MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
FOR THE
BUTTE COUNTY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR
CONTROL DISTRICT
THE DURHAM MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT
AND
THE OROVILLE MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

PREPARED AT THE DIRECTION OF THE
BUTTE LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION

FINAL REPORT
MAY 6, 2004

Adopted by Resolution No. 28 2003/04

Butte Local Agency Formation Commission
2770 Olive Highway, Suite C
Oroville, CA 95966-6117
530.538.7784 ♦ Fax 530.538.2847
May 6, 2004

ADDENDUM
Municipal Service Review
Mosquito Abatement Services

This Municipal Service Review was adopted by the Butte Local Agency Formation Commission by Resolution No. 28 2003/04 at a Public Hearing held on May 6, 2004. The Commission accepted comments from the public and acknowledged that preparation of a Municipal Service Review (MSR) is difficult because the status of impacted agencies are constantly changing causing the MSR to be out of date almost as soon as it is approved.

The Commission recognized that the Durham Mosquito Abatement District is in the process of holding a Proposition 218 election and has an Engineer’s Report available to the public. The Engineer’s Report was not submitted to LAFCO and thus not included in the MSR. The Public should contact the Durham Mosquito Abatement District in order to obtain a copy of the report.

The second important item brought to the attention of the Commission was presented by Mr. Jim Camy, Manager of the Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District. Mr. Camy noted that on page 15 of the report, in the heading of ‘Opportunities for Shared Facilities and Resources,’ it should be noted that the BCMVCD does not need the equipment or staff of the Durham or Oroville districts in order to provide service to those districts. The BCMVCD believes they could provide the same level of service to the entire County with their existing staff and equipment.

The Commission acknowledged that the most logical action resulting from the MSR would be the consolidation of all districts into one large agency. However, due to the low protest thresholds in place for LAFCO initiated consolidations, the Commission felt the proposal would go to an election, which is not financially feasible for the districts or the Commission at this time.

As a result of this Municipal Service Review, the Commission has directed staff to prepare a Sphere of Influence Report creating a ‘zero’ Sphere of Influence for the Durham and Oroville districts and expanding the Sphere of Influence for the Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District to encompass the entire County of Butte including Hamilton City, which is located in Glenn County. The sphere report will be prepared, along with the appropriate environmental documents, and submitted to the Commission for review and approval in the summer of 2004.

The next Municipal Service Review for Mosquito Abatement Districts in Butte County is scheduled for 2009.
RESOLUTION NO. 28 2003/04

ADOPTION OF SERVICE REVIEW AND WRITTEN DETERMINATIONS PREPARED FOR THE
BUTTE COUNTY MOSQUITO & VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT
DURHAM MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT
OROVILLE MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

WHEREAS, §56430 of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 requires that LAFCOs conduct service reviews prior to or in conjunction with, establishing a Sphere of Influence (SOI) as defined in §56425 or §56426.5; and

WHEREAS, as part of such service reviews, LAFCOs 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, Butte LAFCO initiated a service review of Mosquito Abatement Districts in Butte County and a portion of Glenn County in October 1999, in the area set forth in Exhibit “A”; and

WHEREAS, LAFCO consulted with affected and interested agencies, and interested parties; and

WHEREAS, LAFCO gathered and compiled the information necessary to conduct the required review and independently evaluated such information; and

WHEREAS, LAFCO issued an administrative draft Service Review on December 8, 2003 and a public draft Service Review on February 12, 2004, and provided a 21-day public review of said document; and

WHEREAS, LAFCO considered the data, recommendations, and determinations contained in the Draft Service Review at a noticed public hearing held on March 4, 2004, and received all oral and written testimony and evidence, which were 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

WHEREAS, LAFCO prepared a Final Municipal Service Review incorporating comments received where appropriate and presented the Final to the Commission and affected agencies; and

WHEREAS, LAFCO considered the data, recommendations and determinations contained in the Final Service Review at a noticed public hearing held on May 6, 2004, and received all oral testimony and evidence, which were made, presented or filed, and all persons present were given the
RESOLUTION NO. 28 2003/04

opportunity to hear and be heard in respect to any matter relating to the review, its data, recommendations and determinations; and

WHEREAS, LAFCO has considered and is approving this Municipal Service Review as a stand alone document and is therefore not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that pursuant to powers provided in §56430 of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, the Local Agency Formation Commission of the County of Butte adopts written determinations as set forth in Exhibit “B,” and adopts the Municipal Service Review for mosquito abatement districts in Butte County and a portion of Glenn County.

