Poulson

Alameda

Vice-President

Robert Beatty

Berkeley

Secretary

Betsy Cooley

Emeryville

Cathy Roache

County at Large

Shawn Kumagai

Dublin

George Young

Fremont

Elisa Marquez

Hayward

James N. Doggett

Livermore

Jan O. Washburn

Oakland

Eric Hentschke

Newark

vacant

Piedmont

Julie Testa

Pleasanton

Victor Aguilar

San Leandro

Subru Bhat

Union City

Ryan Clausnitzer

General Manager

DECLARATION OF THE BOARD PRESIDENT ALTERING THE REGULAR MEETING LOCATION DUE TO A LOCAL EMERGENCY CAUSED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

WHEREAS, the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District ("District") is an independent special district and the meetings of its legislative body are open and public in compliance with the legal requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act (Government Code § 54950 et seq.); and

WHEREAS, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we are in a state of emergency, as established by the Governor on March 4, 2020 via Proclamation; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, the Alameda County Public Health Officer issued a shelter in place order which affects the District's entire service area and requires alterations to the District's normal business practices; and

WHEREAS, on March 12th and 16th, 2020, the General Manager promulgated certain rules and orders establishing alternative staffing levels, temporarily closing District facilities to the public, and altering the public services provided in order to ensure social distancing and protect the life and property of the District, its employees, and the residents of Alameda County; and

WHEREAS, on March 19, 2020, the Governor issued Executive Order N-33-20 directing all individuals living in the State of California to stay home or at their place of residence, except as to maintain continuity of operations of specified critical infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, the Governor identified a list of Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers to help state, local, tribal and industry partners as they work to protect communities. This list includes critical government workers and identifies exterminators and other service providers as necessary to maintain safety and sanitation; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to continue to have meetings of the various legislative bodies of the District in order to maintain the critical public health and safety services and operations provided; and

WHEREAS, Section 54954(a) of the Brown Act requires that the District specify its regular meeting time and place by ordinance, resolution or bylaws; and

WHEREAS, the District's regular meeting place has been established as the conference room of the District's office in Hayward by District Policy 105.1 of the District Policy Manual, and

WHEREAS, Government Code section 54954(e) and District Policy 105.3 allows the Board President to designate an alternate location for the meetings to take place if, due to an emergency, it is unsafe to meet in the designated location; and

WHEREAS, on March 17, 2020, the Governor issued Executive Order N-29-20 which authorized meetings of local legislative bodies to be held by teleconference or other electronic means as long as notice is provided to the public and the meeting is made accessible in specified ways to allow the public to observe and participate; and

WHEREAS, it is my intent to allow the Board and its other legislative bodies to continue to hold meetings in order to receive information, provide direction, and make decisions on behalf of the District while still complying with social distancing requirements during the pendency of this pandemic;

NOW, THEREFORE, on behalf of the District, I, Wendi Poulson, President of the Board of Trustees, hereby find and declare all of the following:

1. The above referenced recitals are true and correct and material to the adoption of this Declaration.
2. The District offices at 23187 Connecticut Street, Hayward CA 94545 shall be temporarily closed to the public.
3. The regular meetings of the Board, and any and all other meetings of the District's legislative bodies that are subject to the Brown Act, may be held via teleconference or other electronic means, in the manner set forth in the sample agenda notice attached to this Declaration, which may be updated, from time to time, in the actual agenda notice for the meeting of the legislative body.
4. All members of the public seeking to observe and/or to address the local legislative body may participate in the meeting telephonically or otherwise electronically in the manner set forth in the sample agenda notice attached to this Declaration, which may be updated, from time to time, in the actual agenda notice for the meeting of the legislative body.
5. This Declaration shall take effect immediately and shall remain in effect only during the period in which state or local public health officials have imposed or recommended social distancing measures.

This Declaration is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the District, its departments, officers, employees, contractors, or any other person.

IN WITNESS HEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 30th day of March 2020.

DocuSigned by:
Wendi Poulson
1C33F430D1A740F...

President, Board of Trustees
Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District

ATTEST:

DocuSigned by:
Betsy Cooley
A246F3E79A08480...

Secretary, Board of Trustees
Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District



ORDER OF THE HEALTH OFFICER No. 20-08

ORDER OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA GENERALLY REQUIRING MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC AND WORKERS TO WEAR FACE COVERINGS

(PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY ORDER)

DATE OF ORDER: April 17, 2020

Please read this Order carefully. Violation of or failure to comply with this Order is a misdemeanor punishable by fine, imprisonment, or both. (California Health and Safety Code § 120295, *et seq.*; Cal. Penal Code §§ 69, 148(a)(1))

Summary: The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”), California Department of Public Health (“CDPH”), and Alameda County Public Health Department (“ACPHD”) have recommended that members of the public, when they need to interact with others outside the home and especially in settings where many people are present such as waiting in lines and shopping, should cover the mouth and nose to prevent inadvertently spreading the virus that causes Coronavirus Disease 2019 (“COVID-19”). One key transmission method for the COVID-19 virus is respiratory droplets that people expel when they breathe or sneeze. With the virus that causes COVID-19, people can be infected and not have any symptoms, meaning they are asymptomatic, but they can still be contagious. People can also be infected and contagious 48 hours before developing symptoms, the time when they are pre-symptomatic. Many people with the COVID-19 virus have mild symptoms and do not recognize they are infected and contagious, and they can unintentionally infect others. Therefore, the CDC, CDPH, and ACPHD now believe that wearing a face covering, when combined with physical distancing of at least 6 feet and frequent hand washing, may reduce the risk of transmitting coronavirus when in public and engaged in essential activities by reducing the spread of respiratory droplets. And because it is not always possible to maintain at least 6 feet of distance, members of the public and workers should wear face coverings while engaged in most essential activities and other activities when others are nearby. For clarity, although wearing a face covering is one tool for reducing the spread of the virus, doing so is not a substitute for sheltering in place, physical distancing of at least 6 feet, and frequent hand washing.

This Order requires that people wear Face Coverings, which may be simple do-it-yourself coverings as further described below, in three main settings. First, members of the public must wear Face Coverings while inside of or waiting in line to enter Essential Businesses and other businesses or facilities engaged in Minimum Basic Operations, providing Essential Infrastructure, and providing Essential Government Functions (except Healthcare Operations, which are subject to different requirements), when seeking healthcare from Healthcare Operations, and when waiting for or riding on public transportation and other types of shared transportation. Each of the capitalized terms

ORDER OF THE HEALTH OFFICER No. 20-08

other than “Face Coverings” in the preceding sentence are defined in Health Officer Order No. 20-04. Second, this Order also requires employees, contractors, owners, and volunteers of all Essential Businesses or those operating public transportation and other types of shared transportation to wear a Face Covering when at work. And third, this Order also requires workers engaged in Minimum Basic Operations, Essential Infrastructure work, and Essential Government Functions to wear a Face Covering in areas where the public is present or likely to be and at any time when others are nearby. The Order is effective at 11:59 p.m. on April 17, 2020 but provides for a grace period in enforcement until 8:00 a.m. on April 22, 2020. While the purpose of the grace period is to allow people and businesses time to implement the requirements of the Order, they should comply as soon as possible within the period.

This Order includes certain exceptions. For instance, this Order does not require that any child aged twelve years or younger wear a Face Covering and recommends that any child aged two years or younger should not wear one because of the risk of suffocation. This Order also does not apply to people who are in their own cars alone or with members of their own household. It also does not require people wear Face Coverings while engaged in outdoor recreation such as walking, hiking, bicycling or running, though it does recommend that they have a Face Covering with them and still requires them to practice social distancing and other measures to protect against transmission of the virus.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTIONS 101040, 101085, 120175, AND 120220, THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA (“HEALTH OFFICER”) ORDERS:

- 1. This Order will take effect at 11:59 p.m. on April 17, 2020, and will continue to be in effect until it is extended, rescinded, superseded, or amended in writing by the Health Officer. But this Order will not be enforced until 8:00 a.m. on April 22, 2020. Any capitalized terms in this Order that are defined in Health Officer Order No. 20-04 are automatically updated to incorporate revisions to that order without a need to update this Order.**
- 2. As used in this Order, a “Face Covering” means a covering made of cloth, fabric, or other soft or permeable material, without holes, that covers only the nose and mouth and surrounding areas of the lower face. A covering that hides or obscures the wearer’s eyes or forehead is not a Face Covering. Examples of Face Coverings include a scarf or bandana; a neck gaiter; a homemade covering made from a t-shirt, sweatshirt, or towel, held on with rubber bands or otherwise; or a mask, which need not be medical-grade. A Face Covering may be factory-made, or may be handmade and improvised from ordinary household materials. The Face Covering should be comfortable, so that the wearer can breathe comfortably through the nose and does not have to adjust it frequently, so as to avoid touching the face. For as long as medical grade masks such as N95 masks and surgical masks are in short supply, members of the public should not purchase those masks as Face Coverings under this Order; those medical grade masks should be reserved for health care providers and first responders. In general, even when not required by this Order, people are strongly encouraged to wear Face Coverings when in public. Also, for Face Coverings that are not disposed of after each use, people should clean them frequently and have extra ones available so**

ORDER OF THE HEALTH OFFICER No. 20-08

that they have a clean one available for use.

Note that any mask that incorporates a one-way valve (typically a raised plastic cylinder about the size of a quarter on the front or side of the mask) that is designed to facilitate easy exhaling is not a Face Covering under this Order and is not to be used to comply with this Order's requirements. Valves of that type permit droplet release from the mask, putting others nearby at risk.

A video showing how to make a face covering and additional information about how to wear and clean Face Coverings may be found at the website of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html>.

3. All members of the public, except as specifically exempted below, must wear a Face Covering outside their home or other place they reside in the following situations:
 - a. When they are inside of, or in line to enter, any Essential Business (as that term is defined in Section 13.f of the Health Officer's Order No. 20-04, dated March 31, 2020 ("Order No. 20-04")), including, but not limited to, grocery stores, convenience stores, supermarkets, laundromats, and restaurants;
 - b. When they are inside or at any location or facility engaging in Minimum Basic Operations or seeking or receiving Essential Government Functions (as defined in Sections 13.g and 13.d, respectively, of Order No. 20-04);
 - c. When they are engaged in Essential Infrastructure work (as defined in Section 13.c of Order No. 20-04);
 - d. When they are obtaining services at Healthcare Operations (as defined by in Section 13.b of Order No. 20-04)—including hospitals, clinics, COVID-19 testing locations, dentists, pharmacies, blood banks and blood drives, other healthcare facilities, mental health providers, or facilities providing veterinary care and similar healthcare services for animals—unless directed otherwise by an employee or worker at the Healthcare Operation; or
 - e. When they are waiting for or riding on public transportation (including without limitation any bus, BART, , or CalTrain) or paratransit or are in a taxi, private car service, or ride-sharing vehicle.
4. Each driver or operator of any public transportation or paratransit vehicle, taxi, or private car service or ride-sharing vehicle must wear a Face Covering while driving or operating such vehicle, regardless of whether a member of the public is in the vehicle, due to the need to reduce the spread of respiratory droplets in the vehicle at all times.
5. All Essential Businesses, as well as entities and organizations with workers engaged in Essential Infrastructure work, Minimum Basic Operations, or Essential Government Functions (except for Healthcare Operations, which are subject to their own regulation regarding specified face coverings), must:
 - a. Require their employees, contractors, owners, and volunteers to wear a Face Covering at the workplace and when performing work off-site any time the employee, contractor, owner, or volunteer is:

ORDER OF THE HEALTH OFFICER No. 20-08

- i. interacting in person with any member of the public;
- ii. working in any space visited by members of the public, such as by way of example and without limitation, reception areas, grocery store or pharmacy aisles, service counters, public restrooms, cashier and checkout areas, waiting rooms, service areas, and other spaces used to interact with the public, regardless of whether anyone from the public is present at the time;
- iii. working in any space where food is prepared or packaged for sale or distribution to others;
- iv. working in or walking through common areas such as hallways, stairways, elevators, and parking facilities; or
- v. in any room or enclosed area when other people (except for members of the person's own household or residence) are present.

For clarity, a Face Covering is not required when a person is in a personal office (a single room) when others outside of that person's household are not present as long as the public does not regularly visit the room. By way of example and without limitation, a construction worker, plumber, bank manager, accountant, or bike repair person is not required to wear a Face Covering if that individual is alone and in a space not regularly visited by the public, but that individual must put on a Face Covering when coworkers are nearby, when being visited by a client/customer, and anywhere members of the public or other coworkers are regularly present.

- b. Take reasonable measures, such as posting signs, to remind their customers and the public of the requirement that they wear a Face Covering while inside of or waiting in line to enter the business, facility, or location. Essential Businesses and entities or organizations that engaged in Essential Infrastructure work or Minimum Basic Operations must take all reasonable steps to prohibit any member of the public who is not wearing a Face Covering from entering and must not serve that person if those efforts are unsuccessful and seek to remove that person.

A sample sign to be used for notifying customers can be found at the Alameda County Public Health Department website, at <http://www.acphd.org/2019-ncov.aspx>.

6. Any child aged two years or less must not wear a Face Covering because of the risk of suffocation. This Order does not require that any child aged twelve years or less wear a Face Covering. Parents and caregivers must supervise use of Face Coverings by children to avoid misuse.
7. Wearing a Face Covering is recommended but not required while engaged in outdoor recreation such as walking, hiking, bicycling, or running. But each person engaged in such activity must comply with Social Distancing Requirements (as defined in Section 13.k of Health Officer Order No. 20-04) including maintaining at least six feet of separation from all other people to the greatest extent possible. Additionally, it is recommended that each person engaged in such activity bring a Face Covering and wear that Face Covering in circumstances where it is difficult to maintain compliance with Social Distancing Requirements, and that they carry the Face Covering in a visible and readily accessible location, such as around the person's neck or in a pocket for such

ORDER OF THE HEALTH OFFICER No. 20-08

use. Because running or bicycling causes people to more forcefully expel airborne particles, making the usual minimum 6 feet distance less adequate, runners and cyclists must take steps to avoid exposing others to those particles, which include the following measures: wearing a Face Covering when possible; crossing the street when running to avoid sidewalks with pedestrians; slowing down and moving to the side when unable to leave the sidewalk and nearing other people; never spitting; and avoiding running or cycling directly in front of or behind another runner or cyclist who is not in the same household.

