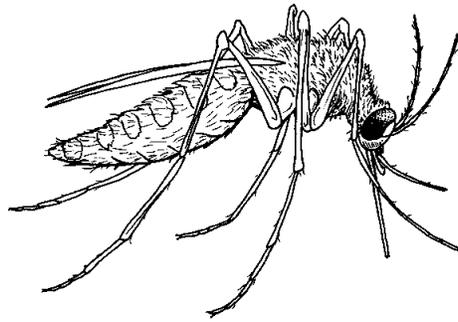


**SACRAMENTO-YOLO MOSQUITO AND
VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT**



**MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW and
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE UPDATE**

October 2, 2002

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8/12/02

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RECOMMENDATION

I recommend that the Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission adopt the following findings and determinations:

1. The Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District provides efficient, comprehensive mosquito and vector control services to the residents and visitors of Sacramento and Yolo Counties and does so in a highly professional and cost-effective manner.
2. Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District collaborates with surrounding mosquito and vector control districts, ensuring coordination of programs and services. Proactive communications between Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito Vector Control District management and other agencies has prevented redundancy of services in many instances.
3. Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito Vector and Control District's involvement with local, state and federal agencies to reduce, prevent and control mosquito development benefits not only Sacramento and Yolo Counties but adjacent communities not serviced by a mosquito and vector control district. Joint research in collaboration with the University of California, Davis, and Berkeley, has produced new methods for the control and surveillance of mosquitoes.
4. The Sphere of Influence of the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District should be maintained at this time at the current District boundary, which is coterminous with the boundaries of the County of Sacramento and the County of Yolo.
5. Municipal Service Review Determinations:
 - a. Regarding infrastructure needs or deficiencies, the Commission determines the District currently has no unmet infrastructure needs or deficiencies.
 - b. Regarding growth and population projections for the affected area, the Commission determines the District is capable of providing service that includes the growth and population projections for the affected territory for the next five years.

- c. Regarding financing constraints and opportunities, the Commission determines that the District has no serious financing constraints at this time.
- d. Regarding cost avoidance opportunities, the Commission determines that the District uses to its best advantage all cost avoidance opportunities.
- e. Regarding opportunities for rate restructuring, the Commission determines that the District has not found it necessary to create fee for service measures at this time.
- f. Regarding opportunities for shared facilities, the Commission determines that the District shares facilities with other agencies and continually reviews new opportunities to do so.
- g. Regarding government structure options, including advantages and disadvantages of consolidation or reorganization of service providers, the Commission determines that no other agency performs mosquito and vector control within the boundaries of the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District. The District functions with a high degree of cooperation with other agencies involved in pest and rodent control, however, there is no duplication of services, and no need for the reorganization of service providers at this time.
- h. Regarding evaluation of management efficiencies, the Commission determines the District operates with a high degree of efficiency and professional cooperation with other agencies.
- i. Regarding local accountability and governance, the Commission determines that the wide range of representation on the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District Board of Trustees represents an extremely high level of special district accountability and governance.

Introduction

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization (CKH) Act of 2000 requires that each Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) prepare Municipal Service Reviews and update Spheres of Influence for all cities and independent special districts within its jurisdiction.

A Sphere of Influence is defined by Government Code 56425 as:

A plan for the probable physical boundary and service area of a local agency or municipality.

A Municipal Service Review is defined by Government Code Section 56430 as:

A means of identifying and evaluating public services.

A Municipal Service Review may be conducted prior to, or in conjunction with, the update of a Sphere of Influence.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

Purpose

In order to carry out its purposes and responsibilities for planning and shaping logical and orderly development as well as the coordination of local governmental agencies so as to most advantageously provide for the present and future needs of the County and its communities, the Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission must develop and determine the Sphere of Influence of each local governmental agency within the County.

Requirements

When adopting, amending or updating a Sphere of Influence, the Commission shall, according to Government Code, do all of the following:

- (1) Require districts to file written statements specifying the functions or classes of services provided.
- (2) Establish the nature, location and extent of any functions or classes of services provided by the districts.

In determining the Sphere of Influence of each local agency, the Commission shall consider and prepare determinations with respect to each of the following:

- (1) The present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open space lands.
- (2) The present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area.
- (3) The present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services that the agency provides, or is authorized to provide.
- (4) The existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the Commission determines they are relevant.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

Requirements

The Commission shall include a written statement of its determinations with respect to each of the following:

- (1) Infrastructure needs or deficiencies.
- (2) Growth and population projections for the affected area.
- (3) Financing constraints and opportunities.
- (4) Cost avoidance opportunities.
- (5) Opportunities for rate restructuring.
- (6) Opportunities for shared facilities.
- (7) Government structure options, including advantages and disadvantages of consolidation or reorganization of service provision.
- (8) Evaluation of management efficiencies.
- (9) Local accountability and governance.

District Mission

The mission statement of the District is: “To Provide Safe, Effective, and Economical Mosquito and Vector Control for Sacramento and Yolo Counties.” To accomplish this, the District provides continual surveillance of mosquitoes and other vectors³ to ascertain the threat of disease transmission and annoyance levels and then uses safe integrated vector management methods to keep mosquitoes and other vectors below those levels. The District promotes cooperation and communication with property owners, residents, social and political groups, and other governmental agencies to help in those efforts.

The residents of the Counties of Sacramento and Yolo, and their selected legislative and administrative representatives, expect the District to employ the best qualified persons; that the tenure of every employee will be based upon demonstrated need for the work performed, availability of funds, faithful and effective performance, proper personal conduct and continuing fitness for the position; and that each employee will be encouraged, trained, and developed to assure optimum performance.

District History

In 1915, the California Legislature adopted the Mosquito Abatement Act⁴ which formed the basis for the creation, function, and governing powers of Mosquito Abatement Districts. On June 18, 1946, the Sacramento County-Yolo County Mosquito Abatement District was formed by joint resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento and Yolo Counties. The motivating force for the formation of the District was the desire of the people for protection against mosquito-borne diseases and relief from serious pest nuisance. In July, 1990, the District Board voted by resolution to change the name of the District to the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District to better reflect the expanded services and responsibilities the District has assumed regarding ticks, yellow jackets and other vectors.

Recent Legislation

Commissioner Mulberg ably represented CALAFCo on the “Working Group on Revising the Mosquito Abatement District Law.” As a result of the findings of the Working Group, which undertook the first comprehensive review of this law since at least 1939, Senate Bill 1588 was drafted.⁵ Your Commission took a position in support of the Bill.

³ Vector: Refers to both an organism that transmits a pathogen and the magnitude and direction that is represented by the spread or transport of the pathogen.

⁴ Health and Safety Code, Chapter 5 of Division 3.

⁵ SB 1588, Committee on Local Government (Torlakson, Chair). Signed by Governor September 5, 2002; Chapter 395, Statutes of 2002.

The list below summarizes the major changes created by Senate Bill 1588. The new law will authorize mosquito and vector control districts to exercise the following additional powers:

1. Conduct surveillance programs, prevent, abate, and control vectors and vector-borne diseases.
2. Request inspection warrants and enter property “where there is no reasonable expectation of privacy.”
3. Participate in land use planning and environmental quality processes.
4. Abate public nuisances and recover the district’s costs with liens.
5. Ability to impose a \$1,000 a-day civil penalty for failure to abate a public nuisance.
6. Pay the expenses and benefits of the board of trustees, but not regular stipends.
7. Raise revenues with special taxes, benefit assessments and fees.
8. Borrow funds, like other local governmental agencies, for cash-flow purposes.
9. Manage their own finances, similar to some other special districts.
10. Allows districts to create zones within a district to provide different levels of service with different revenue sources.