ADOPTED by the Butte Local Agency Formation Commission at a regular meeting of said Commission, held on the 6th day of May, 2004 as moved by Commissioner Yamaguchi, and seconded by Commissioner Wentland, by the following vote of the Commission:

AYES: Commissioners Beck, Hunter, Kirk, Wentland, Yamaguchi and Chair Leverenz

NOES: None

ABSTENTIONS: None

ABSENT: Commissioner Dolan

ATTEST:

[Signatures]

Clerk of the Commission

Chairman
Exhibit “B”

Statement of Written Determinations

1. Regarding infrastructure needs or deficiencies, the Commission determines that the Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District is well managed and functions well despite the ever increasing financial limitations imposed by the State of California. The Durham Mosquito Abatement District has an adequate maintenance structure and office, but lacks the personnel to provide public office access during work hours and fails to provide public education and training. The Oroville Mosquito Abatement District lacks a public office and therefore has limited access to the public during work hours. Both the Durham and Oroville districts have restricted telephone access that fails to meet what should be a minimum standard for a public agency.

2. Regarding growth and population projections for the affected areas, the Commission determines that growth in Butte County is increasing at approximately 1.6% per year; in Durham about .91% per year and in Oroville about .87% per year. The increasing amount of rice lands and wetlands, which are the primary mosquito breeding habitats, results in increasing populations being exposed to mosquitoes and the diseases they carry.

3. Regarding financing constraints and opportunities, the Commission determines that all three of the mosquito abatement districts are financially constrained due to the effects of Proposition 13, ERAF and Proposition 218. The Oroville MAD held a Proposition 218 election in 2002 that failed, resulting in an inadequate staff to effectively run the District. The Durham MAD will hold a Proposition 218 election in 2004. Even with the passage of the proposed measure, staffing will be marginal for effectively managing the District.

4. Regarding cost avoidance opportunities and shared facilities, the Commission determines that no cost avoidance opportunities were specifically identified for the BCMVCD. Costs could be better managed by reorganizing the three districts into one large district by reducing the costs incurred by maintaining separate boards of directors, holding separate public hearings, consolidating physical structures for housing vehicles, office facilities and the hazardous materials used in mosquito abatement. Costs could be reduced through consolidated insurance and health policies. Additionally, in the event of a public health threat, the BCMVCD would have the advantage of being able to utilize aerial spraying and drawing on a large number of employees to canvass impacted areas. The BCMVCD currently provides training to the Oroville and Durham district Managers at no charge.

5. Regarding opportunities for rate restructuring, the Commission determines that only the Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District charges for a specified service based on district adopted policy. The Butte County District currently provides service outside its district boundaries and charges for the service.
6. Regarding government structure options, including advantages and disadvantages of consolidation or reorganization of service providers, the Commission determines that reorganizing the three districts into one county-wide district would provide numerous advantages and with little to no disadvantages. There may be a slight limit of 'personalized' service in the Durham and Oroville areas, but that disadvantage is greatly outweighed by the advantages of a county-wide district with a large number of employees, regularly scheduled office hours, education and training programs, and aerial capability.

7. Regarding evaluation of management efficiencies, the Commission determines that the Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District holds regular meetings in compliance with the Brown Act. The District management is highly educated and cognizant of the many changes occurring in state law relative to the use of pesticide and containment of mosquito borne diseases. District management is also trained in public finance process and procedure and personnel management. The Durham and Oroville employees are trained as DHS certified technicians and by their own statement spend the majority of their time in the field rather than managing the voluminous paperwork that is required to effectively manage a governmental agency. A consolidated district could draw on the education and experience of existing BCMVCD management and provide management efficiencies.

8. Regarding local accountability and governance, the Commission determines that the Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District provides an acceptable level of accountability and governance. Even though the Durham and Oroville districts hold a public meeting generally once a month, they both lack adequate access to the public.
Butte Local Agency Formation Commission

Commissioners

Carl Leverenz, Chair, Public Member
Al Beck, Special District Member
Frank Cook, City Member
Jane Dolan, County Member
Rick Hall, Special District Member
Daniel Wentland, City Member
Kim Yamaguchi, County Member

Alternate Commissioners

Bob Beeler, County Member
Maureen Kirk, City Member
Dee Hunter, Special District Member
Greg Steel, Public Member

Staff

Paula Leasure, Executive Officer
Steve Lucas, Principal Planner
Barbra Duncan, Administrative Analyst I
Jonna Holder, Office Assistant II
P. Scott Browne, Legal Counsel

01/23/04
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** ......................................................... Page -2-

**INTRODUCTION** ................................................................. Page -3-
  
  Authorization to Conduct Study ........................................... Page -3-
  Purpose of this Analysis ................................................... Page -3-
  Methodology ................................................................. Page -4-
  Required Determinations ................................................... Page -5-
  Review Procedures ........................................................... Page -8-
  Review Organization ........................................................ Page -9-
  Brief History of California Mosquito Abatement Districts ........... Page -10-