8. This Order does not require any person to wear a Face Covering while driving alone, or exclusively with other members of the same family or household, in a motor vehicle.
9. A Face Covering is also not required by this Order to be worn by a particular individual if the person can show either: (1) a medical professional has advised that wearing a Face Covering may pose a risk to the person wearing the mask for health-related reasons; or (2) wearing a Face Covering would create a risk to the person related to their work as determined by local, state, or federal regulators or workplace safety guidelines. A Face Covering should also not be used by anyone who has trouble breathing or is unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove the Face Covering without assistance.
10. The intent of this Order is to ensure that all people who are visiting or working at Essential Businesses and all people who are seeking care at healthcare facilities or engaged in certain types of public transit or transportation with others wear a Face Covering to reduce the likelihood that they may transmit or receive the COVID-19 virus. The intent of this Order is also to ensure that people who work for or seek services from entities engaged in Essential Infrastructure work, Minimum Basic Operations, or Essential Government Functions also wear a Face Covering when they are in close proximity to others. In so doing, this Order will help reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus and mitigate the impact of the virus on members of the public and on the delivery of critical healthcare services to those in need. All provisions of this Order must be interpreted to effectuate this intent.
11. This Order is issued based on evidence of increasing occurrence of COVID-19 within the County, the Bay Area, and the United States of America, scientific evidence and best practices regarding the most effective approaches to slow the transmission of communicable diseases generally and COVID-19 specifically. Due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus in the general public, which is now a pandemic according to the World Health Organization, there is a public health emergency throughout the County. With the virus that causes COVID-19, people can be infected and contagious and not have any symptoms, meaning they are asymptomatic. People can also be infected and contagious 48 hours before developing symptoms, the time when they are pre-symptomatic. Many people with the COVID-19 virus have mild symptoms and do not recognize they are infected and contagious, and they can unintentionally infect others. Therefore, the CDC, CDPH, and ACPHD now believe that wearing a face covering, when combined with physical distancing of at least 6 feet and frequent hand washing, may reduce the risk of transmitting coronavirus when in public and engaged in essential activities. And because it is not always possible to maintain at least 6 feet of distance, members of the public and workers are required to wear face coverings while

ORDER OF THE HEALTH OFFICER No. 20-08

engaged in most essential activities and other activities when others are nearby. For clarity, although wearing a face covering is one tool for reducing the spread of the virus, doing so is not a substitute for sheltering in place, physical distancing of at least 6 feet, and frequent hand washing.

12. This Order is also issued in light of the existence, as of April 16 2020, of 1,061 confirmed cases of infection and 39 deaths associated with the COVID-19 virus in the County and the City of Berkeley, including a significant and increasing number of suspected cases of community transmission. This Order is necessary to slow the rate of spread, and the Health Officer will continue to assess the quickly evolving situation and may modify this Order, or issue additional Orders, related to COVID-19, as changing circumstances dictate.
13. This Order is also issued in accordance with, and incorporates by reference, the March 31, 2020 Shelter in Place Order No. 20-04 issued by the Health Officer, the March 4, 2020 Proclamation of a State of Emergency issued by Governor Gavin Newsom, the March 12, 2020 Executive Order (Executive Order N-25-20) issued by Governor Newsom, the Declarations of Local Health Emergency issued by the Health Officer on March 1 and 5, the March 10, 2020 Resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda Ratifying the Declarations of Local Health Emergency, and the March 17, 2020 Resolution of the Board of Supervisors Ratifying the Declaration of Local Emergency, and guidance issued by the CDPH and CDC, as each of them have been and may be supplemented.
14. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of this Order constitutes an imminent threat and immediate menace to public health, constitutes a public nuisance, and is punishable by fine, imprisonment, or both.
15. Copies of this Order shall promptly be: (1) made available at the County Administration Building at 1221 Oak Street, Oakland, California 94612; (2) posted on the County Public Health Department's website (acphd.org); and (3) provided to any member of the public requesting a copy of this Order.
16. If any provision of this Order or its application to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid, then the remainder of the Order, including the application of such part or provision to other people or circumstances, shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect. To this end, the provisions of this Order are severable.

IT IS SO ORDERED:



Dr. Erica Pan,
Interim Health Officer of the
County of Alameda

April 17, 2020

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER N-61-20

WHEREAS on March 4, 2020, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist in California as a result of the threat of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS many taxpayers have suffered financial hardship as a result of COVID-19, which has undermined their ability to pay property taxes when those taxes have become due; and

WHEREAS under the provisions of Government Code section 8571, I find that strict compliance with various statutes specified in this Order would prevent, hinder, or delay appropriate actions to prevent and mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the State Constitution and statutes of the State of California, and in particular, Government Code sections 8567, 8571, and 8627, do hereby issue the following Order to become effective immediately:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

- 1) Division 1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code (including sections 75.52, 2610.5, 2618, 2922, 2705, and 4103) is suspended until May 6, 2021 to the extent that it requires a tax collector to impose penalties, costs, or interest for the failure to pay taxes on property on the secured or unsecured roll, or to pay a supplemental bill, before the date and time such taxes became delinquent, and a tax collector shall cancel such penalties, costs, and interest provided all of the following conditions are satisfied:
 - i) The property for which taxes were not paid is either:
 - a. residential real property occupied by the taxpayer, or
 - b. real property owned and operated by a taxpayer that qualifies as a small business under the Small Business Administration's Regulations, Code of Federal Regulations, Title 13, section 121.201;
 - ii) The taxes owed on the property in question were not delinquent prior to March 4, 2020;
 - iii) The taxpayer timely files a claim for relief in a form and manner prescribed by the tax collector; and
 - iv) The taxpayer demonstrates to the satisfaction of the tax collector that the taxpayer has suffered economic hardship, or was otherwise unable to tender payment of taxes in a timely fashion, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, or any local, state, or federal government response to COVID-19.

Revenue and Taxation Code section 4985.2, subdivision (a) is suspended to the extent necessary to implement this Paragraph 1.

- 2) The taxes owed on a property by a taxpayer making payments pursuant to an installment plan under Revenue and Taxation Code section 4837.5 or Revenue and Taxation Code, Part 7, Chapter 3 (commencing with section 4186) shall not be considered delinquent under Paragraph 1 of this Order if, on or before March 4, 2020, all payments required by the plan were made.
- 3) Paragraph 1 shall not apply to any property for which taxes are paid through an impound account.
- 4) Revenue and Taxation Code section 441, subdivision (b), and section 463, subdivision (a), are suspended until May 31, 2020 to the extent that either imposes a penalty for failing to file a property statement on or before May 7, 2020, such that no penalty shall be imposed upon a taxpayer if the taxpayer files a personal property tax statement as required by Revenue and Taxation Code section 441 (a) on or before May 31, 2020.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, as soon as hereafter possible, this Order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this Order.

This Order is not intended to excuse any taxpayer from the duty to pay any taxes separate and apart from any penalty, costs, or interest resulting from the failure to pay taxes before the date and time such taxes became delinquent.

This Order is not intended to limit or restrict the existing authority of a tax collector, auditor, or board of supervisors to waive, cancel, or excuse penalties, costs, or interest.

This Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 6th day of May 2020.



GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor of California

ATTEST:

ALEX PADILLA
Secretary of State

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER N-62-20

WHEREAS on March 4, 2020, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist in California as a result of the threat of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS on March 19, 2020, I issued Executive Order N-33-20, directing all residents statewide to obey all state public health directives, including the State Public Health Officer's order to all individuals living in the state to stay home or at their other place of residence, except as otherwise specified, including as needed to maintain continuity of operations of critical infrastructure sectors during the COVID-19 response; and

WHEREAS employees who report to their places of employment are often exposed to an increased risk of contracting COVID-19, which may require medical treatment, including hospitalization; and

WHEREAS employees who report to work while sick increase health and safety risks for themselves, their fellow employees, and others with whom they come into contact; and

WHEREAS prompt and efficient treatment will be realized by facilitating access to this state's workers' compensation system for medical treatment and disability benefits; and

WHEREAS the provision of workers' compensation benefits related to COVID-19, when appropriate, will reduce the spread of COVID-19 and otherwise mitigate the effects of COVID-19 among all Californians, thereby promoting public health and safety; and

WHEREAS under the provisions of Government Code section 8571, I find that strict compliance with various statutes and regulations specified in this Order would prevent, hinder, or delay appropriate actions to prevent and mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the State Constitution and statutes of the State of California, and in particular, Government Code sections 8567, 8571, and 8627, do hereby issue the following Order to become effective immediately:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

- 1) Any COVID-19-related illness of an employee shall be presumed to arise out of and in the course of the employment for purposes of awarding workers' compensation benefits if all of the following requirements are satisfied:

- a. The employee tested positive for or was diagnosed with COVID-19 within 14 days after a day that the employee performed labor or services at the employee's place of employment at the employer's direction;
 - b. The day referenced in subparagraph (a) on which the employee performed labor or services at the employee's place of employment at the employer's direction was on or after March 19, 2020;
 - c. The employee's place of employment referenced in subparagraphs (a) and (b) was not the employee's home or residence; and
 - d. Where subparagraph (a) is satisfied through a diagnosis of COVID-19, the diagnosis was done by a physician who holds a physician and surgeon license issued by the California Medical Board and that diagnosis is confirmed by further testing within 30 days of the date of the diagnosis.
- 2) The presumption set forth in Paragraph 1 is disputable and may be controverted by other evidence, but unless so controverted, the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board is bound to find in accordance with it. This presumption shall only apply to dates of injury occurring through 60 days following the date of this Order.
 - 3) Notwithstanding Labor Code section 5402, if liability for a claim of a COVID-19-related illness pursuant to Paragraph 1 is not rejected within 30 days after the date the claim form is filed under Labor Code section 5401, the illness shall be presumed compensable, unless rebutted by evidence only discovered subsequent to the 30-day period.
 - 4) An accepted claim for the COVID-19-related illness referenced in Paragraph 1 shall be eligible for all benefits applicable under the workers' compensation laws of this state, including full hospital, surgical, medical treatment, disability indemnity, and death benefits, and shall be subject to those laws including Labor Code sections 4663 and 4664, except as otherwise provided in this Order.
 - 5) Notwithstanding any applicable workers' compensation statute or regulation, where an employee has paid sick leave benefits specifically available in response to COVID-19, those benefits shall be used and exhausted before any temporary disability benefits or benefits under Labor Code section 4850 are due and payable. Where an employee does not have such sick leave benefits, the employee shall be provided temporary disability benefits or Labor Code section 4850 benefits if applicable, from the date of disability. In no event shall there be a waiting period for temporary disability benefits.
 - 6) To qualify for temporary disability or Labor Code section 4850 benefit payments under this Order, an employee must satisfy either of the following:
 - a. If the employee tests positive or is diagnosed under Paragraph 1 on or after the date of this Order, the employee must be certified for temporary disability within the first 15 days after the

initial diagnosis, and must be recertified for temporary disability every 15 days thereafter, for the first 45 days following diagnosis;
or

- b. If the employee tested positive or was diagnosed under Paragraph 1 prior to the date of this Order, the employee must obtain a certification, within 15 days of the date of the Order, documenting the period for which the employee was temporarily disabled and unable to work, and must be recertified for temporary disability every 15 days thereafter, for the first 45 days following diagnosis.

All employees must be certified for temporary disability by a physician holding a physician and surgeon license issued by the California Medical Board. The certifying physician can be a designated workers' compensation physician in an applicable Medical Provider Network or Health Care Organization, a predesignated workers' compensation physician, or a physician in the employee's group health plan. If the employee does not have a designated workers' compensation physician or group health plan, the employee should be certified by a physician of the employee's choosing who holds a physician and surgeon license.

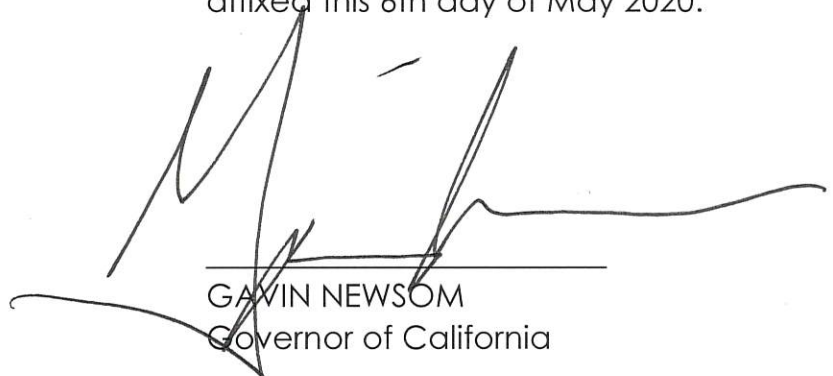
- 7) The Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation shall adopt, amend, or repeal any regulations that the Administrative Director deems necessary to implement this Order. Any regulations so promulgated by the Administrative Director shall be exempt from the Administrative Procedures Act (Chapter 3.5 of Part 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code), except that the Administrative Director shall submit the regulations to the Office of Administrative Law for publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register.
- 8) This Order shall apply to all workers' compensation insurance carriers writing policies that provide coverage in California, self-insured employers, and any other employer carrying its own risk, including the State of California. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to limit the existing authority of insurance carriers to adjust the costs of their policies.
- 9) The Department of Industrial Relations shall waive collection on any death benefit payment due pursuant to Labor Code section 4706.5 arising out of claims covered by this Order.

Nothing in this Order shall be construed to modify or suspend any workers' compensation statute or regulation not in conflict with this Order, or to reduce or eliminate any other right or benefit to which an employee is otherwise entitled under law, including the Families First Coronavirus Recovery Act, collective bargaining agreement, or Employee Benefit Plan, including group health insurance, that is in effect prior to March 19, 2020.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that as soon as hereafter possible, this Order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this Order.

This Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 6th day of May 2020.

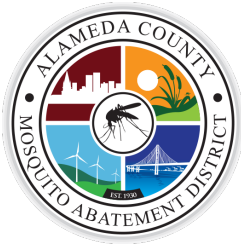


A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gavin Newsom', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and somewhat abstract.

GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor of California

ATTEST:

ALEX PADILLA
Secretary of State



23187 Connecticut Street
Hayward, CA 94545

T: (510) 783-7744
F: (510) 783-3903

acmad@mosquitoes.org

Transitioning the seasonal outreach position to full-time

Board of Trustees

President

Wendi Poulson

Alameda

Vice-President

Robert Beatty

Berkeley

Secretary

Betsy Cooley

Emeryville

Cathy Roache

County at Large

Shawn Kumagai

Dublin

George Young

Fremont

Elisa Márquez

Hayward

James N. Doggett

Livermore

Jan O. Washburn

Oakland

Eric Hentschke

Newark

vacant

Piedmont

Julie Testa

Pleasanton

Victor Aguilar

San Leandro

Subru Bhat

Union City

Ryan Clausnitzer

General Manager

Summary:

The ACMAD 2018-21 Strategic Plan planned for the transition from a seasonal to full-time position in its 2020 goals. The current seasonal employee in this position is able to maintain employment in this position until August 2020. We are looking to begin recruiting immediately after the approval of the 2020-21 Budget for an August hire.

Background:

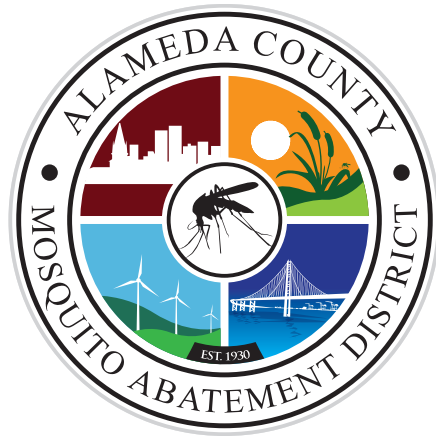
The District began hiring an office seasonal employee in the summer of 2014 to aid permanent staff with the influx of request for service calls from the public along with working on the unmaintained swimming pool aerial survey program.