Governance

The District is governed by a twelve member Board of Trustees appointed by each county and the incorporated cities in its jurisdiction. The Board of Trustees meets on the third Tuesday of the month at 1:15 P.M. in the Board Room at the District Office, 8631 Bond Road, Elk Grove.

Board of Trustees

<u>Board Member</u>	<u>Represents</u>
Vern C. Bruhn	City of Winters
Craig R. Burnett	City of Folsom
Rosemarie Butler	City of Isleton
Robert Biederman	City of Galt
Raul DeAnda	City of West Sacramento
John L. Lewallen	County of Sacramento
Vacant	City of Sacramento
Michael Parrella	County of Yolo
Neal Peart	City of Woodland
Robert K. Washino	City of Davis
Jack Whitfield	City of Citrus Heights
Lyndon Hawkins	City of Elk Grove

District Services

The District provides mosquito control services for Sacramento and Yolo Counties. The services are based on biologically and environmentally sound programs of integrated insect pest management. Control efforts are directed into four major components:

- Public Education
- Physical Control
- Biological Control
- Chemical Control

District Operations

Science, service and statutes. The charge of the District is multi-faceted in that it must survey conditions and implement prevention, abatement and control programs. Although mosquito abatement and vector control districts represent fewer than 50 of California's 3,400 special districts, they stand as guardians against epidemics, public health emergencies, and economic disasters. Since the formation of the first three mosquito abatement districts in 1915-16, these local governments have battled malaria, encephalitis, plague, and other vector-borne diseases. Mosquitoes, flies, ticks, rats, and other vectors, carry the pathogens that cause disease. Californians face new threats from the spread of the West Nile virus and the possibility of virus carried by the Asian tiger mosquito. With a growing population, California needs the protection that these districts provide.

Effective public health programs require the concentrated attention of dedicated public officials who can apply scientific and technological solutions to serious practical and

political problems. SB 1588 gives mosquito abatement and vector control districts the modern statutory authority to continue connecting science with service. LAFCo's cannot control special district internal zones. SB 1588 adds the zones of mosquito abatement and vector control districts to the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act's exemption.

The District is organized into twenty-six zones (exempt from LAFCo oversight), with four to six zone field workers reporting to one area supervisor. During breeding season, March to November, a field worker is assigned to each zone to check and monitor potential mosquito sources—primarily standing water. If samples reveal that excessive mosquito larvae are present, the standing water is either drained, chemically treated, or mosquito fish are planted in the water to dispatch larvae and prevent further larvae from developing to the state of an adult airborne mosquito.

Mosquito Species

There are twenty-five different species of mosquitoes in Sacramento and Yolo Counties. Some bite in the day time, while others are nocturnal. All mosquitoes develop in standing water. They do not develop in grass, shrubbery, or other foliage, although often rest in these places.

Some species of mosquitoes fly over twenty miles while others fly no further than they must to find a human or animal host to bite. Only female mosquitoes bite; the female needs proteins in blood for egg development. Some species lay several hundred eggs at a time in rafts on water. Other species will lay their eggs singly on the water. Immature stages are called larvae and pupae. Development generally takes three to seven days during the summer months.

There are three species of mosquitoes in the Sacramento-Yolo region that create major concern for the District: *Culex tarsalis*, *Anopheles freeborni* and *Ochlerotatus melanimon*.⁶ Both *Culex tarsalis* and *Ochlerotatus melanimon* can transmit the encephalitis virus to humans and *Anopheles freeborni* can transmit the malaria parasite to humans. Encephalitis, also called sleeping sickness, is caused by a virus that can cause inflammation of the brain. Severe cases can result in mental retardation, motor impairment, or death. Malaria is caused by a protozoan, which is a single-cell organism, that attacks red blood cells. The malaria parasite can cause liver and kidney damage or death. Most of the 10-15 reported cases per year of human malaria are from individuals who became infected outside the United States.

⁶ In California, there are nine general groups of mosquitoes called genera that contain forty-nine types of mosquitoes called species. The common names for the nine genera of mosquitoes include (*Aedes*) flood water, wetlands and pasture mosquitoes; (*Anopheles*) malaria mosquitoes; (*Culex*) encephalitis, house, tule, and foul water mosquitoes; (*Culiseta*) cool weather mosquitoes; (*Coquillettidia*) freshwater marsh mosquitoes; (*Ochlerotatus*) flood water, wetlands, snow melt, pasture, and treehole mosquitoes; (*Orthopodomyia*) cottonwood treehole mosquitoes; (*Psorophora*) desert flood water mosquitoes; and (*Uranotaenia*) reed mosquitoes.

Larval Control

The District uses integrated mosquito management (IMM) techniques to control immature mosquitoes, such as physical measures, biological measures, and treatment application.

Adult Control

Adult mosquito control is achieved through the use of ground-based aerosol trucks or airplane spraying. Ground trucks use a technique called ultra low volume (ULV), a process which distributes very small droplets containing pesticides at very low rates. These rates generally do not exceed one ounce of fluid pesticide per acre. ULV activity is generally performed when mosquitoes are most active, usually during the early morning or late evening hours.

Biological Control

Biological control techniques use predators or parasites to reduce the mosquito population. The Mosquitofish,⁷ a predator of mosquito larvae, is planted in most permanent or semi-permanent water sources. The District produces Mosquitofish, and other fish that prey on mosquito larvae, for distribution. Mosquitofish may be stocked by vector control technicians in California without special permits. The rather small Mosquitofish, females usually less than 2 ½ inches and males under 1 ½ inches in total length, exhibit a tremendous tolerance for a wide range of water temperatures and are therefore, utilized as a predator of mosquito larvae in many diverse aquatic habitats throughout the world. In general, Mosquitofish are stocked in very small numbers because they quickly reproduce to the maximum population levels that a particular habitat may sustain.

Rice Fields Stocked with Mosquitofish

Mosquitofish are planted in most permanent and semi-permanent aquatic sources in the District. During 2001:

<u>No. of Fields</u>	<u>Pounds of Fish</u>	<u>Acres Planted</u>
54	889	3,586

The District has a stocking permit from the California Department of Fish and Game to culture and stock Guppies⁸ and Threespine Sticklebacks⁹ throughout the District. Guppies do an excellent job of controlling mosquito larvae during the summer months, however do not survive the cold winter months. Threespine Sticklebacks prefer to feed on organisms on the bottom of a pond but District technicians report that Threespine Sticklebacks do a fair job at extending their preferred feeding zone and they have had fair

⁷ *Gambusia affinis*.

⁸ *Poecilia reticulata*

⁹ *Gasterosteus aculeatus*.

to good success in controlling mosquitoes with this fish. Sticklebacks exhibit a more limited tolerance of warm water temperatures than the common Mosquitofish which is one of the factors that have limited the Sticklebacks' use in mosquito control. District personnel continue to research and evaluate this California native fish for mosquito control. Dragonflies, Damselflies, Diving and Scavenger Beetles and Back Swimmers also play a role in mosquito control.

Water Management

The Water Management Program emphasizes the maintenance of existing agricultural drainage to reduce the application of pesticides. In the year 2001:

Projects started:	21 (various)
Projects completed:	21 (the same projects as those started)
New Construction	2,400 feet (drainage canals)
Maintained Drainage	38,761 feet (existing drainage canals)
Acres Reduced or Eliminated	66.7 acres (mosquito breeding sites)
Cubic Yards of Material Moved	6,160 cubic yards (soil)

Constructing drainage improvements, clearing vegetation and sediment from channels, and maintaining drainage areas are some of the construction projects District staff undertake to eliminate standing water. If new construction is required, compliance with CEQA is also required. The District usually is the lead agency for such projects.