**DISTRICT INFORMATION** ...................................................... Page -11-
  Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District .................. Page -11-
  Durham Mosquito Abatement District ..................................... Page -16-
  Oroville Mosquito Abatement District .................................... Page -20-

**ATTACHMENTS**

  Attachment 1 - District Maps ............................................. Tab 1
  Attachment 2 - Grand Jury Reports ..................................... Tab 2
  Attachment 3 - Employee Information ................................... Tab 3
  Attachment 4 - Employee Benefits ....................................... Tab 4
  Attachment 5 - Real & Personal Property .............................. Tab 5
  Attachment 6 - Insurance Coverages .................................... Tab 6
  Attachment 7 - Fiscal Information ....................................... Tab 7
  Attachment 8 - Draft Service Review Resolution ....................... Tab 8
  Attachment 9 - Agency Profiles ......................................... Tab 9
  Attachment 10 - Election Information .................................. Tab 10
  Attachment 11 - OMAD Proposition 218 Special Assessment Civil Engineering Report ........................................ Tab 11
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Municipal Service Review for the three Mosquito Abatement Districts in Butte County includes the basic information necessary to comply with the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act of 2000. By preparing the Municipal Service Review separately from the necessary sphere update and any decisions regarding possible consolidation, dissolution or reorganization, this MSR is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act.

A Municipal Service Review can best be described as a “snapshot in time” of how a jurisdiction is functioning. It does not draw conclusions as to when or how the Districts should be reorganized. This Municipal Service Review will provide most of the information necessary to determine what direction the Commission would like staff to take with respect to updating the sphere of influence of the Districts and possible direction on reorganization of the Districts.

Government Code Section 56430 requires that a Municipal Service Review include written determinations with respect to the nine following factors:

- Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies
- Growth and Population
- Financing Constraints/Opportunities
- Cost Avoidance Opportunities
- Opportunities for Rate Restructuring
- Opportunities for Shared Facilities
- Government Structure Options
- Evaluation of Management Efficiencies
- Local Accountability and Governance

Each of these nine factors are discussed for each district as recommended in the Municipal Service Review Guidelines prepared by the Office of Planning and Research.
INTRODUCTION

Authorization to Conduct Study

The Butte Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) operates pursuant to its enabling statute the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act of 2000 (California Government Code Section 56000 et seq.) The Act directs LAFCOs to exercise their powers in a manner that encourages and provides for the logical formation and modification of the boundaries of local agencies.

This study is conducted pursuant to GC Sections 56301 and 56430. §56301 states:

“One of the objects of the commission is to make studies and to obtain and furnish information which will contribute to the logical and reasonable development of local agencies in each county and to shape the development of local agencies so as to advantageously provide for the present and future needs of each county and its communities.”

GC §56430 states that, “in order to prepare and update spheres of influence....the commission shall conduct a service review of the municipal services...” The Municipal Service Review (MSR) is a ‘snapshot in time’ of the status of any given district or city and is intended to give the Commission enough information to think creatively about the available alternatives for potential reorganization if deemed necessary. The MSR in itself does not result in any change of organization. The MSR is the lead document which provides background information for a sphere of influence update.

LAFCO is directed by §56425 to prepare and determine a sphere of influence for each local agency within the county. A sphere of influence is defined as a “plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency, as determined by the Commission.”

Further, §56375(a) authorizes the Commission to initiate boundary changes if the change is consistent with a recommendation or conclusion of a study prepared pursuant to Sections 56378 or 56425. The types of boundary changes the Commission can initiate are consolidation of special districts, dissolution of special districts, merger of a city and a special district, establishment of a subsidiary district or a reorganization that includes any of these changes.

Purpose of this Analysis

This analysis is intended to satisfy the requirements of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act for the preparation of an MSR for mosquito abatement districts subject to the Act. The analysis is also intended to provide the Commission with enough information to prepare
updated spheres of influence for each district and to eventually make a determination as to whether:

(1) the Durham and Oroville Mosquito Abatement Districts should be consolidated with the Butte County Mosquito & Vector Control District, or (2) should the Butte County, Durham and Oroville Mosquito Abatement Districts continue to operate as individual districts.

The above decision must be based on written determinations pursuant to GC §56430. The word ‘determination’ is not explicitly defined, but is used in several sections of the LAFCO statute in the context of LAFCO actions. ‘Determinations’ are separated from ‘decisions’ in §56107, although both are required to be supported by ‘substantial evidence’ in light of the whole record. Therefore, a ‘statement of determination’ with respect to a municipal service review would be a statement or description of observed facts and a determination of whether any additional action should or could be considered.