Beginning in late 2017, due to requests from member of the Board of Trustees for more social media and outreach activity, the District kept the seasonal office / IT position though the year. Full-year work will also increase with the planned growth of our K-12 educational outreach program.

A District's seasonal employee is given 3 days of sick leave after 30 days of employment and limited to 1,000 hours in a fiscal year to avoid being enrolled in the District's CalPERS retirement program, per California Public Employee Retirement Law section 20305. This is typically an organic process as the work slows down in the winter but because of the nature of this position, the seasonal position was enrolled in the District's CalPERS retirement program since 2017. The benefits a seasonal position lacks are health, dental, and vision coverage.

Attachments:

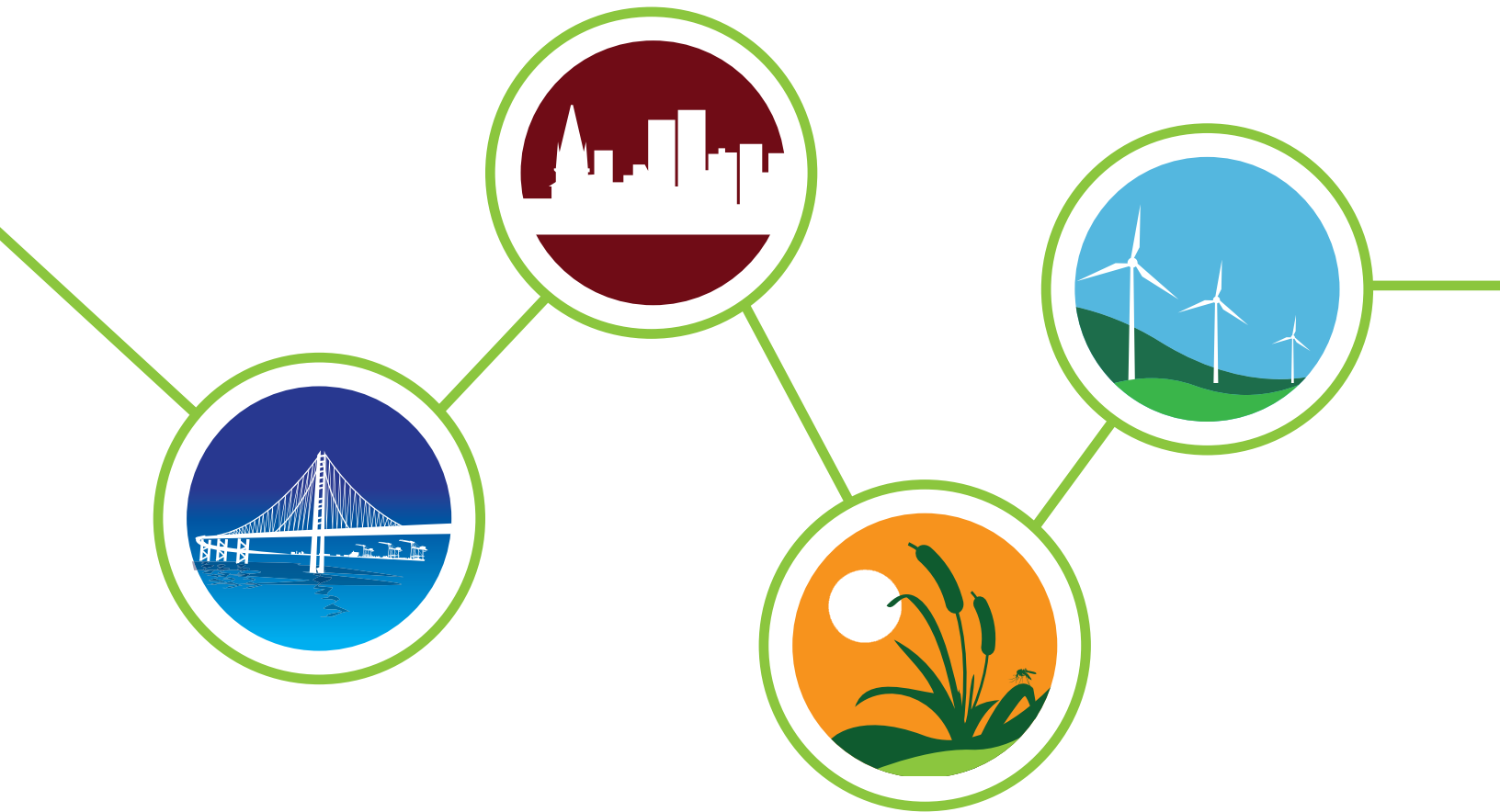
ACMAD 2018-2021 Strategic Plan, Seasonal Office/ IT Assistant job description, Public Outreach Coordinator job description, salary survey



ALAMEDA COUNTY MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

STRATEGIC PLAN

2018-2021

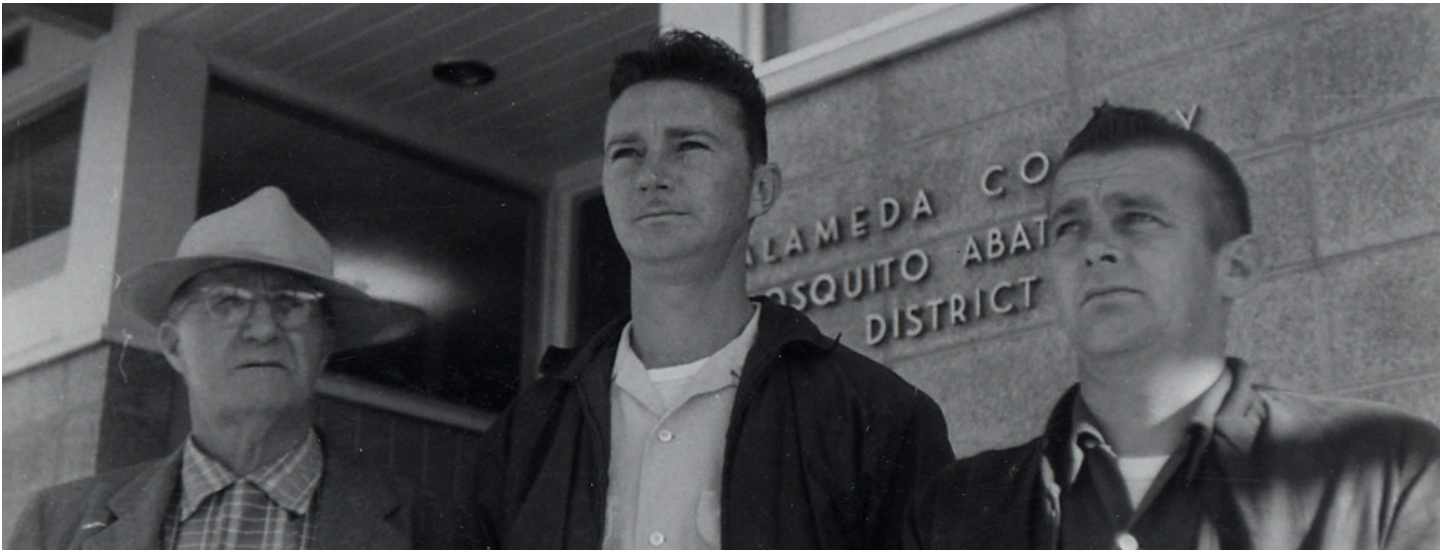


MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District (ACMAD) has a proud history of effective and efficient mosquito control through its prudent financial planning, collaborative decision-making, and balanced integration with partner agencies. The current political, financial, and social climates, combined with the existing staff and Board personnel, offered an ideal opportunity to develop and implement a strategic plan—the first for the District.

The goals of this project are multifaceted. The first is to leverage existing assets towards known and unforeseen future challenges. Secondly, we aim to align individual performance goals into a comprehensive District strategy. Our third goal is to improve communication to realize these goals both internally and externally. Lastly, we will formalize performance and accountability measures by documenting improvements to the District's operating procedures.

With our 100-year anniversary of public service approaching in the next decade, it is important for ACMAD to reaffirm its strong relationship with the community. One method of reaffirming our relationship with the community is through thoughtful planning that leads to effective resource allocations of public funds. District staff, through the leadership of the Board of Trustees, will continue to provide high-quality, and valuable service to the people of Alameda County.



OUR HISTORY

During late 1928 through early 1929, the city councils of Alameda, Berkeley, Emeryville, Hayward, Oakland, Piedmont, and San Leandro passed a resolution endorsing the formation of Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District (ACMAD). Over 32,000 signatures in support of the resolution for establishing ACMAD were collected throughout Alameda County by January 28, 1930. ACMAD was officially formed when the Board of Supervisors passed ordinance B organizing ACMAD on March 11, 1930; three days later, the Secretary of State of California filed the certificate of incorporation.

Initially, ACMAD focused its efforts on ditching in marshes to promote drainage of habitats where salt marsh mosquitoes breed. With the reduction of salt marsh mosquito abundances, citizens started noticing fresh water mosquitoes around their properties and requested service for relief from those mosquitoes as well. To fulfill the demands for mosquito control throughout the county, personnel and equipment were needed to accommodate the increase in services. ACMAD funding from ad valorem property taxes was stable until Proposition 13 passed in 1978. After the passage of Proposition 13, the District's budget was reduced by half. To provide adequate service to Alameda County residents, in 1982 Measure K was approved by over two thirds of Alameda County voters, this allowed for a maximum assessment of \$1.75 per single home as a Special Tax. Around this time, the District consolidated the three depots in Oakland, Pleasanton, and Union City into a single office and shop at the present site in Hayward.

West Nile virus (WMV) was introduced via wild bird transmission into Alameda County during 2003, and control for the mosquitoes that transmit this virus increased ACMAD operation costs by \$280,000 a year. These costs covered additional seasonal staff, pesticides, equipment, and public outreach education programs. ACMAD's Long Range Benefit Committee reviewed methods for adding to the District's revenue stream to meet the increasing financial needs of the District. The Board of Trustees proposed levying a benefit assessment, and a survey was prepared and mailed to 14,500 property owners in Alameda County during the fall of 2007. The survey evaluated the public's support for a benefit assessment, and the results showed greater than 71% approved of the proposed benefit assessment. On May 14, 2008, the ACMAD Board of Trustees passed the resolution approving the benefit assessment.

The approved benefit assessment allows the District to provide enhanced services to the residents of Alameda County while preparing the District for future public health threats caused by mosquitoes. Notably, the District's benefit assessment level has not increased in over ten years. While mosquito control techniques, regulations that monitor our activities, and the public sector financial situation have changed in the past 88 years, the District's dedication and effectiveness has not.



OUR STRATEGY

OUR MISSION

Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District is committed to improving the health and comfort of Alameda County residents by controlling mosquitoes and limiting the transmission of mosquito-borne diseases.

OUR VISION

To serve all residents of Alameda County in a transparent and equitable manner by providing knowledge-driven and environmentally-conscious mosquito control. We strive to provide an exemplary model of good government through fiscal transparency and accountability.



OUR CORE VALUES

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

- Ecologically responsible
- Proactive in environmental legislation
- Responsive to environmental changes
- Emphasis on biorational treatments for mosquito control

KNOWLEDGEABLE

- Science-based decision making
- Data-driven
- Technology enabled
- Safety program adherent

PROFESSIONAL

- Honest
- Reliable
- Respectful
- Responsive
- Committed
- Inclusionary

ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

An Environment Scan is a self-assessment process that allows organizations to identify their internal and external strengths, weaknesses, and foreseeable changes that may impact service delivery.

STRENGTHS

- Data sharing and integration of laboratory and operations
- Larval-based control program
- Financial stability and accountability
- Timely responses to public request for service
- Public accessibility to staff and District information
- Culture of independence that fosters effective collaboration
- Innovative methods to monitor mosquito abundance

WEAKNESSES

- Limited mosquito control products
- Limited ability to increase scale of operations in short amount of time
- Low diversity of revenue sources

FORESEEABLE CHANGES THAT MAY IMPACT SERVICE DELIVERY

- Climate change
- Insecticide resistance
- Changes in regulations
- Human population growth
- Introduction of invasive mosquito species
- Emerging mosquito borne infectious diseases
- Natural disasters

OUR GOALS FOR 2018-2019

Provide standardized financial reporting to the Board

Improve the credit card purchase process to include management review and application approval

Adjust staffing in the lab to enable the goals outlined in the strategic plan

Develop and implement maintenance and user safety protocols for drone equipment

Phase out old telephone hardware in favor of voice over internet protocol and hosted services

Setup Skype for Business for cross platform integration with desktop and cell phone

Obtain authorization to conduct operations using drone

Review zone workloads utilizing data from field work and service request data.

Determine feasibility of executing a legal abatement proceeding via the Alameda County legal system

Evaluate land use and water conservation strategies in Alameda County as they pertain to existing and potential mosquito breeding sites

Identify mosquito breeding sites that may be controlled using drone applications

Visit home offices of elected officials

OUR GOALS FOR 2019-2020

Run financial models on future revenue and expenditure predictions

Transfer operating funds to an interest earning account

Reevaluate benefit packages during next memorandum of understanding via a 3rd party

Create a staff community outreach full-time position

Implement an electronic data, inventory, and service program for assets

Complete the integration of new adulticide hardware and software to existing spray unit

Research and deploy physical offsite backup plan for District data

Create dashboards and live data analyses of current and future data

Use drone to evaluate water accumulation on land surfaces

Evaluate adult mosquito abundance in catch basins

Evaluate efficacy of supplemental chemical attractants with adult mosquito traps

Conduct review of the ACMAD invasive Aedes response plan

Analyze the field operation's supervisor position and duties and succession planning

Enhance District relations and collaboration with regulatory agencies, wetland restoration groups, and land management agencies

OUR GOALS FOR 2020-2021

Obtain Government Finance Officers Association award in financial reporting

Improve facilities energy efficiency, plumbing fixtures, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning

Use drone to estimate breeding intensity of mosquito larvae in water

Develop and evaluate solar-powered New Jersey Light Trap to improve trap safety and efficacy

Develop and implement models for assessing mosquito resistance to adulticide and larvicide

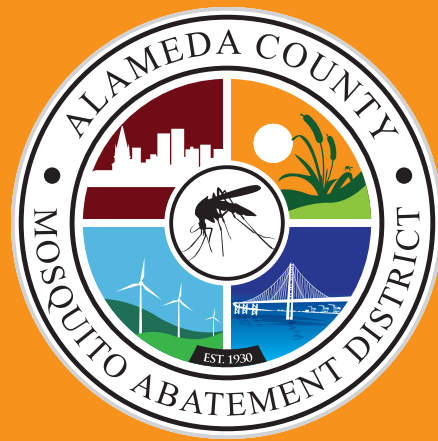
Evaluate correlations between larval and adult mosquito abundance data

Create a Crisis Communications Plan

Update District Control Program document

Develop an education program for Alameda County students

Increase outreach to local school districts to promote education program



510-783-7744

 www.mosquitoes.org

 Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District

 @AlamedaMosquito

www.mosquitoes.org

Seasonal Office / IT Assistant

DEFINITION

The Seasonal Office/IT Assistant provides administrative assistance and support in the day-to-day office operations and program within the District. The Seasonal Office/IT Assistant is the public's first interaction with the District. Work may be performed in a high stress environment, while interacting with concerned citizens of Alameda County. Incumbent will work with various databases, Microsoft Office, and proprietary software while researching and resolving common issues.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS

This classification is distinguished from the Office Assistant classification at the District, as the latter possesses specialized responsibilities in the areas of finance, human resources, and confidential matters for the District Manager. This classification is also distinguished from the IT Director classification at the District, as the latter is responsible for the coordination and effective planning of the District's information technology.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED AND EXERCISED

Receives direct supervision by the IT Director. May also receive functional or technical supervision from other staff members depending on projects assigned.