Public Education

The District provides a number of outreach programs to educate the public about mosquitoes and other vectors and their disease potential. The education program targets schools, service clubs, homeowner groups and governmental agencies and includes residential direct mailings. The District's programs are designed to increase the awareness of the importance of vector surveillance and control. In addition to educating the public about how they may control yellow jacket invasions, mosquito biology and mosquito and tick-borne diseases, the District monitors and educates the public about canine heartworm. Carried by mosquitoes, canine heartworm is caused by a worm that damages the lungs and heart of a dog. Each year 50-75 cases of canine heartworm are reported to the District from participating veterinary hospitals.

District personnel participate in County and State fairs, safety days and specific events such as Walk on the Wild Side, Pacific Rim Fest, Creek Week, and North Laguna Creek Park Day. The District also distributes a state required Annual Report, quarterly newsletters, various brochures, and maintains an interactive web site (www.sac-yolomvcd.com) which includes a calendar of public events.¹⁰

¹⁰ This web site contains general information about the District, news and events, public education, kid's activities, vector information, disease information, service requests and lists links to related web sites. The Mosquito and Vector News, Spring, 2002, announced the week of June 23-29, 2002 as the fourth annual "National Mosquito Control Awareness Week" by the American Mosquito Control Association. The goal

Laboratory Services

The District laboratory operates the following services:

- Immature and adult mosquito surveillance
- Encephalitis virus surveillance
- Malaria surveillance
- Africanized honeybee surveillance
- Yellow Jacket surveillance
- Tick surveillance
- Pesticide resistance management
- Calibration of application equipment
- Identification of public health vectors

Two thousand, eight hundred and twenty-six samples containing 10,895 immature mosquitoes were processed by the laboratory technicians during 2001. The laboratory maintained 53 American Light Trap (ALT) sites to assess the distribution of the adult mosquito population. Twenty-five sites are located in Yolo County; twenty-eight sites are located in Sacramento County. Laboratory staff processed and identified 139,991 male and 191,774 adult female mosquitoes.

The laboratory also tests mosquito populations, sentinel chickens¹¹ and wild birds for Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (WEE)¹² and St. Louis Encephalitis (SLE)¹³ viruses.

of "Mosquito Week" is to educate the general public about the significance of mosquitoes in their daily lives as well as the services provided by mosquito control workers throughout the U.S. and worldwide. The Newsletter for Summer, 2002, features a Marengo Ranch Elementary School Field Trip. The Fall, 2001, Newsletter featured the article "Scientists' Prediction: West Nile Virus Moving West," and an article on Ticks and Lyme Disease. The Summer, 2001, Newsletter featured an article on the Asian tiger mosquito, recently imported from China in a cargo container. [The Asian tiger mosquito is a known carrier of Dengue, or "break-bone" Fever.] The Spring, 2000, Newsletter featured an article on Canine Heartworm.

West Nile encephalitis is an infection of the brain caused by West Nile virus, a flavivirus commonly found in Africa, West Asia, and the Middle East. Infected mosquitoes are the primary source of virus transmission. It is closely related to St. Louis encephalitis virus found in the United States. In 1999, 62 cases (7 deaths) occurred in the New York area. In 2000, 21 cases (2 deaths) were reported in the New York City area. In 2001, 66 human cases (9 deaths) were reported in U.S. As of August 5, 2002, state health departments released information on 90 cases of West Nile virus (4 deaths). [Source: Center for Disease Control, Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases.] On August 7, 2002, CNN reported a fifth person has died from West Nile virus in Louisiana and 71 cases have been confirmed, making this the nation's worst outbreak of the disease.

¹¹ The District maintains sentinel chicken flocks as part of the Statewide encephalitis virus surveillance program. In 2000, nine flocks containing ten chickens each were placed in various locations around Sacramento and Yolo counties. Blood samples were taken from the chickens bimonthly and tested for Western Equine Encephalitis and St. Louis Encephalitis virus. Each of the 1,077 samples tested negative for exposure to the WEE and SLE viruses.

The information generated from the surveillance programs provides an early indication of local arbovirus activity.

Facilities

The District operates from two offices. The main office is located at 8631 Bond Road, Elk Grove, California, and the Yolo facility is at 1234 Fortna Avenue, Woodland, California.

Equipment

The District operates and maintains the following vehicles and equipment:

78	Vehicles
5	Quad Runners
4	John Deere Utility Vehicles
1	Argo All Terrain Vehicle
6	Utility Trailers
2	Low Bed Trailers
5	Tractors
1	Fork Lift
1	Electra Mist Fogger
2	Electra Mist Upgrade Foggers
5	London Foggers
11	Bee Co-mist ULV Foggers

¹² Mosquito-borne Western Equine Encephalitis: 639 confirmed cases in the United States since 1964. Symptoms range from mild flu-like illness to frank encephalitis, coma and death. Mild to severe neurologic deficits in survivors. No licensed vaccine for human use exists. No effective therapeutic drug available. Source: Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Fort Collins, Colorado.

¹³ Mosquito-borne St. Louis Encephalitis: A flavivirus antigenically related to Japanese encephalitis virus. Mosquitoes become infected by feeding on birds infected with the St. Louis encephalitis virus. Infected mosquitoes then transmit the St. Louis encephalitis virus to humans and animals during the feeding process. The St. Louis encephalitis virus grows both in the infected mosquito and the infected bird, but does not make either one sick. Mild infections occur without apparent symptoms other than fever with headache. More severe infection is marked by headache, high fever, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, occasional convulsions and spastic paralysis. Case fatality rates range from 3% to 30%. Since 1964, there have been 4,478 reported human cases of St. Louis encephalitis, (122 cases in California) with an average of 128 cases in the U.S. reported annually. No vaccine exists. St. Louis encephalitis outbreaks can occur throughout most of the United States. The last major epidemic occurred in the Midwest from 1974-1977. During that outbreak, over 2,500 cases in 35 states were reported to Centers for Disease Control. Twenty cases of St. Louis encephalitis were reported in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1999. Information source: Ibid. Since 1945, 152 human cases of WEE and SLE have been reported from residents within the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District. Hundreds more cases have gone unreported. However, most cases occurred before 1960.

In addition to vehicle and equipment maintenance, shop personnel design and fabricate equipment as needed, and crews also work on facility yard maintenance.

Safety Committee

As with any successful organization, safety plays an important role. The District considers safety paramount. The Safety Committee meets every month at published times. The Committee is made up of eight employees from the various departments within the District. The District uses a safety incentive program that encourages every employee to use good common sense and makes every employee accountable for the safe operation of the District through their actions. Through the Safety Committee team approach, the District has helped reduce worker compensation claims and made the District a better, safer and more enjoyable place to work.¹⁴

Public Health Concerns

Mosquitoes are the primary vectors of Western Equine Encephalitis and St. Louis Encephalitis viruses. Mosquitoes spread the virus to uninfected animal populations as well as to humans. A mosquito is most often initially infected while feeding on a viremic¹⁵ animal, usually a bird or rabbit.

The mosquito surveillance program involves sampling and testing a small population of mosquitoes from areas which have shown to have a history of carriers of the encephalitis virus or the malaria parasite. The method uses carbon dioxide traps that attract and capture mosquitoes. The mosquito pools are sent to the Center for Vector-Borne Disease Research at the University of California, Davis, where they are tested for diseases. If carriers of viruses are found in very high percentages of any of the mosquitoes the District monitors, the District could immediately place a public alert program in action i.e., news media and release, radio alerts and/or direct mailings.