This report fulfills the purposes of the Municipal Service Review as specified by the Butte Local Agency Formation Commission by providing sufficient information for the Commission to determine, following consideration of any public testimony, the most appropriate course of action with respect to the existence, functions, and organization of mosquito abatement districts within Butte County.

**Methodology**

In preparing this analysis, the approach has been to solicit all available information, consult with relevant parties, view public policy issues in the context of overall community needs and consider the Commission’s statutory purpose of promoting an orderly governmental structure. The methodology included:

1. Review of pertinent written materials, including:
   1. LAFCO agendas, staff reports and minutes pertaining to the mosquito abatement districts,
   2. Grand Jury Reports,
   3. Agendas and minutes of the districts,
   4. Budgets, financial reports and audits of the districts,
   5. Spheres of Influence of the overlying cities and mosquito abatement districts,

---

1Vector 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.
2. Describing how services are provided in the mosquito abatement districts.

3. Discussions with appropriate district board members and/or district staff.

4. Attendance at mosquito abatement district board meetings, if necessary.


In an effort to simplify all of the information available about the three districts, this report discusses each district individually with comparative information and conclusions and recommendations at the end of the report. This report also contains extensive attachments that contain more detailed information necessary to understanding the Executive Officer’s conclusion and recommendations.

**Required Determinations**

Government Code Section 56430 requires that a Municipal Service Review include written determinations with respect to the nine following factors:

- Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies
- Growth and Population
- Financing Constraints/Opportunities
- Cost Avoidance Opportunities
- Opportunities for Rate Restructuring
- Opportunities for Shared Facilities
- Government Structure Options
- Evaluation of Management Efficiencies
- Local Accountability and Governance

---

\(^2\)This Code section was revised by SB 1588, Committee on Local Government (Torlakson, Chair). Signed by Governor September 5, 2002; Chapter 395, Statutes of 2002.
Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies

In making determinations with respect to infrastructure needs or deficiencies, the Butte LAFCO must consider that the State Legislature, in authorizing the preparation of Municipal Service Reviews, focused on one of LAFCO’s core missions - to encourage the efficient provision of public services. Infrastructure needs or deficiencies, which refer to the adequacy of existing and planned public facilities in relation to how public services are - and will be - provided to citizens, impact the efficient delivery of public services.

The evaluation of the infrastructure in terms of capacity, conditions, availability, quality, and correlations among operations, capital improvement, and finance plans is a must. The Butte LAFCO must take into consideration that there may be unmet needs due to budget constraints or other factors; however, the identifications of deficiencies may also promote public understanding and support for needed improvements.

Growth and Population

The efficient provision of public services is linked to an agency’s ability to plan for future growth in development and population. For example, a water purveyor must be prepared to supply water for existing and future levels of demand, and also be able to determine where future demand will occur.

The municipal reviews prepared by the Butte LAFCO are intended to give LAFCO, affected agencies, and the public a means to examine and evaluate whether projections for future growth and population patterns are integrated into an agency’s current and advance planning function.

Financing Constraints and Opportunities

The Butte LAFCO needs to weigh a community’s public service needs against the resources available to fund the services. In the course of preparing a services review, the financing constraints and opportunities that have an impact on the delivery of services will be identified and evaluated in order for LAFCO, local agencies, and the public to assess whether agencies are capitalizing on financing opportunities.

For example, a services review could reveal that two or more water purveyors are each deficient in storage capacity, and individually lack financial resources to construct additional facilities. The Butte LAFCO will consider if there would be any benefit from creating a joint venture to finance and construct regional storage facilities. Service reviews may also disclose innovations for contending with financing constraints which may be of considerable value to numerous agencies.
Cost Avoidance Opportunities

LAFCO’s role in encouraging efficiently provided public services depend, in part, on helping local agencies explore cost avoidance opportunities. This municipal service review will explore cost avoidance opportunities such as, but not limited to: (1) eliminating duplicative services; (2) reducing high administration to operation cost ratios; (3) replacing outdated or deteriorating infrastructure and equipment; (4) reducing inventories of underutilized equipment, buildings, or facilities; (5) redrawing overlapping or inefficient service boundaries; (6) replacing inefficient purchasing or budgeting practices; (7) implementing economies of scale; and, (8) increasing profitable outsourcing.

Opportunities for Rate Restructuring

When and where applicable, as determined by the Commission, municipal service reviews will consider agency rates and charges for public services and examine opportunities for rate restructuring without impairing the quality of service. The Butte LAFCO will scrutinize rates and charges for: (1) rate setting methodologies; (2) conditions that could impact future rates; and, (3) variances among rates, fees, taxes, charges, etc., within an agency.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The Commission will consider whether or not public service costs may be reduced and service efficiencies increased if service providers develop strategies for sharing resources. Sharing facilities and excess system capacity decreases duplicative efforts, may lower costs, and minimize unnecessary consumption.