EXAMPLES OF IMPORTANT AND ESSENTIAL DUTIES

- Interacts with community members in Alameda County;
- Follows District safety procedures and other regulatory requirements when using District equipment;
- Prepares reports that record daily activities;
- Answers phones and inputs service requests for technicians and office staff;
- Processes geospatial information into reports and summaries;
- Maintains District database, which includes grooming, adding, deleting, and modifying records;
- Works on impromptu projects as needed by office staff;
- Creates office templates and manuals;
- Copies, binds, collates, and distributes office materials for internal and public use;
- Performs, occasionally, other tasks or functions not stated in this description, but within the scope of experience and capability; and
- Performs related work as required.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS

Knowledge

- Cooperation with other agencies, officials, employees, and the public;
- Standard computer software applications used for word processing, presenting, and graphic design at a proficient level;
- Basic office skills that relate to working in a special district; and
- High degree of skill with Microsoft Office products.

Abilities

- Learn quickly and be self-driven;
- Speak, write, and understand English clearly in order to communicate with the public;
- Perform moderate physical labor; and
- Prepare, organize, and maintain accurate records.

JOB RELATED AND ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS

Education/Training and Experience Guidelines

Any combination equivalent to experience and training that would likely provide the required knowledge and abilities would be qualifying. A typical way to obtain the knowledge and abilities would be:

Experience

Equivalent to graduation from high school. College level courses in the communications, information technology, biological sciences, or related field is preferred.

License or Certificate

A valid California Driver's license issued by the State Department of Motor Vehicles and must be insurable under the guidelines set forth by the District's insurance carrier.

WORKING CONDITIONS/PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

Essentially the employee's working hours are spent in office areas. Work generally involves a high degree of sitting; extended exposure to computer screens. There may be some light to moderate physical work in the handling of supplies, files, computer and lab equipment, etc.

Requires adequate vision (which may be corrected) to read, write, perform fine technical computer work, and safely operate in the conditions listed below. Requires adequate hearing (which may be corrected) to hear alarms, horns, use of telephones, and radios.

Working Conditions

- Medium Work – Incumbent performs work, which involves frequent use of a keyboard while seated and viewing a computer monitor. Requires the ability to move computer equipment to different locations for maintenance.
- Mobility – Incumbent must have complete and normal mobility of arms to reach and dexterity of hands to grasp and manipulate small objects.
- Other Conditions – Incumbent may be exposed to and handle toxic and hazardous substances; be available on call for evening and weekend emergencies, as assigned; travel within and out of the County.

Adopted Date: November 9, 2016

Revised: February 22, 2017

FLSA Designation: Non-Exempt

Rep Unit: N/A

Public Outreach Coordinator

DEFINITION

The Public Outreach Coordinator, under the direction of the District's Regulatory and Public Affairs Director, engages in outreach that promotes knowledge of mosquitoes, mosquito control, and mosquito related public health issues in Alameda County. The Public Outreach Coordinator will utilize various and creative methods to inform and educate the public, evaluate the impact of outreach and education programs, record requests for service from the public, and participate in other mosquito control activities as assigned.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS

This class is distinguished from all other technical and professional classifications at the District through its specialized responsibilities in the areas of education, public outreach, and program evaluation. The Public Outreach Coordinator performs the full range of tasks and duties necessary to expand and promote the District's public outreach and education program.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED AND EXERCISED

The Regulatory and Public Affairs Director provides immediate and general supervision, which may be supplemented by the Information and Technology Director or the General Manager.

Accountability

The employee is accountable to the Regulatory and Public Affairs Director to ensure that education and public outreach programs are effective and carried out in accordance with District policies, California Health and Safety Code Standards, and Federal laws. Assignments may be specific or general with only desired results being specified. Recommendations on improvements to District activities is expected.

The employee is responsible for complying with all District safety requirements and practices.

EXAMPLES OF IMPORTANT AND ESSENTIAL DUTIES

Essential functions may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Interact with community members via the District's phone, email, text, and website systems;
- Record service requests from the public;
- Maintain and produce content for District web sites and social media;
- Assist with developing age-, grade-, and standards-appropriate educational curriculum;
- Drive a District vehicle to sites throughout Alameda County;
- Coordinate and/or work at public events which occasionally occur on the weekend;
- Follow District safety procedures and other regulatory requirements when using District equipment;
- Develop strategies, plans, and innovative programs and services that maintain and enhance community relations such as providing presentations to various clubs, organizations, schools, and city and county agencies;
- Evaluate District programs, public outreach methods and materials using analytical software such as Microsoft Power BI, Microsoft Excel, Tableau, and ArcGIS;
- Maintain a database for analyzing the educational and outreach activities
- Prepare reports that record daily activities;

- Attendance and punctuality that is observant of scheduled hours on a regular basis; and
- Other duties as assigned.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS

Knowledge

- Effective methods used in preparing and presenting facts, and communicating information to the public and media;
- Principles of public health;
- K-12 educational curriculum development;
- Computer software applications used for word processing, presenting, web page development, data visualization, and graphic design; and
- Experience with methods for analyzing and visualizing data.

Skills

- Prioritize multiple tasks using planning, organizational, and time management skills;
- Communicate effectively and clearly in English both orally and in writing, make presentations, keep detailed records, and prepare written reports;
- Interact effectively with District staff and representatives of public and private agencies;
- Use of mapping software for navigation while driving; and
- Operate standard business computer hardware, mobile devices, and related software applications.

Abilities

- Highly organized, motivated, and able to work independently in a collaborative team-oriented setting;
- Develop timelines and meet deadlines;
- Be flexible and able to change projects or priorities on a regular basis;
- Apply deductive reasoning, strategic and analytical thinking skills to draw conclusions, make decisions, and solve problems;
- Perform standard data processing using computer software;
- Establish and maintain effective working relationships with those contacted in the course of work;
- Communicate with the public in a tactful, courteous, and professional manner; and
- Operate a motor vehicle and other specialized types of transport associated with mosquito control in a safe and legal manner.

JOB RELATED AND ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS

Education/Training and Experience Guidelines

Any combination equivalent to experience and training that would likely provide the required knowledge and abilities would be qualifying. A typical way to obtain the knowledge and abilities would be:

Experience, Education, and Training

A bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university with major course work in communications, journalism, marketing, education, public relations, business, or related field is required.

License or Certificate

The ability to obtain and maintain a valid California Driver's license issues by the State Department of Motor Vehicles and must be insurable under the guidelines set forth by the District's insurance carrier.

Possession of or ability to obtain and maintain Vector Control Technician Certification from the California Department of Public Health within one year of employment for:

- Mosquito Control Technician Certificate (Category A and B)
- Terrestrial invertebrate control specialty (Category C)
- Vertebrate vector control specialty (Category D)

WORKING CONDITIONS/PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

Essentially the employee's working hours are spent in an office, education or outreach setting, and driving between locations. Work generally involves a high degree sitting and extended exposure to computer screens. There may be some light to moderate physical work in the handling of supplies, files, computer equipment, etc.

Essential duties require the following physical abilities and work environment:

Requires adequate vision (which may be corrected) to read, write, perform fine technical computer work, and safely operate in the conditions listed below. Requires adequate hearing (which may be corrected) to hear alarms, horns, use of telephones, and radios; be without physical limitations that would prevent driving a District vehicle and to set up classroom presentations. Perform simple gripping, grasping and fine manipulation; in addition, perform repetitive keystrokes on a computer keyboard. Use a telephone and communicate through written and electronic means.

Working Conditions

- Work is performed indoors in a carpeted and air-conditioned office environment with natural and fluorescent lighting and moderate noise level. Work is frequently disrupted by the need to respond to in-person and telephone inquiries.
- Medium Work – Incumbent performs work, which involves frequent use of a keyboard while seated and viewing a computer monitor, lifting, pushing and/or pulling of objects of approximately 25 pounds. Heavier lifting is an infrequent aspect of this position.
- Mobility – Incumbent must have complete and normal mobility of arms to reach and dexterity of hands to grasp and manipulate small objects.
- Other Conditions – Incumbent may be exposed to and handle toxic and hazardous substances for mosquito control; be available on call for evening and weekend emergencies, as assigned; travel within and out of the county; work, when necessary, in inclement weather including sun, cold, and rain.

Adopted Date:

Revised:

Retitled:

FLSA Designation: Non-Exempt

Unit: ACMAD Employee Association

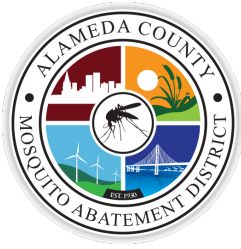
Public Outreach Coordinator 2020 Salary Survey

Comparable cost of living mosquito districts w/ comparable positions

Job title (County)	<u>Annual Salary 2019-2020</u>	
	Low	High
Vector Control Community Resources Specialist (Santa Clara)	\$ 86,338.72	\$ 104,457.60
Public information and Technology Officer (Contra Costa)	\$ 80,556.00	\$ 107,964.00
Education Program Specialist (Marin & Sonoma)	\$ 80,511.00	\$ 90,565.00
2019-20 Average	<u>\$ 82,468.57</u>	<u>\$ 100,995.53</u>
Averages +4% 2020-21 ACMAD MOU increase	<u>\$ 84,942.63</u>	<u>\$ 105,035.35</u>

Potential ACMAD salary scale 2020-22021

	Annual	Monthly
<i>Step 1</i>	\$ 85,551.95	\$ 7,129.33
<i>Step 2</i>	\$ 90,054.69	\$ 7,504.56
<i>Step 3</i>	\$ 94,794.41	\$ 7,899.53
<i>Step 4</i>	\$ 99,783.59	\$ 8,315.30
<i>Step 5</i>	\$ 105,035.35	\$ 8,752.95



23187 Connecticut Street
Hayward, CA 94545

T: (510) 783-7744
F: (510) 783-3903

acmad@mosquitoes.org

Staff review of 1st full month of solar energy production

Board of Trustees

President

Wendi Poulson

Alameda

Vice-President

Robert Beatty

Berkeley

Secretary

Betsy Cooley

Emeryville

Cathy Roache

County at Large

Shawn Kumagai

Dublin

George Young

Fremont

Elisa Márquez

Hayward

James N. Doggett

Livermore

Jan O. Washburn

Oakland

Eric Hentschke

Newark

vacant

Piedmont

Julie Testa

Pleasanton

Victor Aguilar

San Leandro

Subru Bhat

Union City

Ryan Clausnitzer

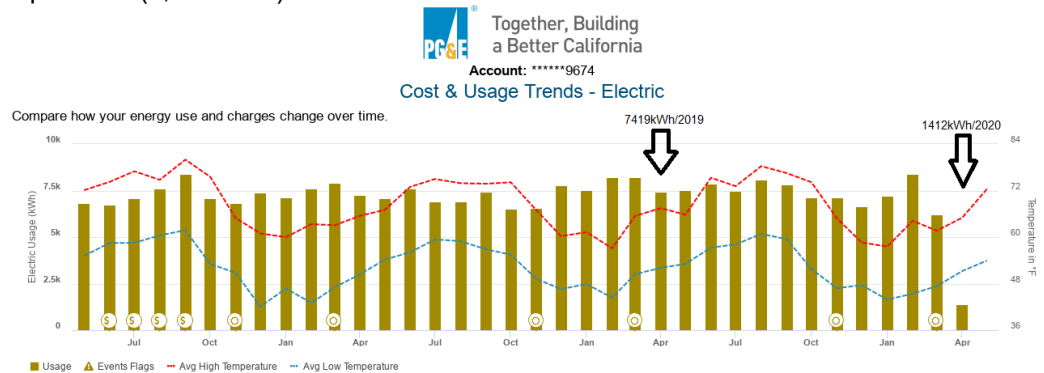
General Manager

Background:

The District's Solar Production System connected with PG&E on March 18th, 2020. This concluded a process that began in November of 2017 with a meeting of the ACMAD Sustainability Committee. The 2018-19 budget included funds for the completion of the solar project that carried into 2019-20. The District hired energy consultant Utility Cost Management in the fall of 2018 to aid in the bidding process. This resulted in the awarding of the bid to Solar Technologies in the February 2019 ACMAD Board Meeting. The Board approved a change order in April 2019 that added four electric car charging stations. Construction began soon thereafter and completed in early 2020.

Data:

Figure 1 displays the District's electrical consumption since May of 2017. The arrows compare the metered usage from April of 2019 (7,419 kWh) to the first full month of solar production in April 2020 (1,412 kWh).



Note: Average temperature is calculated for the calendar months. Demand is calculated for the bill period when bill period dates are aligned. If bill period dates are not aligned, Demand is calculated for the calendar month.

Figure 1. ACMAD electrical usage: May 2017-April 2020

Figure 2 compares the monthly bill from April of 2019 (\$1661.10), to April 2020 (\$329.04).

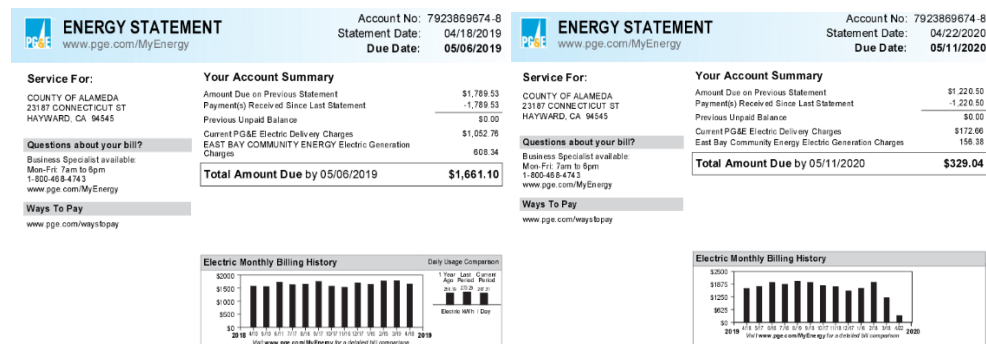


Figure 2. PG&E energy statements: April 2019 & April 2020

Using that monthly average savings (\$1,332.06), a return on investment from the total cost of the project (\$178,503.25) is around 11 years. Figure 3 charts the long-term electricity costs of solar versus status-quo. Our cost figures follow this forecast (noted in red)

Long-Term Electricity Cost Forecast: Solar vs. PG&E (Status Quo)

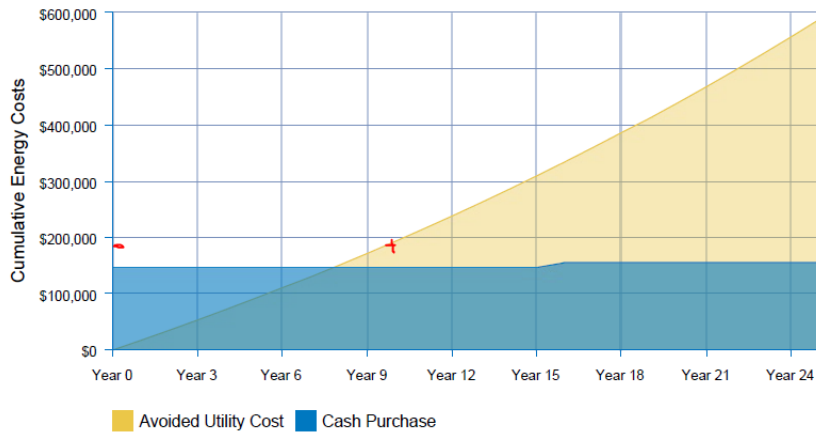


Figure 3. Electricity cost forecast comparison (courtesy of Solar Technologies)

Figure 4 shows the District's April solar production (6860kWh) which aligns with the estimated production in Figure 5.