Wild Birds

“Wild Birds” is a collaborative research project between District personnel and personnel from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine whether or not wild birds are carriers of viruses dangerous to humans, specifically encephalitis. The team effort obtains blood samples from birds captured in the Stone Lakes area. The blood samples are then tested for encephalitis. Two thousand, six hundred and sixty-eight birds were captured during 2001 and 1,466 blood samples were tested for the encephalitis virus. No blood samples were found to contain the encephalitis virus.

¹⁴ In 2002, two employees lost a total of seventeen workdays.

¹⁵ The presence of virus in the blood of a host.

Sentinel Chickens Testing Program

This program uses sentinel chickens at numerous locations throughout Sacramento and Yolo Counties¹⁶ to determine whether or not they are carriers of the encephalitis virus. Blood samples are analyzed on a regular basis.

Malaria Surveillance

Both Sacramento and Yolo County Health and Human Services Departments report malaria cases in the District. Nine human malaria cases were reported during 2001. The District responds by placing carbon dioxide traps in areas that have reported cases.

Africanized Honey Bee Surveillance

Swarm traps, designed to detect the presence of Africanized honey bees, are placed at the Port of Sacramento and Sherman Island. These are the most likely ports of entry for this species. During 2001, no Africanized honey bee species was reported to have been trapped.¹⁷

Yellow Jacket Surveillance

The District maintains twenty-three heptyl butyrate (HBT) traps throughout Yolo and Sacramento County designed to assess the yellow jacket population.¹⁸ Seven traps were placed in Yolo County and sixteen within Sacramento County. During 2000, there was an extensive yellow jacket invasion in Southeast Sacramento County (Herald). Early in 2001, District personnel placed traps and initiated an extensive public education campaign. It included the distribution of leaflets to residents of the area, press releases and an extensive media coverage program to inform the public of the importance of setting out queen traps early, prior to the establishment of nests. Residents brought traps to the District for a recharge of heptyl butyrate. In early May, 400 queens per week had been trapped. By mid-June, the yellow jacket queen population had disappeared.

¹⁶ In 2001, sentinel chicken flocks were placed in Natomas, Folsom, Elk Grove, Hood, Herald, West Sacramento, Winters, Merritt, and Knights Landing.

¹⁷ The Africanized honeybee can be more aggressive in defense of the colony than the present European honeybee populations common in the United States. Africanized honeybees originated in Brazil when queens from South Africa and Tanzania were released in the 1950's. Since then, Africanized honeybees have migrated northward, displacing resident European honeybee populations in South and Central America. Africanized honeybees entered the United States in 1990 in Hidalgo, Texas. In more than 30 years of hybridization with resident European honeybee populations, Africanized honeybee behavior has not changed significantly. Africanized honeybees are a public health concern because of multiple sting attacks to humans, pets, domestic and wild animals. A victim who cannot escape a bee attack may receive hundreds, or even thousands, of stings.

¹⁸ *Vespula pensylvanica*, *Vespula germanica* and *Vespula atropilosa*.

Workers were trapped throughout the summer. Most fortunately, the year 2000 episode of invasion did not reoccur in 2001.

Another emerging pest the District has received many calls on recently is the European Paper Wasp.¹⁹ Techniques to create a surveillance program for this species are under review by District staff. Unlike the Yellow Jacket, the Paper Wasp is not easily trapped because this insect is a predator and feeds on live prey. The District has added information regarding the European Paper Wasp to its education program.

Tick Surveillance

On the west coast, the Western Black-legged Tick²⁰ is the primary vector for Lyme disease.²¹ The western black-legged tick is found primarily along the American River trail in Sacramento County and in the Capay Valley in Yolo County. The District samples the tick population to observe changes in the abundance and distribution of ticks as well as to determine the proportion of ticks infected with Lyme disease. Based on a 2001 sampling, the incidence of ticks infected with Lyme disease within District boundaries ranges from 0% to 4%.

Research and Special Projects

The District also participates in a number of different research projects in conjunction with U.C. Berkeley and U.C. Davis researchers. Projects are designed to both collaborate and assess such issues as surveillance, analysis of pesticide use, and vector competence studies. Various projects have included the evaluation of rodents for the presence of Hantavirus²² and Arenavirus²³, surveillance of the Valley Black Gnat,²⁴ assessment of the efficacy of pesticides such as Icy Pearl (Vectobac WDG) in rice fields, as well as the

¹⁹ *Polistes dominulus*. Similar in appearance to a Yellow Jacket, they can be somewhat aggressive when disturbed. Their nests are sometimes found hanging in trees and in brush, but they seem to prefer building them in pipes, under roof tile and in other enclosed areas.

²⁰ *Ixodes pacificus*.

²¹ Lyme disease is a bacterial infection, caused by a corkscrew shaped bacterium that has been found to infect a wide variety of animals and is transferred from animals to humans while a tick feeds. Lyme disease is extremely difficult to diagnose. Early symptoms may include a rash at the bite site, head and muscle aches, sore throat, nausea, fever, stiff neck or fatigue. Later symptoms may involve the skin, eyes, heart, nervous system, brain or joints. An average of 12,500 cases have been reported annually in the U.S. since 1982. In 1992, one suspected case of Lyme disease was reported in Orangevale.

²² Hantavirus: a type of virus carried by rodents causing severe respiratory infections in humans and, in some cases, hemorrhaging, kidney disease, and death.

²³ Arenavirus: The single genus of viruses in the family Arenaviridae that includes the viruses that cause lymphocytic choriomeningitis and Lassa fever.

²⁴ *Leptoconops carteri*.

efficacy and residual activity of VetoLex, and other pesticides, insecticides and larvicides in rice fields.

District staff have offered to cooperatively work with Sacramento County Agricultural Department personnel who recently observed Red Imported Fire Ants at the Cal-Expo RV complex.²⁵ District staff also investigate reports of roof rats in the bi-county District because they can transmit disease causing agents to humans²⁶ by ectoparasites, direct contact, or contaminated body fluids and droppings.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE FACTORS

The Present and Planned Land Uses Within the Service Area

The General Plans of Sacramento County and Yolo County, as well as of each of the cities within the bi-county District boundary, provide for multiple planned uses, including urban development, open space and agricultural uses. Urban development consists of residential, mixed-use, commercial, industrial and recreational uses.

Present and Probable Future Need for Service Within the Area

The demand for mosquito and vector control is likely to increase as the population of the region increases. However, it appears that the continued existence of irrigation in agricultural uses and the preservation of wetland habitat promote the main developing ground for mosquitoes. Urban development that eliminates these types of areas can reduce the number of mosquitoes, but at the same time preservation of wetland and open space areas create the need for continued vector control. There is also a need to monitor and ensure catch basins and drainage facilities, constructed for urban development, function properly to eliminate the potential for standing water. The District has entered into an Memorandum of Understanding with the Natomas Basin Conservancy regarding habitat design and operation.