The service reviews prepared by the Butte LAFCO will inventory facilities to determine if facilities are currently being utilized to capacity and whether efficiencies can be achieved by accommodating the facility needs of adjacent agencies. Options for planning for future shared facilities and services will also be considered.

Government Structure Options

While service reviews do not require LAFCO to initiate subsequent changes of organization based on review findings, it is recommended and highly encouraged that local agencies and the public use the service reviews to determine whether initiation of proceedings for changes of organization and reorganization, including spheres of influence, would be in order and in the best interests of the agency and the community it serves.

Toward making its determinations with respect to government structure options, the Commission may examine efficiencies that could be gained through: (1) functional reorganizations within existing agencies; (2) amending or updating spheres of influence; (3) annexations or detachments from cities or special districts; (4) formation of new special districts; (5) special district dissolutions; (6) mergers of special districts with cities; (7)
establishment of subsidiary districts; or, (8) any additional reorganization options found in the LAFCO statute.

Evaluation of Management Efficiencies

Management efficiency refers to the effectiveness of an agency’s internal organization to provide efficient, quality public services. Efficiently managed agencies consistently implement plans to improve service delivery, reduce waste, eliminate duplications of effort, contain costs, maintain qualified employees, build and maintain adequate contingency reserves, and encourage and maintain open dialogues with the public and other public and private agencies.

The review conducted by the Butte LAFCO will evaluate management efficiency by analyzing agency functions, operations, and practices - as well as the agency’s ability to meet current and future service demands. Services will be evaluated in relation to available resources and consideration of service provision constraints.

Local Accountability and Governance

Local accountability and governance refer to an agency’s decision making and operational and management processes that: (1) include an accessible and accountable elected or appointed decision making body and agency staff; (2) encourage and value public participation; (3) disclose budgets, programs, and plans; (4) solicit public input when considering rate changes, work and infrastructure plans; and, (5) evaluate outcomes of plans, programs, and operations and discloses the results to the public.

In making a determination of local accountability and governance, the Butte LAFCO will consider the degree to which an agency fosters local accountability.

Review Procedures

The procedures set forth below for the conduct and preparation of municipal service reviews are not to be considered all inclusive; rather, they are to be considered as the ‘procedural framework’ for implementing the specific requirements set forth in the statute. In all cases, the statute is the prevailing document.

Environmental Review

The Butte LAFCO, as lead agency, is not required to prepare environmental review for approval and adoption of a municipal service review. However, the subsequent amendment to a sphere of influence or city or district reorganization is subject to environmental review.
Administrative Draft Municipal Services Review

Upon completion of the analyses, LAFCO staff prepares and issues an administrative draft services review for limited circulation. The intent of the administrative draft is to provide the agency under review an opportunity to identify any unintended errors, omissions, or misinterpretation of data.

Draft Municipal Services Review

Following the administrative draft review period, a draft municipal services review is prepared and circulated for public review for a prescribed period leading up to a public hearing and adoption action by LAFCO.

At the public hearing, the Commission receives all comments, oral and written, on the final document, after which the Commission takes an adoption action.

Final Distribution and Use

The final municipal services review is distributed to the study agencies and other affected agencies, as well as retained in the LAFCO office for public review.

LAFCO, local agencies, and the public may subsequently use the determinations in the services review to pursue changes to services, local jurisdictions, and/or spheres of influence.

Review Organization

The review begins with an overview of the type(s) of agency(ies) under study - its constitutional and/or legislative origin, powers, authorities, services responsibilities, and sources for funding and financing services. Next is an overview of the specific agency in terms of establishment or formation, location, demographics, services responsibilities, budget, and a statement of municipal services provided by the agency.

Thereafter the focus is on each service with the narrative and detailed appendix of the review focusing on the information gleaned from information received from each of the studied agencies. The review then moves into LAFCO’s written determinations in accordance with the statutory factors under §56430.

While the statute does not require a LAFCO to make recommendations based upon their determinations, the concluding section of a review may in fact include general or specific recommendations. As well, the concluding section may include editorial observations stemming from the review process, these observations being intended to foster further discussion and understanding of jurisdictional and services-delivery relationships.
Brief History of California Mosquito Abatement Districts

In the earliest history of California, thousands of seasonally flooded acres of lowlands, marshes and other wetlands produced hoards of mosquitoes that impacted the lives of Native Americans. As the Gold Rush drew miners to California in the 1850's, the prospectors were introduced to the mosquitoes, their bites and the diseases they carried.