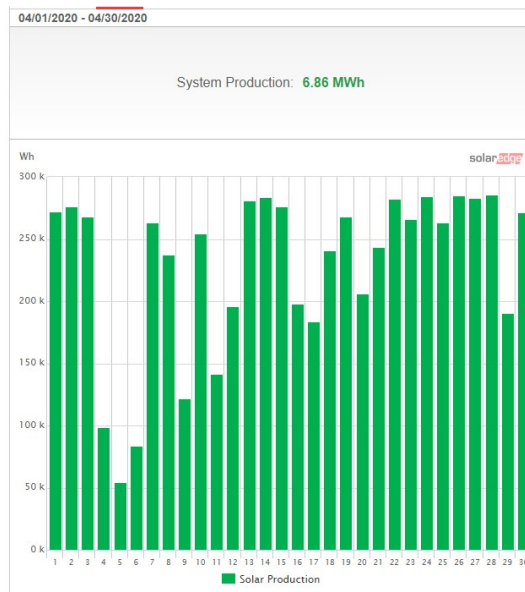


Figure 4. ACMAD Solar Production: April 2020

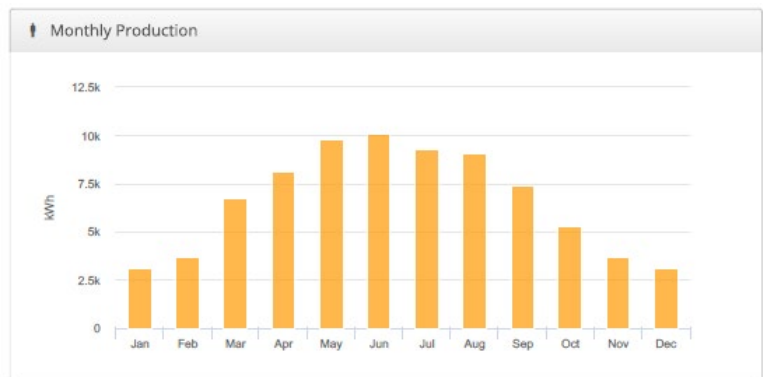


Figure 5. Estimated month solar production (courtesy of Solar Technologies)

Conclusion:

The ACMAD Solar Production System is working towards its goal of lowering energy costs while reducing the District's impact on the environment.

Alameda County Mosquito Abatement Dist.
Check Register
 For the Period From Apr 1, 2020 to Apr 15, 2020

Filter Criteria includes: Report order is by Date.

Check #	Date	Payee	Amount
2131	4/13/20	Airgas	386.86
2132	4/13/20	Argo Adventure	3,201.83
2133	4/13/20	AT&T	65.57
2134	4/13/20	Beck's Shoes	190.00
2135	4/13/20	California Department of Public Health	2,220.00
2136	4/13/20	CarQuest	153.64
2137	4/13/20	Cintas	364.65
2138	4/13/20	Delta Dental	4,639.89
2139	4/13/20	Grainger	344.16
2140	4/13/20	Industrial Park Landscape Maintenance	226.00
2141	4/13/20	KBA Docusys	499.51
2142	4/13/20	Leading Edge Associate, Inc.	7,020.00
2143	4/13/20	Mar-Len Supply, Inc.	100.00
2144	4/13/20	Namakan West Fisheries	400.00
2145	4/13/20	PFM Asset Management	1,541.88
2146	4/13/20	PG&E	314.26
2147	4/13/20	State Board of Equalization	2,000.00
2148	4/13/20	The Hartford	81.48
2149	4/13/20	Treds	492.98
2150	4/13/20	Voya Institutional Trust Company	177.41
2151	4/13/20	Waste Management of Alameda County	280.83
2152	4/13/20	U.S Bank Corporate Payment System	10,544.09
2157	4/13/20	Doggett, James N	100.00
2158	4/13/20	Hentschke, Eric Armin	100.00
2159	4/13/20	Testa, Julie	100.00
2160	4/13/20	Young, George	100.00
ACH	4/13/20	Alameda County Mosquito Abatement Dist	70,452.24
ACH	4/13/20	CalPERS Retirement	12,887.12
ACH	4/13/20	CalPERS 457	2,668.64
ACH	4/13/20	Aguilar, Victor	100.00
ACH	4/13/20	Beatty, Robert .P	100.00
ACH	4/13/20	Bhat, Subrahmanya Y	100.00
ACH	4/13/20	Cooley, Elizabeth	100.00
ACH	4/13/20	Kumagai, Shawn	100.00
ACH	4/13/20	Marquez, Elisa	100.00
ACH	4/13/20	Poulson, Wendi Lynn	100.00
ACH	4/13/20	Roache, Cathy J Pinkerton.	100.00
ACH	4/13/20	Washburn, Jan	100.00

Voided Checks: 2153,2154,2155,2156

Total Expenditures - April 15, 2020 122,553.04

Alameda County Mosquito Abatement Dist.
Check Register
 For the Period From Apr 16, 2020 to Apr 30, 2020

Filter Criteria includes: Report order is by Date.

Check #	Date	Payee	Amount
2161	4/28/20	Adapco	7,276.43
2162	4/28/20	Airgas	156.19
2163	4/28/20	Cintas	330.42
2164	4/28/20	Delta Dental	4,639.89
2165	4/28/20	Frontier Precision	20,498.00
2166	4/28/20	Grainger	38.02
2167	4/28/20	Stapleton, Haas- Eric	190.00
2168	4/28/20	Heluna Health	698.25
2169	4/28/20	Mar-Len Supply, Inc.	246.84
2170	4/28/20	McMahon, Thomas J.	115.52
2171	4/28/20	NBC Supply Corp	439.00
2172	4/28/20	PG&E	329.04
2173	4/28/20	Singh, Ranjit K.	376.42
2174	4/28/20	Treds	655.91
2175	4/28/20	Univar	10,118.07
2176	4/28/20	VCJPA	217.92
2177	4/28/20	Verizon	1,203.17
2178	4/28/20	Voya Institutional Trust Company	177.41
2179	4/28/20	VSP	1,390.82
2180	4/28/20	WEX Bank	3,399.02
ACH	4/28/20	Alameda County Mosquito Abatement Dist	71,986.33
ACH	4/28/20	CalPERS Health	33,582.29
ACH	4/28/20	CalPERS Retirement	12,866.65
ACH	4/28/20	CalPERS 457	2,668.64
Total Expenditures - April 30, 2020			173,600.25

Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District
Income Statement
April 30, 2020. (10 of 12 mth, 83%)

REVENUES	Actual 2017/18	Actual 2018/19 ¹	Current Month	Year to Date 2019/20	Budget 2019/20	Actual vs Budget
Total Revenue	\$ 4,623,350.00	\$ 4,922,549.00	\$ 1,911,709.72	\$ 4,813,608.94	\$ 4,705,236.00	102%

EXPENDITURES	Actual 2017/18	Actual 2018/19 ¹	Current Month ²	Year to Date 2019/20	Budget 2019/20	Actual vs Budget
Salaries	\$1,744,412	\$ 1,894,209.00	\$ 157,249.42	\$ 1,653,355.26	\$2,425,552	68%
CalPERS Retirement	\$262,107	\$ 310,838.00	\$ 14,546.30	\$ 335,052.71	\$360,538	93%
Medicare	\$23,564	\$ 25,149.00	\$ 2,088.72	\$ 21,935.58	\$30,843	71%
Fringe Benefits	\$449,954	\$ 452,960.00	\$ 44,334.37	\$ 392,461.26	\$502,043	78%
Total Salaries, Retirement, & Benefits	\$2,480,037	\$ 2,683,156.00	\$218,219	\$2,402,805	\$3,318,976	72%
Clothing and personal supplies (purchased)	\$ 7,308.71	\$ 8,899.00	\$ 1,111.18	\$ 5,167.62	\$8,000	65%
Laundry service and supplies (rented)	\$ 9,819.37	\$ 12,603.00	\$ 695.07	\$ 9,240.27	\$12,750	72%
Utilities	\$ 29,830.25	\$ 30,161.00	\$ 924.13	\$ 23,532.41	\$12,600	187%
Communications-IT	\$ 102,855.59	\$ 108,868.00	\$ 9,393.12	\$ 55,224.73	\$117,100	47%
Maintenance: structures & improvements	\$ 21,374.70	\$ 13,673.00	\$ 318.84	\$ 14,317.49	\$25,000	57%
Maintenance of equipment	\$ 43,585.45	\$ 43,629.00	\$ 5,288.62	\$ 18,050.42	\$35,000	52%
Transportation, travel, training, & board	\$ 131,330.43	\$ 98,433.00	\$ 9,377.47	\$ 88,175.93	\$134,260	66%
Professional services	\$ 100,563.13	\$ 115,324.00	\$ 3,541.88	\$ 90,820.59	\$169,320	54%
Memberships, dues, & subscriptions	\$ 15,933.00	\$ 20,774.00	\$ -	\$ 22,359.00	\$22,655	99%
Insurance - (VCJPA, UAS)	\$ 131,392.69	\$ 124,688.00	\$ 217.92	\$ 133,795.68	\$133,546	100%
Community education	\$ 64,109.47	\$ 34,861.00	\$ 97.91	\$ 14,716.97	\$40,000	37%
Operations	\$ 176,000.00	\$ 206,731.00	\$ 19,907.00	\$ 109,005.56	\$228,500	48%
Household expenses	\$ 18,101.06	\$ 18,655.00	\$ -	\$ 11,655.15	\$15,850	74%
Office expenses	\$ 10,753.26	\$ 11,795.67	\$ 1,038.92	\$ 10,986.46	\$14,500	76%
Laboratory supplies	\$ 113,768.06	\$ 95,640.00	\$ 4,931.38	\$ 79,721.59	\$137,000	58%
Small tools and instruments	\$ 8,376.29	\$ 2,211.00	\$ 137.86	\$ 1,319.03	\$3,000	44%
Total Staff Budget	\$ 985,101.46	\$ 946,945.67	\$ 56,981.30	\$ 688,088.90	\$1,109,081	62%
Total Operating Expenditures	\$ 3,465,138.55	\$ 3,630,101.67	\$ 275,200.11	\$ 3,090,893.71	\$4,428,057	70%

1 - As of June 30, 2019.

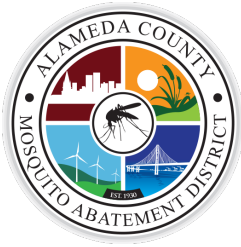
2 - Total Operating Expenditures in current month do not match the check register due to accounts receivable, capital purchases, and petty cash transactions.

**Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District
Investment, Reserves, and Cash Balance Report
April 30, 2020. (10 of 12 mth, 83%)**

Account #	Investment Accounts	Beginning Balance	Deposits	Withdrawals	Interest Activity	Ending Balance
1004	LAIF	\$ 1,574,048.77	\$ -	\$ (275,000.00)	\$ 6,140.08	\$ 1,305,188.85
1005	OPEB Fund	\$ 3,999,109.49	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 259,916.03	\$ 4,259,025.52
1006	VCJPA Member Contingency	\$ 359,799.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,538.00	\$ 369,337.00
1008	CAMP: Repair and Replace	\$ 974,764.77	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 783.58	\$ 975,548.35
1009	CAMP: Public Health Emergency	\$ 524,468.35	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 421.60	\$ 524,889.95
1010	CAMP: Operating Reserve	\$ 1,937,855.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,557.78	\$ 1,939,413.28
1011	CAMP: Capital Reserve Fund	\$ 151,544.65	\$ -	\$ (20,498.00)	\$ 120.92	\$ 131,167.57
1012	PARS: Pension Stabilization ¹	\$ 1,612,853.82	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (122,248.88)	\$ 1,490,604.94
Total		\$ 11,134,444.35	\$ -	\$ (295,498.00)	\$ 156,229.11	\$ 10,995,175.46
		Beginning Balance			Activity	Ending Balance
Cash Accounts				Withdrawals		
1001	Bank of America (Payroll Account) *	\$ 108,700.57				\$ 108,006.92
1002	Bank of The West (Transfer Account) *	\$ 301,446.62				\$ 299,444.36
1003	County Account	\$ 178,227.82	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,911,709.72	\$ 2,089,937.54
1013	Petty Cash	\$ 253.35	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (12.37)	\$ 240.98
Total		\$ 588,628.36	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,911,697.35	\$ 2,497,629.80

1- PARS - Pension Stabilization balance is as of March 31, 2020.

* - Ending balance differs from beginning balance due to checks clearing the account.



23187 Connecticut Street
Hayward, CA 94545

T: (510) 783-7744
F: (510) 783-3903

acmad@mosquitoes.org

MONTHLY STAFF REPORT – April 2020

Board of Trustees

President

Wendi Poulson

Alameda

Vice-President

Robert Beatty

Berkeley

Secretary

Betsy Cooley

Emeryville

Cathy Roache

County at Large

Shawn Kumagai

Dublin

George Young

Fremont

Elisa Márquez

Hayward

James N. Doggett

Livermore

Jan O. Washburn

Oakland

Eric Hentschke

Newark

vacant

Piedmont

Julie Testa

Pleasanton

Victor Aguilar

San Leandro

Subru Bhat

Union City

Ryan Clausnitzer

General Manager

1. OPERATIONS REPORT

Operations staff continued inspecting and treating sources county-wide and responding to requests for service from the public during the month of April. These duties were performed while adhering to mandates regarding social distancing and sanitization both in the field and in the office. Some final treatments of winter species of mosquitoes were conducted and the full transition to our spring/summer species was made. The focus of operations for the months ahead will be inspecting and treating for *Culex sp.* mosquitoes including *Culex tarsalis*, *Culex pipiens*, and *Culex erythrorax*. All three species are competent vectors of West Nile virus. Larvae and adults of all three were collected during the month. Operations staff focused on inspecting and treating sources throughout the county. These included catch basins, sumps, canals, unmaintained swimming pools, marshes and final spots holding rainwater.