Mosquito problems are particularly intense in rice fields and wetland areas, where there is a significant amount of standing water. Thus, drainage control cannot be the sole option

²⁵ Red Imported Fire Ants (*Solenopsis invicta Buren*) are native to South America and have thoroughly infested the southern United States. They were first discovered in California in 1998. They are notorious for their viciousness, swarming out of their mounds when disturbed and furiously biting and stinging their victims. The Red Fire Ants at the Cal-Expo RV Complex have reportedly been eradicated by Sacramento County Agricultural Department personnel. [9/20/02]

²⁶ Plague (Black Death) and Weils Disease. Plague is caused by a bacteria that is transmitted to humans by infected rodent fleas. Pneumonic plague can be transmitted person to person through coughing or sneezing. The plague bacteria infects the blood, lymph glands or lungs. Untreated, it has a very high fatality rate. Weils Disease is caused by a spirochete bacteria. Humans become infected by coming in contact with infected rodent urine or blood. The Weils Disease bacteria infects the kidney.

used for mosquito control. Applications of Altosid pellets is one method of control.²⁷ In July, 2001, a Ninth District Court decision²⁸ impacted the District's use of mosquito larvicides. This decision grounded airplanes used to treat large area larval sources. Depletion traps, mosquito magnet traps and carbon dioxide traps, plus adulticiding by air and truck with ULV machines, were put into action. The week of October 9-15, 2001, marked the District's highest number of adult mosquitoes ever caught in depletion traps, 452,000+ individuals.

The Present Capacity of Public Facilities and Adequacy of Public Services that the Agency Provides, Or is Authorized to Provide

Projected Population Growth Within District Boundary²⁹

Year	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
<i>SACRAMENTO COUNTY</i>						
	1,218,860	1,335,283	1,459,952	1,574,420	1,646,045	1,695,498
<i>YOLO COUNTY</i>						
	165,220	191,210	209,035	227,130	247,905	266,325
<i>Total</i>						
	1,384,080	1,526,493	1,668,497	1,801,550	1,893,950	1,961,823

Personnel

There are currently fifty-four full time and seven seasonal (non-union) employees in the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District.

²⁷ Larvicides: Vectobac 12 AS, Vectobac G, Vectolex CG, Vectolex WDG, Altosid Pellets, liquid and briquets. Adulticides: Pyrethrins, Pyrethroids, Trumpet EC.

²⁸ The new regulation hinders the District from applying larvicides to sources considered Waters of the United States, which includes the Yolo Bypass and many other areas, i.e., duck ponds, in Sacramento and Yolo Counties.

²⁹ Average growth rate: 1.7 percent per year. [Source: Sacramento Area Council Of Governments.]

Support Agencies

The District provides and obtains services from many different entities. It maintains a positive collaborative relationship with the U.S. Fish and Wild Life Service, Agricultural Commission, Department of Health Services (both State and Counties), Environmental Management Departments, U.C. Berkeley, U.C. Davis, Water, Park and Reclamation Districts. The Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District works closely to avoid overlap and duplication of services. Both program and information needs are shared on a continual basis.

Budget/ Finance

The District's primary revenue source is ad valorem property tax. The average tax rate for the District is .007 cents per \$1 dollar of tax collected (or about 1 cent out of every \$1.00). The total revenue for FY 2001-02 was \$6,195,230. Currently, the District has a fund balance of \$6,198,854.

At the present time, it appears that the District is in a relatively good financial position. However, the State Legislature has recently proposed several options that could reduce the District's property tax revenue in order to backfill the State's General Fund. To date, no action has been taken.

The District programs are based on the availability of property tax revenue. This is a significant financing constraint related to Proposition 13. Programs and service levels are a factor of funding and are neither based on demand or need. This financing structure is obviously backwards because service levels provided can either be more or less than what is actually needed or warranted by the public. Moreover, the property tax allocation is fixed; it must, by law, be exclusively dedicated to mosquito and vector control. There is also no ability to reallocate resources between other program areas or other districts, cities or counties that may have greater needs in other public safety programs.

The District appears to provide cost-effective services and indicates that it has the ability to provide adequate service levels based on current and projected funding levels for its (2002) existing programs. The greater policy issue is that it is not currently possible to reallocate resources to other program areas that might have greater needs due to the inability to either raise or reallocate property taxes between jurisdictions. This is a structural flaw with local government finance.

Service Area

The District currently serves both the incorporated and unincorporated territory of Sacramento and Yolo Counties. The Cities include: Sacramento, Folsom, Isleton, Galt, Elk Grove, Citrus Heights, West Sacramento, Woodland, Davis and Winters.

Social and Economic Communities of Interest

The District serves both rural and urban areas within its boundary. These areas are interrelated and have direct impacts on one another. In addition, mosquito control is a regional issue that goes beyond the jurisdiction of local agencies within the District’s boundary. Similar to air pollution, mosquitoes respect no boundaries. The District’s goal is to reduce the potential for incidence of disease, and use all possible means to prevent epidemics, and, thereby, improve the quality of life for residents in Sacramento and Yolo Counties. At the same time, the District does not have resources that can be used beyond its current boundary.

District Range of Services Provided

Since the District was established in June, 1946, it has continuously expanded the provision of its services. To reflect the broader mission, the District has changed its name to the “Mosquito and Vector Control District.” As previously mentioned the District tests mosquitoes for disease, monitors for the Africanized Honey Bee and conducts surveillance for yellow jackets and ticks. In addition, two sites monitor viruses in rodents.

Maximum Possible Service Area of the District

Without additional funding or a reduction in existing service levels, it appears that the maximum possible service area of the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District is its current boundary. The District should coordinate services with adjacent counties to target known problem areas.

<u>County</u>	<u>Mosquito Control District</u>
San Joaquin	Yes
Colusa	Yes
Sutter-Yuba	Yes
Placer	Yes
El Dorado	Yes (Tahoe Area Only)
Contra Costa	Yes
Napa	Yes
Amador	No
Solano	Yes

MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW FACTORS

Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies

At the present time, the District has both the ability and the capacity to serve its Sacramento and Yolo Counties service area. The District has adequate staff and equipment to provide efficient and effective services to the residents in Sacramento and Yolo Counties. The District facilities, equipment and vehicles appear to be sufficient and well maintained.

Assumptions of Analysis

1. This analysis assumes that the increase of wetland areas, rice fields and other bodies of standing water, will most likely seriously impact the District's capacity to continue to provide the same level of service as that currently provided. Population growth and urbanization may reduce the need for District services if wetland areas are reduced.
2. This analysis assumes that the existing property tax base will not be impacted by California's State budget deficit.
3. This analysis assumes the State will not transfer any of the District's property tax into the State General Fund.

Growth and Population

The mosquito population does not increase as the result of urbanization. Urban development creates potential standing water sources, i.e., storm drainage pipes, as potential mosquito development sites. In fact, if development reduces standing water, the mosquito population may well be reduced. However, environmental mitigation measures such as the preservation of open space and wetland habitat may increase the mosquito population; it most certainly increases the need for vigilance in sampling and testing for virus carriers.

Financing Constraints and Opportunities

The District's financing is constrained by growth in property tax revenue. The District receives a fixed amount of property tax revenue which averages approximately one cent per \$1 of taxes collected. The District could raise additional revenue through a special parcel tax assessment through Proposition 218 (which requires a 2/3 majority for passage). This action would require an election, or vote of the property owners to be assessed. It may be possible for the District to impose a fee on properties used for rice production and used for duck club activities. To date, the District has not investigated these alternative funding possibilities.

At the present time, the District appears to have adequate financial resources to fund an adequate level of service. It should be noted that most of the funding comes from the more urbanized Sacramento County, which has a greater property tax base, and a disproportionate amount is spent in Yolo County.