The first organized mosquito control in California began in the San Francisco Bay area due to swampy marshes that ringed the area. In 1909, malaria claimed 112 lives causing more attention to be directed toward abating mosquitoes. Mosquitos were so bad that commuters wore head nets while waiting for the Marin-San Francisco ferry. Businesses in San Rafael set out smudge pots beside their stores to discourage insects. Research was demonstrating that mosquito-borne diseases could be managed by implementing mosquito control methods. Successful malaria and mosquito control demonstration programs in Penryn and Oroville, California received widespread publicity in 1910.

On May 25, 1915, the California legislature passed the Mosquito Abatement Act, which is contained in the California Health and Safety Code. The Mosquito Abatement Act allows groups of communities faced with serious mosquito problems to form their own regional abatement organization as an ‘independent special district,’ separate from other government agencies. A Board of Trustees hires an administrator to organize and carry out an effective control program, and to develop a budget adequate for staff and to support a program. Today approximately 65 organized mosquito agencies serve the residents of California.

Under the Code, landowners or those responsible for water that supports development of mosquito larvae are responsible for abating existing nuisances. Prior to the passage of Proposition 13, the Health and Safety Code allowed mosquito control districts to set a tax rate sufficient to fund their proposed budget. Since Proposition 13, the districts, like other public entities, receive a share of the 1% general county property tax, equivalent to its share in 1975 (the year Proposition 13 set as the starting point). Recent State budgets have not been kind to independent special districts and have cut property tax revenues to pay for K-12 education.
DISTRICT INFORMATION

Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District

District Summary

The Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District (BCMVCD) was established in 1948 to serve all of Butte County excepting those areas that were already located within the Durham and Oroville Districts. The legal authority to provide service is Health and Safety Code 2000 et seq.

The Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District has an eleven-member Board of Directors. Five directors represent the county at large and one from each of the incorporated cities. The five members representing the county at large are appointed by the Board of Supervisors, and one member representing Hamilton City. Meetings are held the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the BCMVCD District Office.

The District’s service area consisted of 1,597 square miles until 1986 when the Hamilton City Community Services District, located in Glenn County, was annexed to BCMVCD. (See map of district included as Attachment 1.) This expansion added approximately 270 acres to the service area. In 1993 ‘Vector Control’ was added to the District’s name to reflect the added service and monitoring of other vectors that is now provided. The 2000 census lists the District's population at 181,387. The mission of the Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District is primarily to suppress mosquito-transmitted disease and to also reduce the annoyance levels of mosquitoes and diseases associated with ticks, fleas, and other vectors through environmentally compatible control practices and education.

Property Tax Revenue

The District receives approximately $1,471,000 in property tax revenue in the District’s Butte County service area. The budget for FY 2001-02 indicates that the District had a fund balance of $796,640, making total financing available in Butte County of $2,267,840. District budget information is located in Attachment 7. The District is a bi-county district in that it provides protection to the Hamilton City area of Glenn County. Additional revenue is collected from assessments in Hamilton City. While the District is a non-enterprise district, it does charge for control of significant landowner caused mosquito sources defined by policy as being five or more acres in size and producing five or more larvae per dip.

Employee Information

The District has a full-time staff of 16, supplemented by 10 seasonal helpers. The 16 full-time staff members consist of: 12 staff members licensed as Department of Health Services (DHS) certified technicians, including: 1 manager, 1 assistant manager, 1 entomologist, 1 regional supervisor, 1 public education coordinator and 7 mosquito control
specialists; 1 state licensed journeyman pilot/aircraft mechanic, 1 mechanic, 1 receptionist and 1 office manager. See Attachment 3 for a detailed list of employee information. It is notable that employee longevity is prevalent. The average length of service is 16.8 years. Six employees have greater than 20 years of service, two (2) have between 15-19 years of service, three (3) have 10-14 years of service and five (5) have less than nine years of service.

Some of the BCMVCD employees are represented by the Butte County Employees Association Local 1. See Attachment 4 for detailed information regarding employee benefits.

District Real & Personal Property

The District maintains two operational offices. The main office is located on property leased from the City of Oroville at 5117 Larkin Road, Oroville. A separate office is located at 2460 Valine Lane in Chico. Two full-time and two seasonal employees are located in the Chico facility. This facility is rented on a month to month tenancy for $750 per month. See Attachment 5 for detailed information.

The District owns three airplanes equipped for aerial spraying, which are used for the eradication of mosquito larvae in large water sources such as rice fields, wetlands and pastures and control of large areas with high numbers of the adult stage of mosquito. Each plane is fitted to handle a particular formulation of material for use in specific areas. With the current aerial set-up, the planes are able to spray from within 300 to 500 feet of an urbanized area. One aircraft can apply adulticide material to 2,000 acres in a 45 minute period.