Many of the seasonal sources dried down rapidly in April due to warmer temperatures and wind. This process was exemplified in vernal ponds. Vernal ponds are some of the most sensitive habitats that District staff operate in as they host several endangered or threatened species. Operations staff are very limited in their choice of materials and equipment in these areas. These sources can produce significant numbers of several mosquito species including *Cx. tarsalis* which occur in large areas and must be treated by foot. The limits on materials dictates that timing is critical to achieving successful control. Operations staff receive annual training on the species that inhabit these environments and take great care when conducting inspections and treatments in these areas. ACMAD has protocols in place regarding sanitization of boots and equipment utilized in these ponds to prevent the potential transfer of fungus and bacteria to and from other fresh water sources. Prevailing weather conditions and lower rainfall totals resulted in many of our vernal pond sources drying down several months earlier than usual.

ACMAD received a total of 131 requests for service from the public during the month of April. Eighty of these were requests for mosquito fish for ponds, live-stock troughs, and unmaintained swimming pools. There were thirty requests to report mosquito problems. Continuing the trend of the last two months, many of these calls were attributable to crane flies, midges, and other “mosquito-like” insects. As more people were out walking in neighborhoods and parks, they noticed various areas with standing water that could breed mosquitoes. The District received twenty-three requests to inspect standing water. No West Nile virus positive mosquitoes or birds were collected in Alameda County in April.

Operations staff reached a significant milestone during in April with the arrival of the new treatment Unmanned Air System (UAS, or drone). Months of training and test-taking with both the FAA and the DPR (Department of Pesticide Regulation) will finally come into full use. Test flights and treatment calibration are scheduled to be conducted during May in preparation for treatment applications soon thereafter. Operations staff are excited to put this innovative technology to use in actual mosquito sources. The expectation is that this equipment will allow access to certain areas that are not accessible to current district equipment and that can only be treated effectively by helicopter. The goal is to modify the way many sources have been treated through the District’s history by increasing effectiveness, efficiency, and safety. Updates will be forthcoming as each new phase of this process occurs.

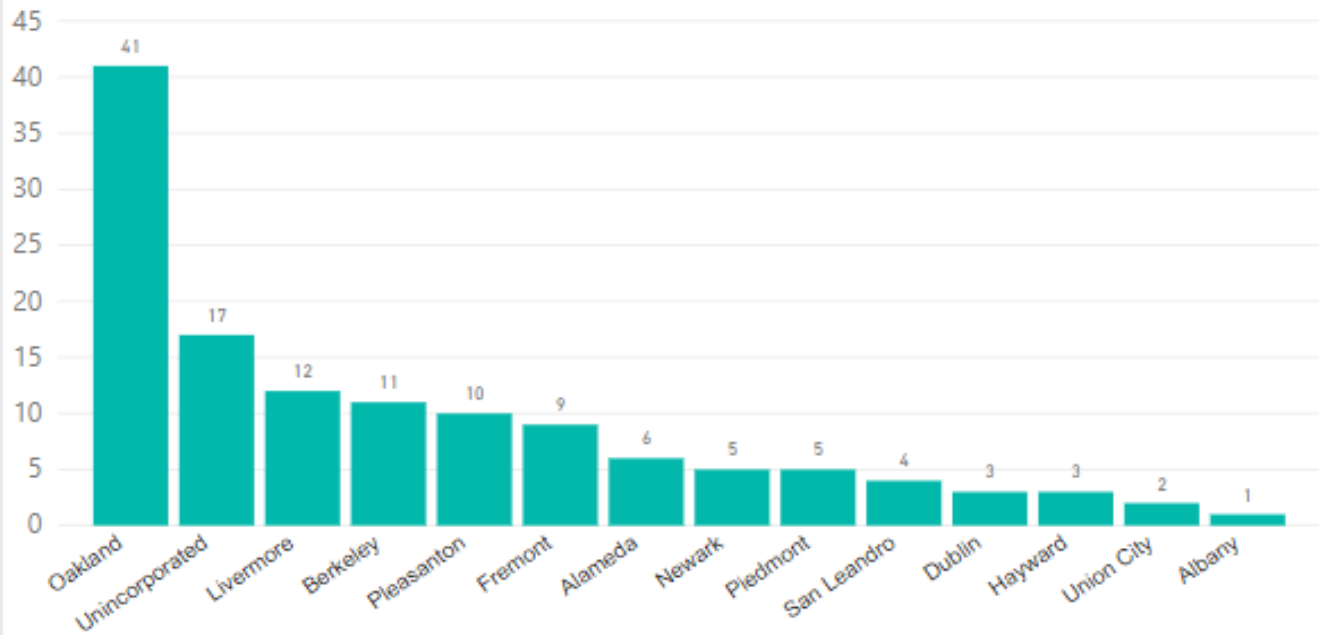
Field Operations Supervisor
Joseph Huston

A. District Data

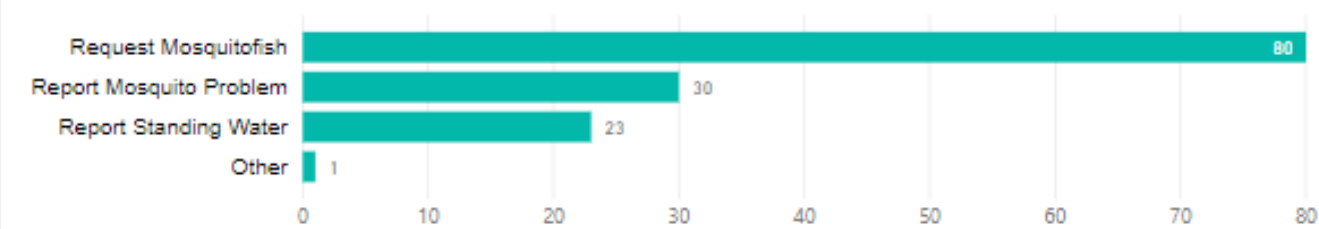
1. Service Requests

April SR Count	April 10 Year Min Count	April 10 Year Max Count	April 10 Year Average
131	111	338	188.40

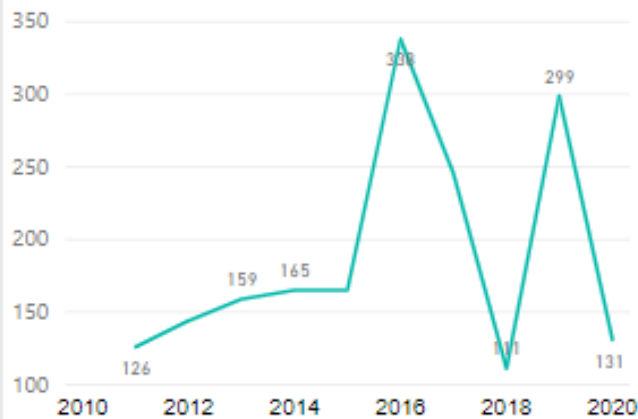
April SR Count by City



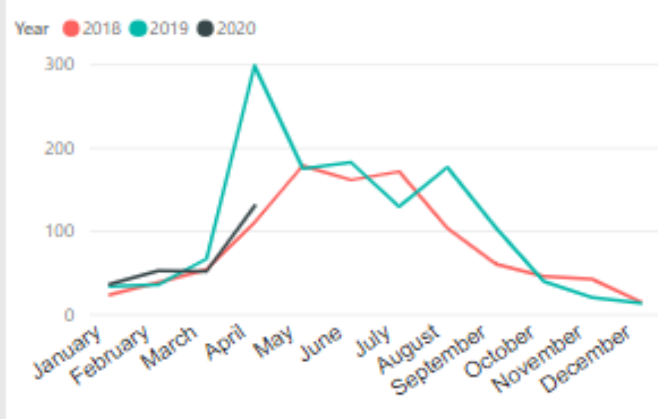
April Count by SR Type



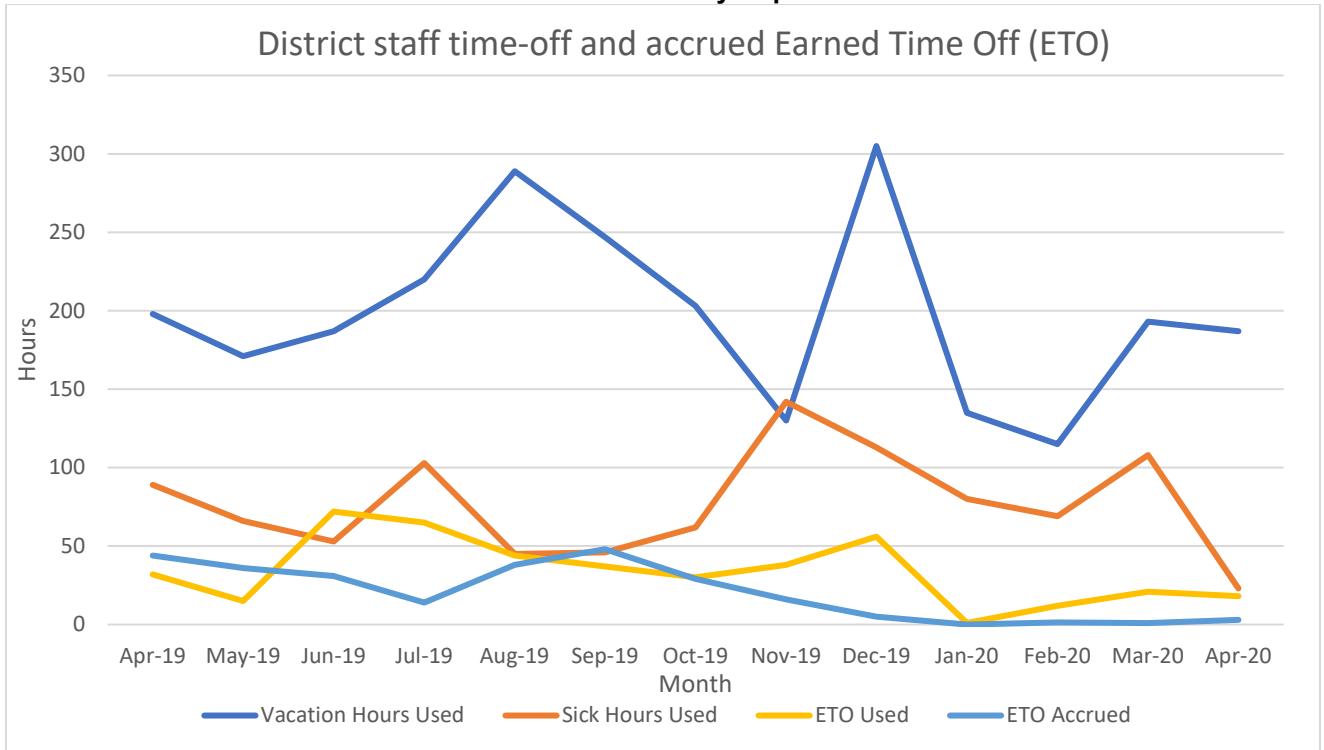
April SR's by Year - 10 Year History



Year Over Year Comparison

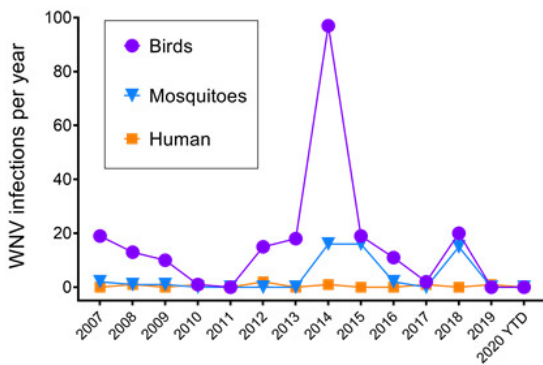


2. Activity Report

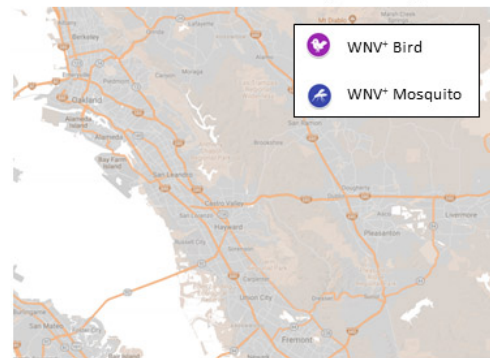


3. WNV Activity

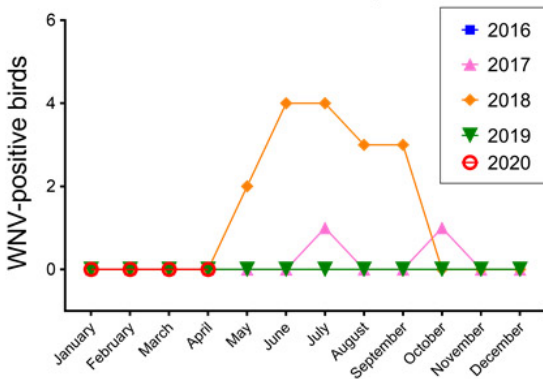
WNV infections detected in Alameda County 2005 – 2020 YTD



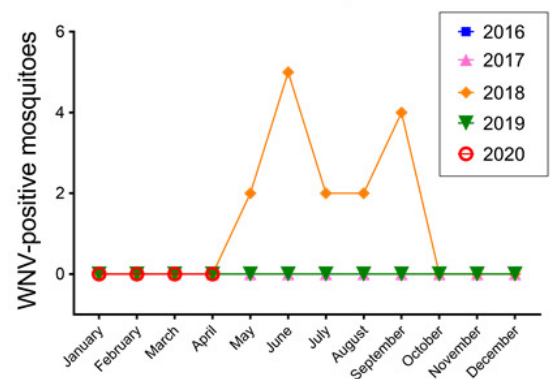
Locations of WNV-infected mosquitoes and birds collected in Alameda County during 2020



WNV-infected birds collected in Alameda County



WNV-infected mosquitoes collected in Alameda County



2. LAB

Summary

- West Nile virus (WNV) was not detected in birds or mosquitoes during April 2020.
- Mosquito abundance during April 2020 as measured using encephalitis virus survey (EVS) traps that were baited with CO₂ was much lower than the same period of 2019, but similar to April 2018.
- Adult mosquito abundance measured using New Jersey Light Traps (NJLT) was lower than the prior two years.
- A total of 2661 mosquitoes were captured in traps during April 2020.

Arbovirus Monitoring

- WNV was not detected in birds or mosquitoes during the month of April 2020.
- None of the mosquitoes or birds that were collected during 2020 were found to contain Saint Louis encephalitis virus (SLEV) or Western equine encephalitis virus (WEEV).