Rate Restructuring

The District does not charge user fees or fees for service. There may be limited opportunity to charge businesses, farms, golf clubs, parks and individuals to help defray the cost of mosquito control in certain areas and under special conditions. The District has not yet considered such a program.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The District currently leases some of its facilities to other public agencies and community groups. The District is attempting to utilize its facilities to the greatest extent possible. The District currently leases an office building in Elk Grove to the California Department of Health Services, Vector Borne Disease Section. The District offers some of its facilities twice a year to Cal Trans for use as a hazmat training facility. The District also offers District facilities to the Sacramento County Sheriff's Office for Canine Unit training.

Government Structure Options

The District covers two counties and is governed by representatives of the cities and the counties which it serves. Representation on the Board of Trustees increases as new cities incorporate. Currently, public elected official representation on the Board of Trustees appears to be adequate and balanced. However, the size of the Board has been increasing during the last fifteen years. Generally, the surrounding counties are served by countywide mosquito control districts, except for Amador County.

Since it is highly likely that mosquitoes cross governmental jurisdictional boundaries, the opportunity to consolidate the mosquito districts of surrounding counties into one regional district would make logical sense of governmental resources. However, this opportunity may be affected by limited funding, inability to expand into new areas based on existing funding levels, and/or political issues.

Ability to Share Resources

The District may, on a short term basis, be able to offer its services (staff, equipment and expertise) to control other pests and insects that could invade the Sacramento-Yolo region in order to maximize the availability of existing local resources.

Management Efficiencies and Budget Information

Based on a site visit and interview with General Manager David Brown, it appears that the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District is managed in an extremely cost-effective, efficient and highly professional manner. The District looks at opportunities to either contract for outside services or perform in-house services based on a number of issues. For example, District personnel service most of the District's vehicle fleet and equipment because staff is not only well trained but also familiar with the safety requirements necessary regarding handling of those pesticides used by the District.

Local Accountability/ Governance

The District Trustees are appointed by local jurisdictions and represent all of the communities within Sacramento and Yolo Counties. The District has regular meetings every month that are open to the public.

As shown in the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District 2001 Annual Report, District personnel are responsive to complaints and respond promptly to problems. District staff identify species of a variety of insects brought in by homeowners and gardeners and are able to recommend whether or not action should be taken by the homeowner if the species is dangerous or destructive. Field staff work within a specific geographic area so that staff members are able to become familiar with problem areas.

CONCLUSION

The original purpose of the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District was for the abatement of mosquitoes. The intent of the abatement programs was the attempt to eliminate mosquitoes. This goal was unrealistic-----impossible. The District's current goal has expanded to include other vectors, with the mission of control, rather than abatement of vectors. The District's current purpose is to provide the highest degree of safety possible regarding disease control, eliminate epidemics, and thereby improve the quality of life for residents in Sacramento and Yolo Counties. The District's education outreach programs are outstanding; District personnel have a reputation in the community for competence, helpfulness and professionalism.

Revenue Comparison With Other Districts

The Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District has a relatively good revenue base compared to other urbanized areas in the state. It appears that the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District is relatively well-funded compared to other mosquito abatement districts in other counties. Revenue per capita for Sacramento-Yolo counties in FY 2001-02 was \$4.00 per person. The following is a comparison of selected California mosquito control districts by total revenue during FY 1998-99.³⁰

³⁰ State of California, Special District Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1998-99.

<u>District</u>	<u>1998-99 Total Revenue</u>
Amador	-0-
Colusa Mosquito Abatement	\$234,898
Contra Costa	\$3,396,300
El Dorado County of Sacramento	\$271,167
Napa	\$424,200
Los Angeles	\$8,495,995
Orange	\$3,672,705
Sacramento-Yolo	\$4,953,723
San Diego	\$16,301
San Joaquin	\$3,081,798
Santa Clara	\$2,620,208
Solano	\$1,005,136
Sutter-Yuba	\$1,441,440

The Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District appears to be adequately funded and provides an extremely high level of service for the residents of Sacramento and Yolo Counties. The District has taken advantage of its proximity and relationship with the University of California, Davis, for laboratory services and research projects that may be of extreme importance to future virus vector control. District staff also coordinate projects with the Sacramento County Health Department and Agricultural Commissioner. According to Frank Carl, Sacramento County Agricultural Commissioner, there is a good working relationship between the District and the County Department. At this time, there does not appear to be an overlap of services or programs; nor does there appear to be either any advantage or opportunity to consolidate part or all of these two operations.

RECOMMENDATION

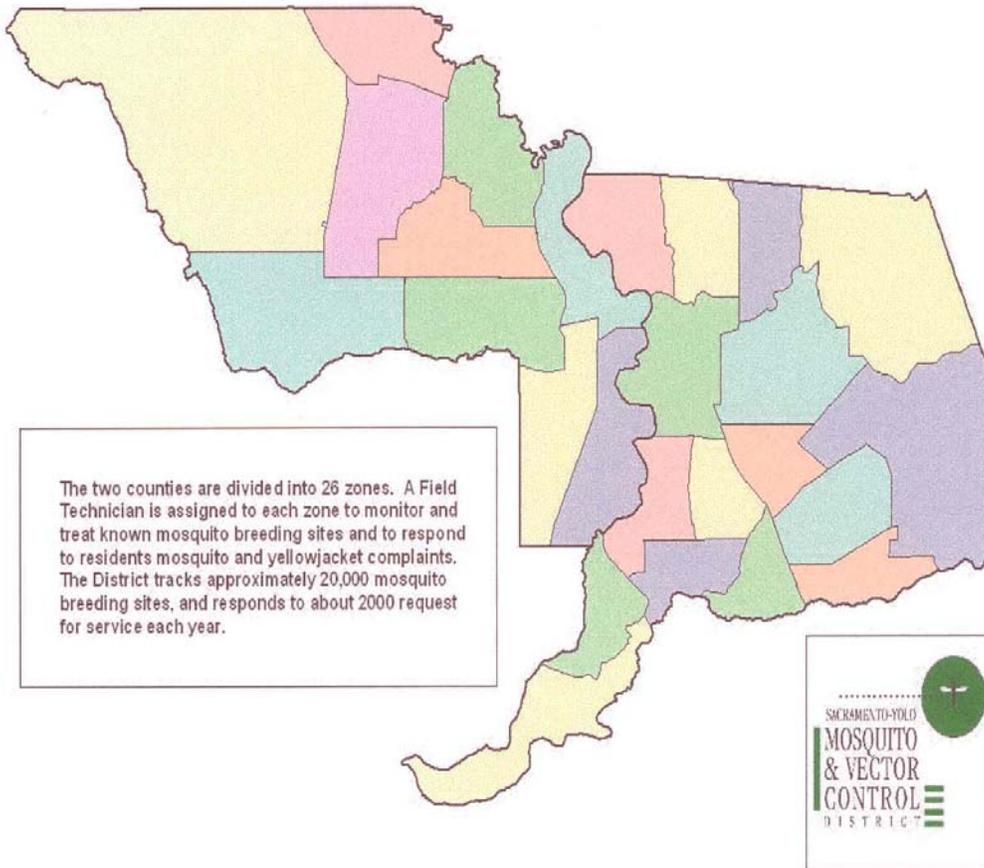
I recommend that the Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission adopt the following findings and determinations:

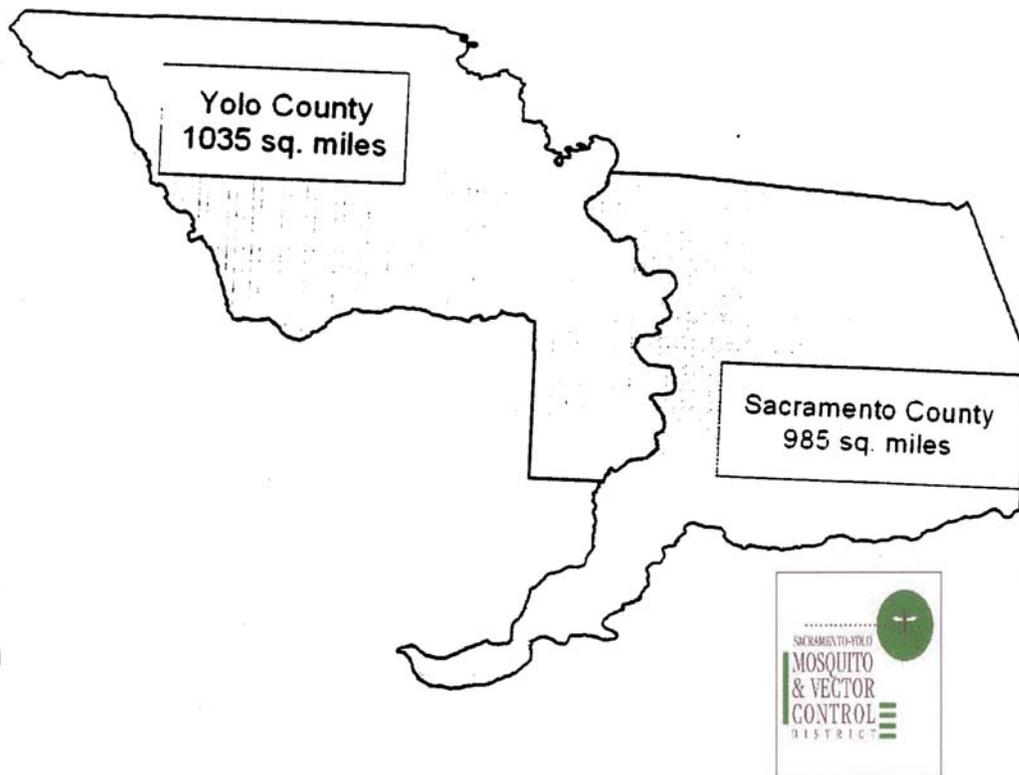
1. The Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District provides efficient, comprehensive mosquito and vector control services to the residents and visitors of Sacramento and Yolo Counties and does so in a highly professional and cost-effective manner.
2. The Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District collaborates with surrounding mosquito and vector control districts, ensuring coordination of programs and services. Proactive communications between Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito Vector Control District management and other agencies has prevented redundancy of services in many instances.
3. The Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito Vector and Control District's involvement with local, state and federal agencies to reduce, prevent and control mosquito development benefits not only Sacramento and Yolo Counties but adjacent communities not serviced by a mosquito and vector control district. Joint research in collaboration with the University of California, Davis, and Berkeley, has produced new methods for the control and surveillance of mosquitoes.
4. The Sphere of Influence of the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District should be maintained at this time at the current District boundary, which is coterminous with the boundaries of the County of Sacramento and the County of Yolo.
5. Municipal Service Review Determinations:
 - a. Regarding infrastructure needs or deficiencies, the Commission determines the District currently has no unmet infrastructure needs or deficiencies.
 - b. Regarding growth and population projections for the affected area, the Commission determines the District is capable of providing service that includes the growth and population projections for the affected territory for the next five years.
 - c. Regarding financing constraints and opportunities, the Commission determines that the District has no serious financing constraints at this time.
 - d. Regarding cost avoidance opportunities, the Commission determines that the District uses to its best advantage all cost avoidance opportunities.

- e. Regarding opportunities for rate restructuring, the Commission determines that the District has not found it necessary to create fee for service measures at this time.
- f. Regarding opportunities for shared facilities, the Commission determines that the District shares facilities with other agencies and continually reviews new opportunities to do so.
- g. Regarding government structure options, including advantages and disadvantages of consolidation or reorganization of service providers, the Commission determines that no other agency performs mosquito and vector control within the boundaries of the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District. The District functions with a high degree of cooperation with other agencies involved in pest and rodent control, however, there is no duplication of services, and no need for the reorganization of service providers at this time.
- h. Regarding evaluation of management efficiencies, the Commission determines the District operates with a high degree of efficiency and professional cooperation with other agencies.
- i. Regarding local accountability and governance, the Commission determines that the wide range of representation on the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District Board of Trustees represents an extremely high level of special district accountability and governance.

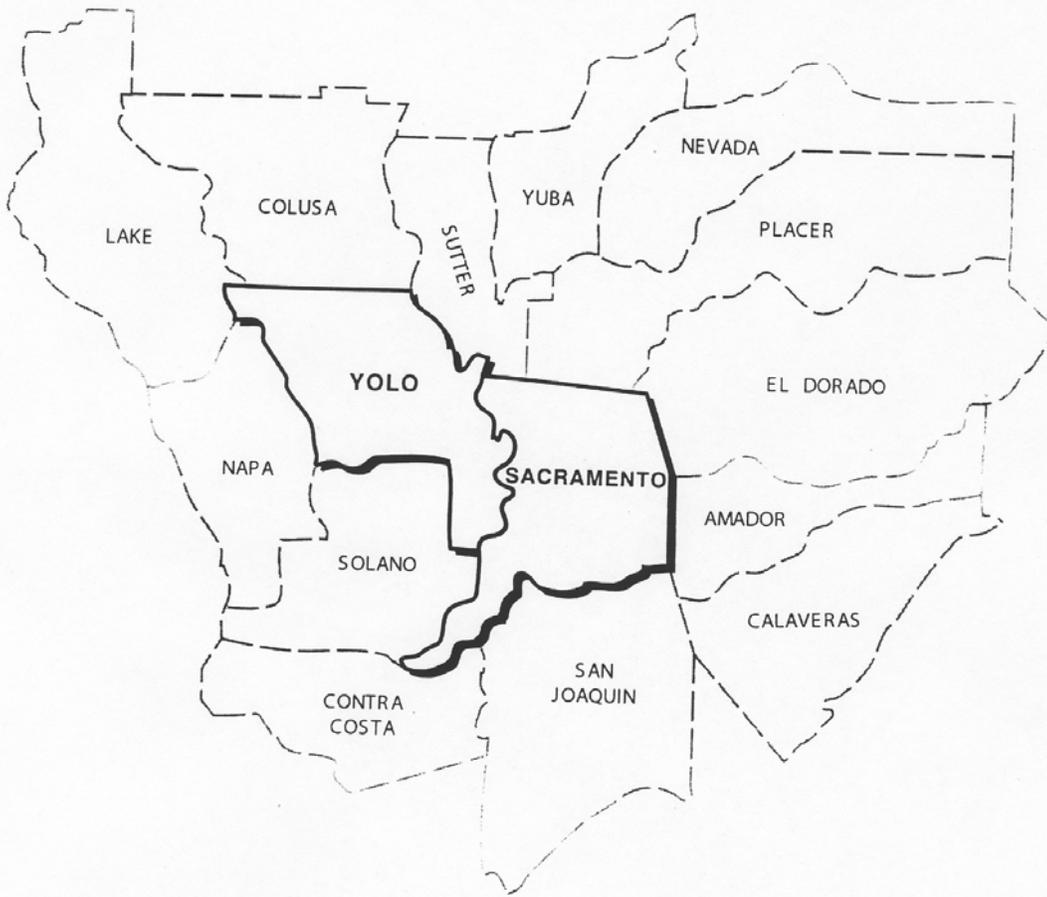
PB:Maf
(Mosquito MSR)