The District also owns 3 heavy trucks, 2 medium duty trucks, 2 jeeps, 21 pickups, 1 van, 1 sedan, 2 SUV’s, 2 forklifts, 1 backhoe and 19 foggers that are used year-round for mosquito abatement and vector control purposes. The District also owns and maintains a significant number of smaller vehicles, such as 4-wheel drive 4-wheelers and trailers. See Attachment 6 for detailed information regarding insurance coverage.

Provision of Service

District services include regular inspections, control of mosquito larvae by stocking of mosquito fish and aerial and ground spraying of synthetic and organic U.S. EPA and Cal EPA approved control materials to control both larvae and adult mosquitoes. When the District receives a complaint, an operator is sent out to check for sources and will spray if necessary. When there is a noticeable problem in a given area, the District will provide a comprehensive service to the entire area. Personalized service is provided for special events such as graduations, fairs, etc. The District also has mosquito fish available for stocking ponds.
West Nile encephalitis is an infection of the brain caused by the 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 2001, 66 human cases (9 deaths) were reported in the U. S. In 2002 there were 4161 confirmed human cases of West Nile Virus with 177 deaths in the United States. In 2003 there were 8912 confirmed human cases of West Nile Virus with 211 deaths. Two additional cases were recently confirmed in California.

The District also has a public education program that is staffed by one full time employee of the District. The public education and outreach program includes presentations at schools, clubs, fairs, and other special events. There is also a staff training and education program that is required by the State of California. This provides intensive training of 20 to 30 hours, twice yearly that is obtained by attending outside continuing education programs, as well as some in house training. The District provides the in house training to both the Oroville Mosquito Abatement District and the Durham Mosquito Abatement District at no charge.

The District has an encephalitis surveillance program using seven sentinel chicken flocks, a Lyme disease tick identification program, a yellow jacket control program, and an up to date comprehensive district policy book that includes specific policies on the District’s response to different levels of mosquito activity and mosquito-borne disease activity.

Of late, interest is focused on the arrival of the West Nile Virus. Three locally transmitted cases of West Nile were diagnosed last fall in Southern California. The serious health implications of this virus require containment of the mosquito vector.

West Nile encephalitis is an infection of the brain caused by the 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 2001, 66 human cases (9 deaths) were reported in the U. S. In 2002 there were 4161 confirmed human cases of West Nile Virus with 177 deaths in the United States. In 2003 there were 8912 confirmed human cases of West Nile Virus with 211 deaths. Two additional cases were recently confirmed in California.
Required Determinations

The Butte Local Agency Formation Commission makes the following determinations regarding the Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District.

Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies - The BCMVCD is a well functioning district that has managed, despite ever increasing financial limitations, to continually upgrade equipment and service to the public. There are no obvious deficiencies or infrastructure needs. At the present time, the District has both the ability and capacity to serve its service area within both Butte and Glenn Counties. State raids on district funding have reduced the Districts' ability to respond to emergencies such as major disease outbreaks.

Growth and Population - Butte County is growing at 1.16 percent per year. The mosquito population does not necessarily increase from urbanization; however, increased complaints may be a result of urbanization. Urbanization also leads to increased exposure of humans and animals to the mosquito. Within the unincorporated portion of Butte County, the greatest mosquito problem is created by farming operations (rice lands) and artificially flooded wet lands.

Financing Constraints/Opportunities - The District’s financing is constrained by growth in property tax revenue and a 1992 raid on district revenue that continues to date to reduce funding by 13%. This lost funding has prevented the District from filling three vacant field positions. The District could raise additional revenue through a special parcel tax assessment through Proposition 218 which requires a 2/3 majority vote for passage. This action would require an election in Butte County and the Hamilton City Community Services District, excluding the Oroville Mosquito Abatement District and the Durham Mosquito Abatement District, in order for the assessment to occur. It may be possible for the District to impose a fee on properties to be used for rice production and/or used for duck club activities. At this time, the only fee being collected by the District is for service provided to control significant landowner caused mosquito sources defined by district policy as being five or more acres in size and producing an average of five or more larvae per dip. At this time, the District appears to have adequate financial resources to fund an adequate level of service.

Cost Avoidance Opportunities

No cost-avoidance opportunities have been identified.

Opportunities for Rate Restructuring

The District currently charges for control of significant mosquito sources defined by policy as being five or more acres in size and producing an average of five or more larvae per dip.
Opportunities for Shared Facilities and Resources

The District’s Oroville facility is adequate to meet the needs of the District. The facility is presently not large enough to easily provide housing for both the Durham and Oroville Mosquito Abatement District’s staff and equipment. However, there is room within the District’s fenced storage yard. Its location, adjacent to the Oroville Airport, provides easy access for the District’s aircraft.