Native Mosquito Abundance

- Over the course of 207 trap nights, a total of 2503 mosquitoes were captured in EVS traps (Figure 1). There were on average 12.1 mosquitoes per trap night during April 2020; for the prior month, there were 5.4 mosquitoes captured per trap night (a 126% increase). *Culex erythrothorax*, which is a WNV vector and an aggressive biter, was the most common species collected in the EVS CO₂ traps during April 2020, representing 33% of the mosquitoes that were collected (Figure 2). The greatest number of mosquitoes were collected in Coyote Hills Regional Park (Figure 3). Approximately 14% of the traps that were placed during April did not capture any mosquitoes (Figure 3C).
- Notably, the number of NJLT placed in the county was reduced from eighteen during 2019 to seven for 2020. The reduction in NJLT was based on an analysis of the abundance data from NJLT which showed that eleven of the traps rarely captured mosquitoes. Moreover, CO₂-baited EVS traps in the area with the now-removed NJLT provided better indicators of mosquito abundance. Consequently, the number of mosquitoes that are captured in NJLT during 2020 will likely be lower relative to prior years. Additionally, because of restricted access due to COVID-19 shelter in place requirements, two of the seven NJLT traps were not accessible during April 2020. Mosquito abundance, as measured using NJLT, also remained very low for April 2020 (0.61 mosquitoes / trap night, respectively; total of 86 mosquitoes over 140 trap nights; Figure 4). In contrast, during April 2018 and 2019, 1.12 and 1.09 mosquitoes were collected per trap night, respectively. *Culiseta incidens*, which is not a WNV vector, remained the most abundant species collected in NJLT during April 2020 (Figure 5). The greatest number of mosquitoes were collected in the Berkeley NJLT during April 2020 (Figure 6).

Invasive Aedes Monitoring

- Invasive *Aedes* mosquitoes have not been detected in any mosquito trap placed in Alameda County during 2020.

FIGURES

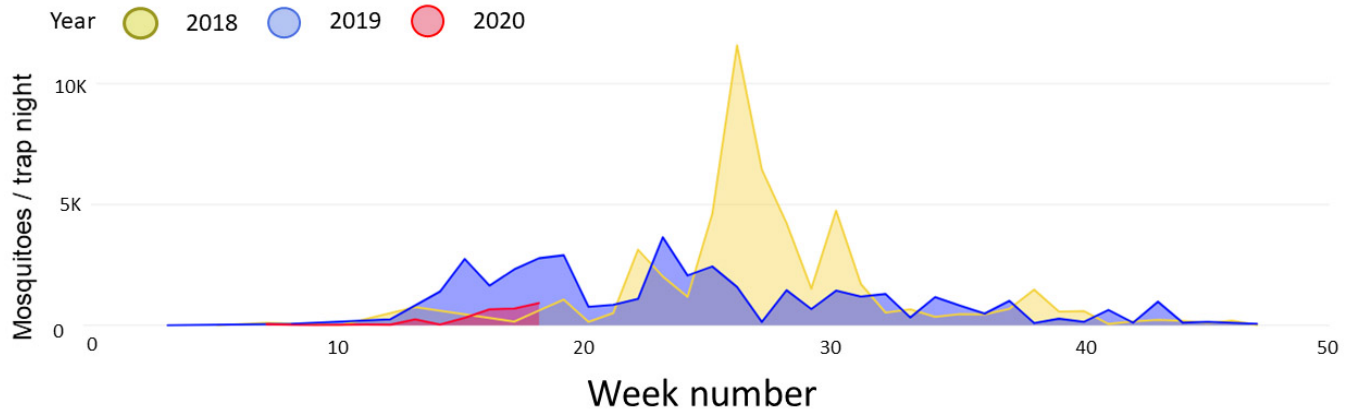


Figure 1. Mosquitoes captured in EVS CO₂ traps from 2018 – 2020. A total of 2503 mosquitoes were captured in EVS CO₂ traps during April 2020 and identified to species.

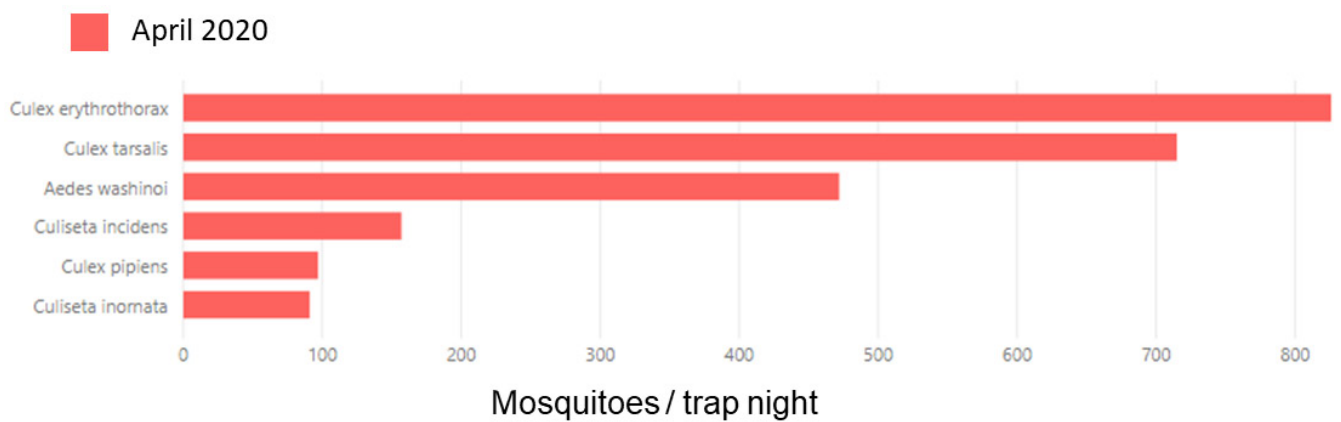
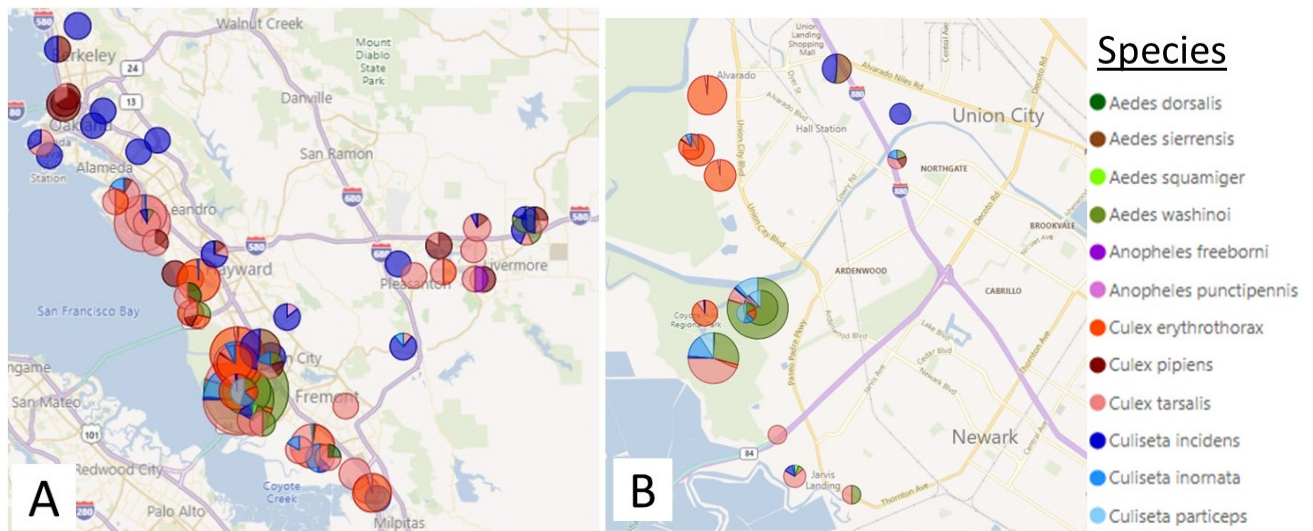


Figure 2. The six-most abundant species of mosquito captured during April 2020 using EVS CO₂ traps.



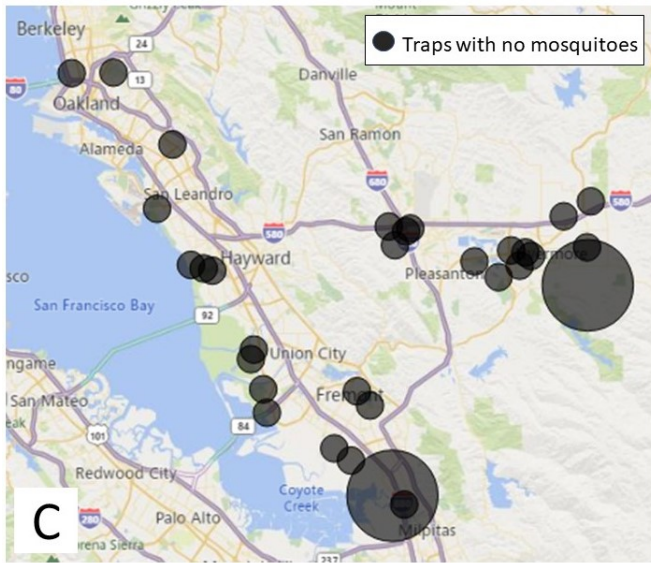


Figure 3. Mosquito abundance by trap site evaluated using EVS CO₂ traps. Pie charts over trap sites indicate the distribution of mosquito species collected at the trap site. The size of the pie charts indicates the relative number of mosquitoes at each site during April 2020. (A) Entirety of Alameda County. (B) Region around Coyote Hills Regional Park where mosquito abundance was highest. (C) Location of EVS traps that did not contain mosquitoes. The size of each grey circle indicates the relative number of traps that lacked mosquitoes at a site.

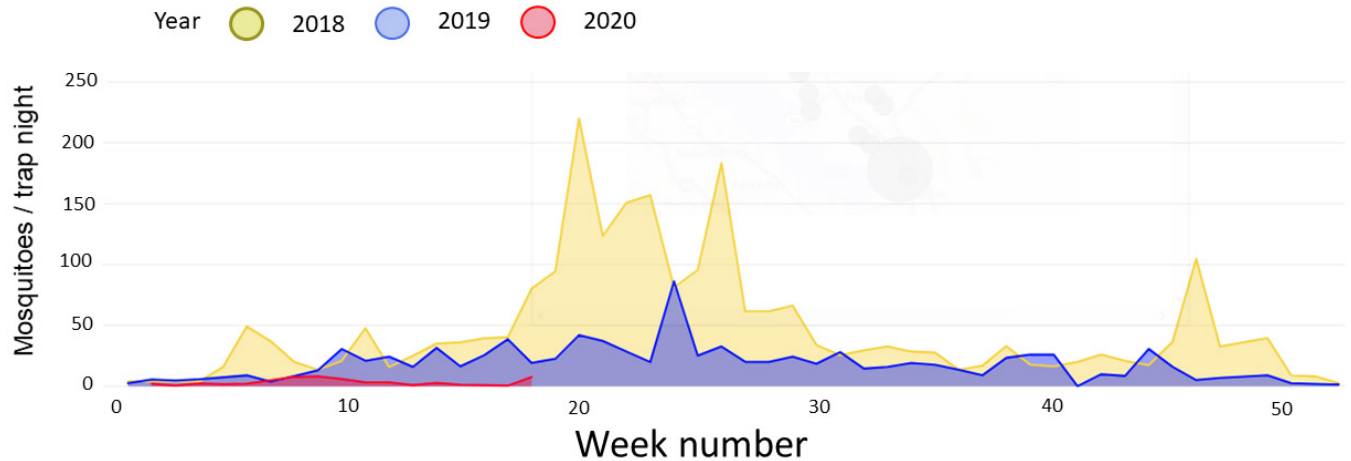


Figure 4. Mosquitoes captured in NJLT from 2018-2020. A total of 86 mosquitoes were captured in NJLT during April 2020 and identified to species.

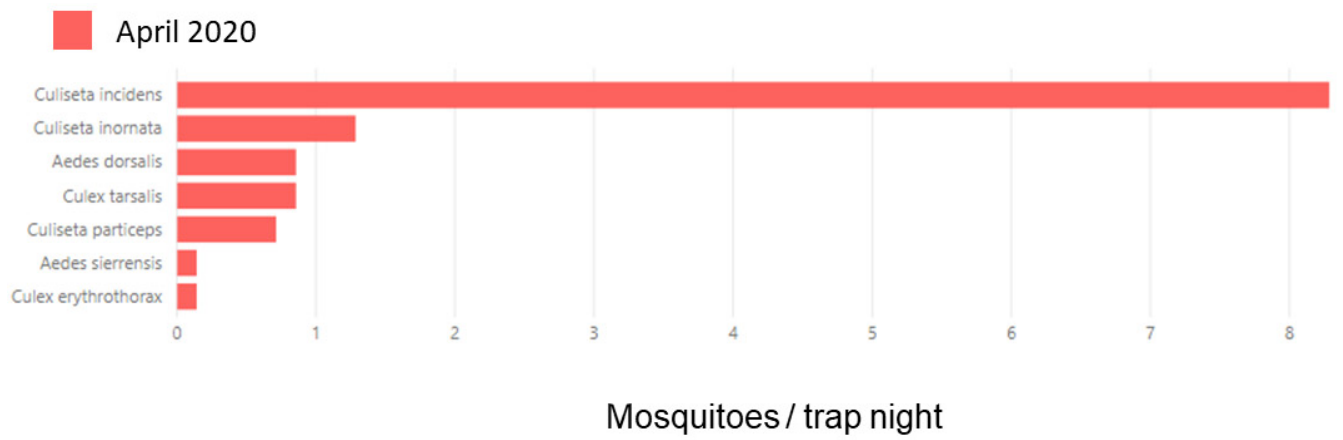


Figure 5. The six-most abundant species of mosquito captured during April 2020 in NJLT.

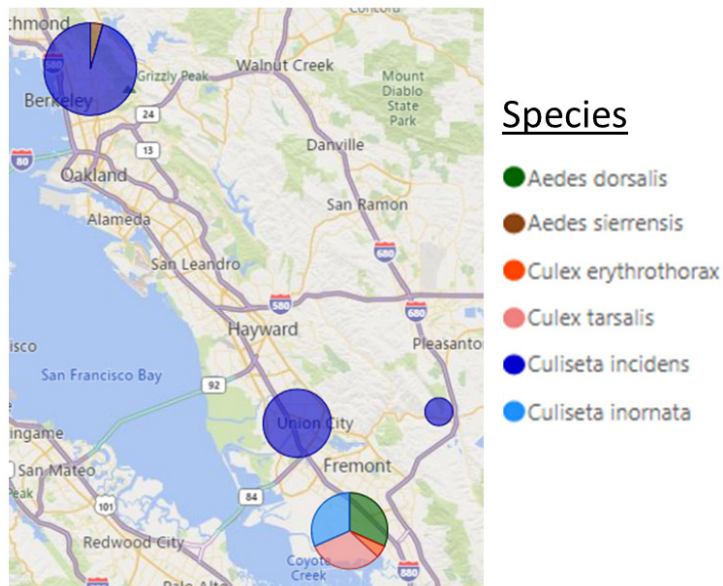


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of mosquito abundance in Alameda County evaluated using NJLT. Pie charts over trap sites indicate the distribution of mosquito species collected at the trap site.