9/20/02





Regional County Map



*SACRAMENTO LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION
RESOLUTION NO. LAFC 1247
ADOPTION OF WRITTEN DETERMINATIONS FOR THE
SACRAMENTO-YOLO MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL
DISTRICT MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW AND
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE UPDATE*

(03-02)

WHEREAS, Section 56430 of the Cortese-Knox Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 requires that LAFCo's conduct municipal service reviews prior to, or in conjunction with, consideration of actions to establish a Sphere of Influence (SOI) as defined in Section 560765, and in accordance with Section 56425 or Section 56426.5, or update a SOI pursuant to Section 56425; and

WHEREAS, as part of such reviews, LAFCo's must compile and evaluate service-related information and make written determinations regarding infrastructure needs or deficiencies, growth and population projections for the affected area, financing constraints and opportunities, cost avoidance opportunities, opportunities for rate restructuring, opportunities for shared facilities, government structure options, including advantages and disadvantages of consolidation or reorganization of service providers, evaluation of management efficiencies, and local accountability and governance; and

WHEREAS, the SACRAMENTO LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION initiated a municipal service review of the SACRAMENTO-YOLO MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT in the County of Sacramento on July 1, 2002; and

WHEREAS staff of the SACRAMENTO LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION consulted with SACRAMENTO-YOLO MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT personnel, affected LAFCo's, affected and interested agencies, interested parties; and

WHEREAS, the SACRAMENTO LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION issued a Draft Municipal Service Review of the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District on August 12, 2002 and provided a 21-day public comment review period of said document to the date of September 6, 2002; and

WHEREAS, the SACRAMENTO LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION considered the data, recommendations and determinations contained in the Draft Municipal Service Review at a noticed public hearing held on September 4, 2002, and received all oral testimony and evidence which was made, presented or filed, and all persons present were given the opportunity to hear and be heard in respect to any matter relating to the review; and

Resolution 1247, page 2.

WHEREAS, the SACRAMENTO LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION prepared the Final SACRAMENTO-YOLO MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW AND SPHERE OF INFLUENCE UPDATE, incorporating comments received where appropriate, on September 24, 2002; and

WHEREAS, the SACRAMENTO LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION considered the data, recommendations and determinations contained in the Final Municipal Service Review at a noticed public hearing held on October 2, 2002, and received all oral testimony and evidence which was made, presented or filed, and all persons present were given the opportunity to hear and be heard in respect to any matter relating to the review, its data, recommendations and determinations; and

WHEREAS, the SACRAMENTO LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION considered project related environmental factors and determined that the subject project is Exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3), attached hereto as Exhibit A;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that, pursuant to powers provided in Section 56430 of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, that the Local Agency Formation Commission of the County of Sacramento adopts written determinations as set forth in Exhibit B, the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District Municipal Service Review and Sphere of Influence Update, dated October 2, 2002, and retains the District's Sphere of Influence at its current District Boundary, which includes the County of Sacramento and the County of Yolo.

Municipal Service Review Determinations:

- a. Regarding infrastructure needs or deficiencies, the Commission determines the District currently has no unmet infrastructure needs or deficiencies.*
- b. Regarding growth and population projections for the affected area, the Commission determines the District is capable of providing service that includes the growth and population projections for the affected territory for the next five years.*
- c. Regarding financing constraints and opportunities, the Commission determines that the District has no serious financing constraints at this time.*
- d. Regarding cost avoidance opportunities, the Commission determines that the District uses to its best advantage all cost avoidance opportunities.*

- e. *Regarding opportunities for rate restructuring, the Commission determines that the District has not found it necessary to create fee for service measures at this time.*
- f. *Regarding opportunities for shared facilities, the Commission determines that the District shares facilities with other agencies and continually reviews new opportunities to do so.*
- g. *Regarding government structure options, including advantages and disadvantages of consolidation or reorganization of service providers, the Commission determines that no other agency performs mosquito and vector control within the boundaries of the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District. The District functions with a high degree of cooperation with other agencies involved in pest and rodent control, however, there is no duplication of services, and no need for the reorganization of service providers at this time.*
- h. *Regarding evaluation of management efficiencies, the Commission determines the District operates with a high degree of efficiency and professional cooperation with other agencies.*
- i. *Regarding local accountability and governance, the Commission determines that the wide range of representation on the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District Board of Trustees represents an extremely high level of special district accountability and governance.*

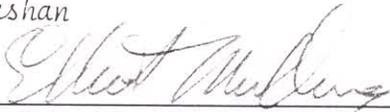
ADOPTED by the SACRAMENTO LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION at a regular meeting of said Commission, held on the second day of October, 2002, as moved by Commissioner Collin, and seconded by Commissioner Porter, by the following vote of the Commission:

AYES: W. Porter, C. Tooker, I. Collin, M. Johnson, L. Hammond, and E. Mulberg.

NOES: None.

ABSTENTIONS: None.

ABSENT: R. MacGlashan



Roberta MacGlashan, Chair
Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission

Resolution 1247, page 4.

ATTEST:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Marilyn Ann Flemmer", written over a solid horizontal line.

Marilyn Ann Flemmer
Commission Clerk

MAF

Attachments:

Exhibit A:

Notice of Exemption pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act

Exhibit B:

Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District Municipal Service Review and Sphere of Influence Update, October 2, 2002.

10/02/02
(Reso 1247)

<p align="center">RECORDING REQUESTED</p> <p>WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:</p> <p>Environmental Coordinator Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission 1112 I Street, Suite 100 Sacramento, CA 95814</p> <p>CONTACT PERSON: PETER BRUNDAGE TELEPHONE: (916) 874-6458</p>	<p align="center">SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE RESERVED FOR RECORDER'S USE</p>
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NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

<p>PROJECT TITLE: Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District (SYMVCD) Municipal Service Review and Sphere of Influence Update Control Number(s): (03-02)</p>
<p>PROJECT LOCATION: The service area of the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District is the whole of Sacramento and Yolo Counties.</p>
<p>ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: Various</p>
<p>DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: The proposed project consists of a review of the sphere of influence of the SYMVCD. Currently, the SYMVCD sphere of influence is coterminous with the District boundaries, or the whole of Sacramento and Yolo Counties. As proposed, the Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) would reaffirm the District's existing sphere of influence. No areas would be deleted or added to the sphere of influence or boundaries of the District.</p>

NAME OF PUBLIC AGENCY APPROVING PROJECT: Local Agency Formation Commission

NAME OF PERSON OR AGENCY CARRYING OUT PROJECT: Local Agency Formation Commission, Peter Brundage

EXEMPT STATUS: (CHECK ONE):

- Ministerial (§21080(b); §15628);
- Declared Emergency (§21080(b)(3); §15269(a));
- Emergency Project (§21080(b)(4), §15269(b)(c));
- General Rule (§15061(b)(3));
- Categorical Exemption – State Type and Section Number:
- Statutory Exemption: - State Code Number:

REASONS WHY PROJECT IS EXEMPT OR DOES NOT REQUIRE FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION: The proposed project consists of the reaffirmation of the SYMVCD's existing sphere of influence. No areas would be deleted or added to the sphere of influence or boundaries of the District. Because the action would involve no changes to the service area of the District or changes in operations that might have impacts on the environment, pursuant to §15061(b)(3), this action is exempt from the provisions of CEQA.

**ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR OF
SACRAMENTO LOCAL AGENCY
FORMATION COMMISSION,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Copy to: _____ State of California
Office of Planning and Research – State Clearinghouse
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
_____ County of Sacramento
County Clerk
600 8th Street, Room 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

By: Peter Brundage
Peter Brundage
Environmental Coordinator