3. PUBLIC EDUCATION

A. Events

i. Upcoming

- No events currently planned

B. Streaming TV Advertisements

- Video ads covering all of Alameda County
- Started on May 1st
- Run through July 16th
- Currently running a 15 second ad, will be replaced with a 30 second ad

Client	Product	Start Date	End Date	Delivered Impressions	Video Completes	Video Completion Rate
ACMAD	OTT/CTV	5/1/2020	5/3/2020	11,725	11,561	98.60%

Figure 1. First week statistics

C. Google Analytics

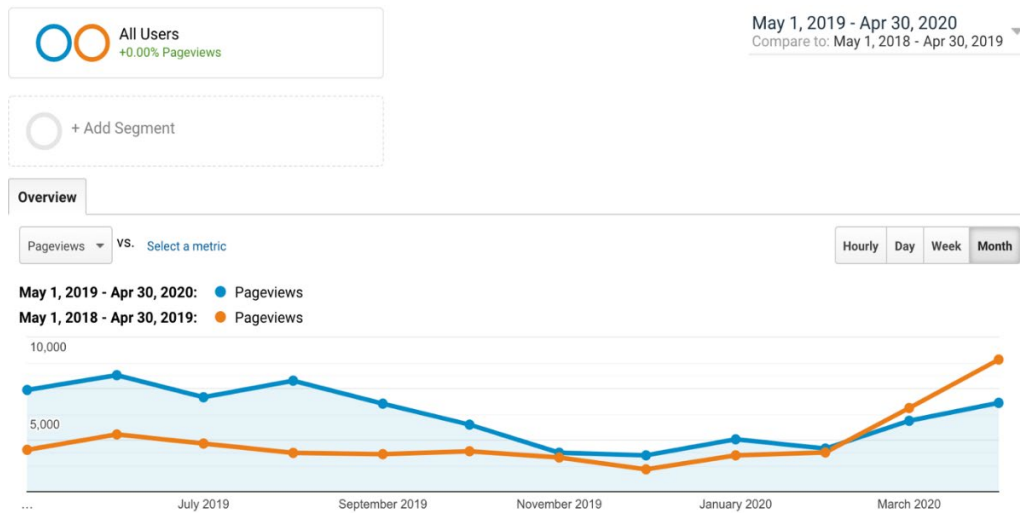


Figure 2. Comparison of website users over the past two years

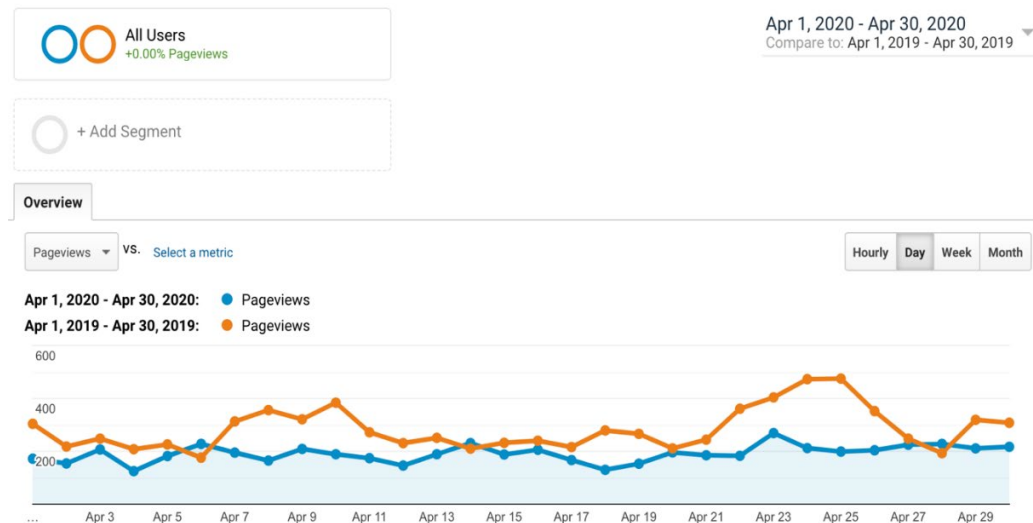
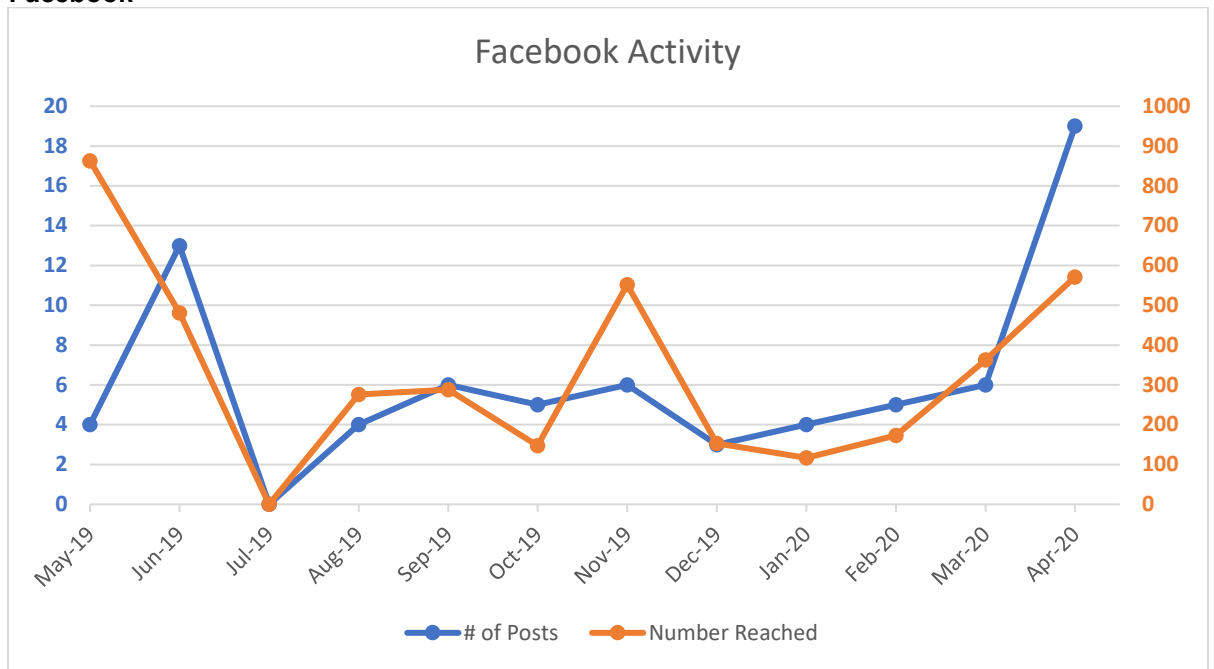


Figure 3. Comparison of website users over the past two years for April.

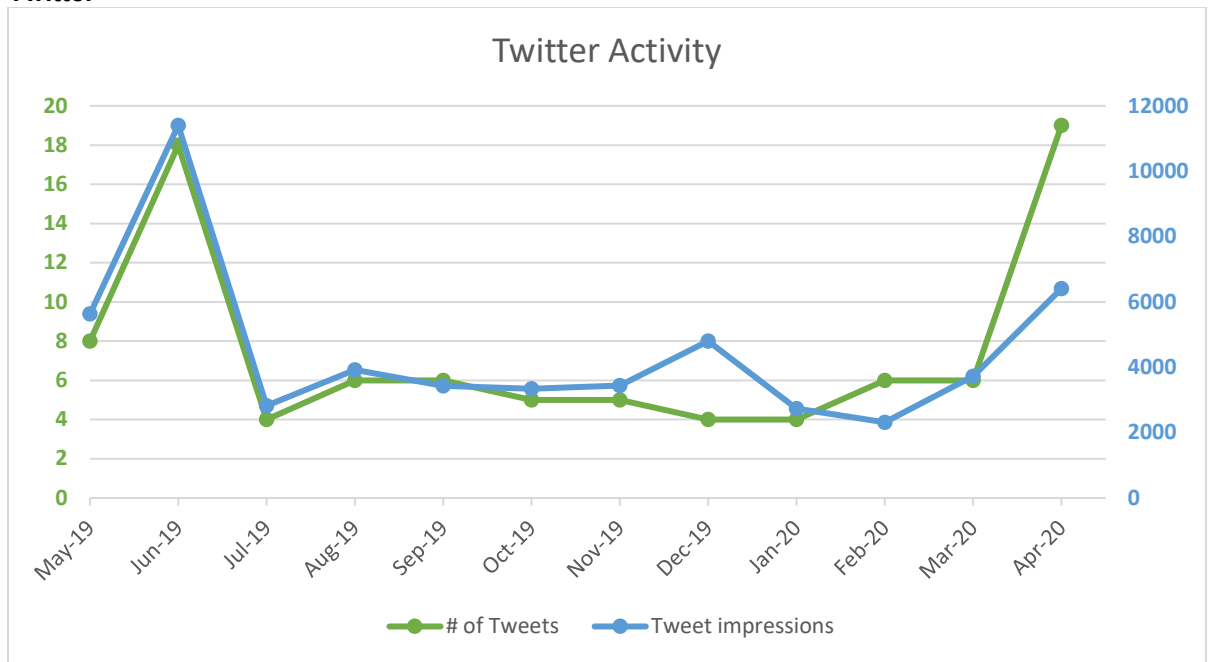
D. Facebook



Total Number of Followers: 218 (Up from 214 in March)

April's Most Popular Post: #COVID19 Mythbuster: #COVID19 cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites. #MosquitoWeek (photo)

E. Twitter

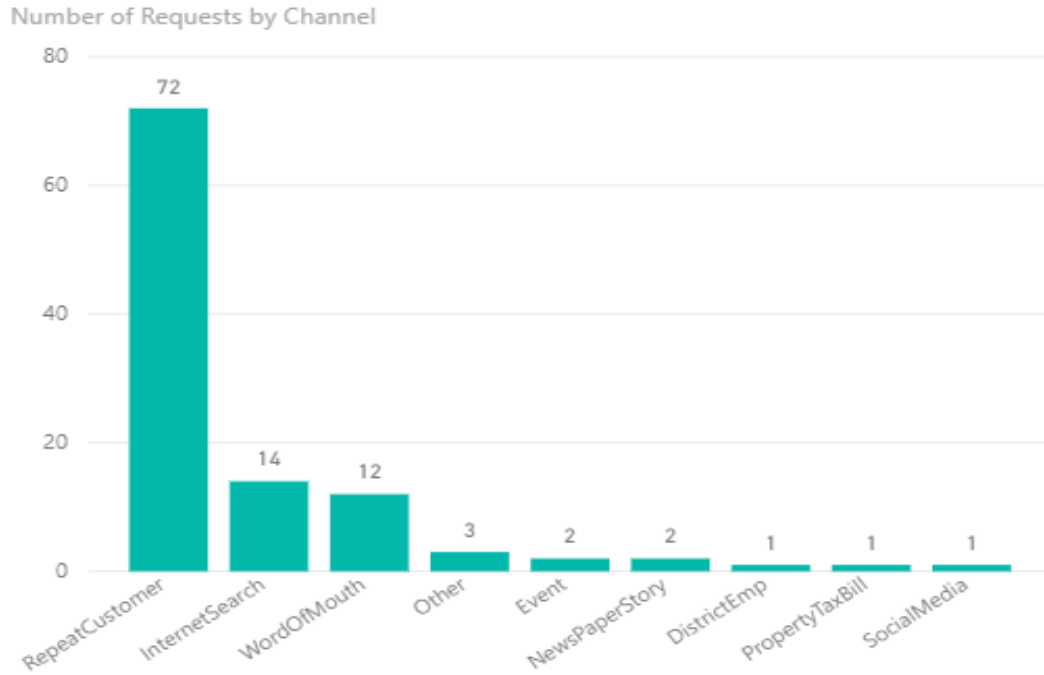


Number of Profile Visits in April: 24

Total Number of Followers (New This Month): 709 (Up from 700 in March)

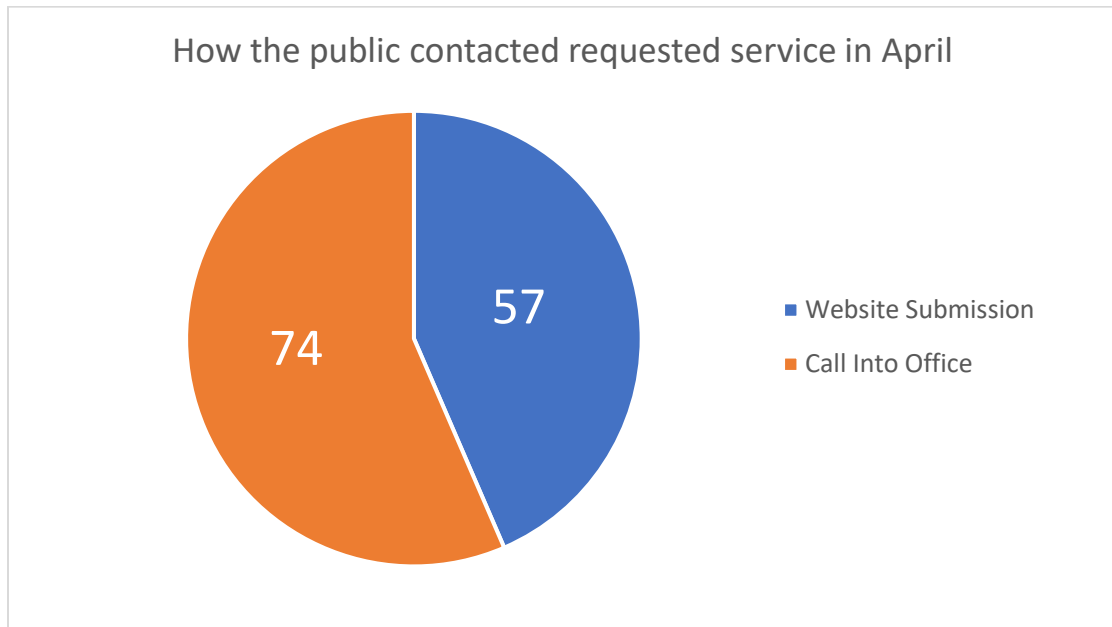
Top April Tweet: We had some rain this last weekend which means you could have standing water in your yard! Dump or drain any water in your yard to prevent mosquitoes from breeding. 🌸

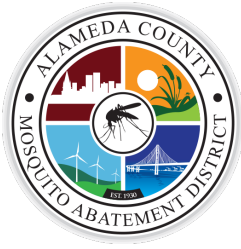
F. Service Request Referral Summary



Note: Billboard, Sign, or Poster, Movie Theater Ad, Internet Ad, and Phone Book are also options for this question but were not included on this chart because they were not selected in April. Those three that chose "Other" came from Alameda County VCS, Clarke Pest Control, and one was found by one of our technicians.

G. Channels Used by Residents to Request Service





23187 Connecticut Street
Hayward, CA 94545

T: (510) 783-7744
F: (510) 783-3903

acmad@mosquitoes.org

Staff Anniversary Recognition:

Board of Trustees

President

Wendi Poulson

Alameda

Vice-President

Robert Beatty

Berkeley

Secretary

Betsy Cooley

Emeryville

ACMAD is pleased to recognize and thank the following employee on their anniversaries in May

Employee	Title	Years of Service	Anniversary Date
Jeremy Sette	Vector Biologist	5	May 18th

Cathy Roache

County at Large

Shawn Kumagai

Dublin

George Young

Fremont

James N. Doggett

Hayward

Elisa Márquez

Livermore

Jan O. Washburn

Oakland

Eric Hentschke

Newark

vacant

Piedmont

Julie Testa

Pleasanton

Victor Aguilar

San Leandro

Subru Bhat

Union City

Ryan Clausnitzer

General Manager