The District has, in prior years, provided back-up staff for the Oroville and Durham Mosquito Abatement Districts. The District currently provides some training and education to the staff of the Oroville and Durham districts.

Government Structure Options - The District is governed by representatives of the cities and the county which it serves, including Oroville and Durham. There is also a representative from the Hamilton City Community Services District. The Board of Directors is diversified and well-balanced. The structure of the District Board of Directors lends itself to becoming an umbrella Board of Directors encompassing the entirety of Butte County and Hamilton City.

Evaluation of Management Efficiencies - Based on a site visit and interview with the General Manager, Mr. James Camy, it appears that the Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District is managed efficiently and cost-effectively while maintaining an adequate level of service. The District management is very knowledgeable in rules and regulations effecting mosquito abatement operations and provides continual training for staff at all levels. Local and state requirements are regularly followed.

Local Accountability and Governance - The District Trustees are appointed by local jurisdictions and represent a number of cities and urban areas. The District has regular meetings each month that are open to the public. The District includes public education and outreach programs as a mainstay of their abatement program and retains one employee dedicated to this position. The District management is cognizant of the many changes occurring in state law relative to the use of pesticide. The District management has also prepared for the identification of the diseases carried by mosquitos and how to best control the vectors of these diseases.
DISTRICT INFORMATION

Durham Mosquito Abatement District

District Summary

The Durham Mosquito Abatement District (DMAD) was established in 1918 to serve the area immediately surrounding the community of Durham. The Legal Authority to provide service is Health and Safety Code 2000 et seq.

The Durham Mosquito Abatement District has a five-member Board of Directors appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

The Durham Mosquito Abatement District represents a relatively small portion of land area and is totally surrounded by the larger Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District. The service area is approximately 64 square miles. The 2000 census lists the District's population at 3,644. (See map of district included as Attachment 1.)

Property Tax Revenue

The District receives approximately $45,000 in property tax revenue. The budget for FY 2001-02 indicates that the District had a fund balance of $32,420, making total financing available of $77,500. District budget information is located in Attachment 7.

Employee Information

The District has one staff person that works as the Manager/Operator on a full-time basis between the months of March through October. Between November and February the Manager/Operator works part-time at approximately 10 hours per month. The Manager/Operator is certified by the Department of Health Services for the eradication of insects. In order to work in the control of other vectors, additional training and certification is needed. The Operator/Manager was retained by the District approximately 2 years ago.

The Office Manager (clerical position) is retained on an as needed basis and receives a salary of $450/month. The Office Manager works out of Durham Metal Tech, which is located across the street from the District’s building. See Attachment 4 for detailed information regarding employee benefits.

District Real & Personal Property

The District leases land located at 9202 Midway in Durham from the County of Butte. The land is leased for $1.00 per year. The District improved the land with a 30' x 60' x 12' steel
maintenance building used for storage of the District’s one vehicle, pesticides and spray equipment. When heavy equipment is needed for moving heavy items (such as 55 gallon drums) a fork-lift is borrowed from Metal Tech at no charge to the District. See Attachment 5 for detailed information.

Provision of Service

District services include inspection, control of mosquito larvae by stocking of mosquito fish, draining standing water, hand spraying of synthetic and organic substances, and control of adult mosquitoes by aerosol spraying. The Manager/Operator has indicated that one of the benefits to District residents is the personalized service provided on an as needed basis.
Required Determinations

The Butte Local Agency Formation Commission makes the following determinations regarding the Durham Mosquito Abatement District.

Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies - The Durham Mosquito Abatement District maintains a large steel maintenance building on land leased from the County of Butte. This facility is larger than necessary for the one employee and the one vehicle owned and operated by the District. Some aerial spraying is being done by the Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District to control a significant mosquito source that effects the Butte County District, as well as the Durham District. The DMAD does not have the ability nor funding to provide this service. The District does not have an educational/training program and utilized the programs offered by the BCMVCD. The District needs a place of service open to the public during working hours so the public has access to district personnel.

Growth and Population - The Durham area is growing at 0.91 percent per year. The development occurring in the Durham area is congregated primarily around the central core of the community. Due to the inability of the District to adequately control the mosquito population in the wetland areas and rice land areas, the number of complaints is increasing. The District continues to provide service to individuals and organizations upon request at no charge. As population increases, these requests will increase proportionally. The District will not be able to maintain its level of service in future years without an increase in taxes.

Financing Constraints/Opportunities - The District’s financing is constrained by growth in property tax revenue. The District could raise additional revenue through a special parcel tax assessment through Proposition 218 which requires a 2/3 majority vote for passage. This action would require an election of the voters in the district in order to impose the assessment. It may be possible for the District to impose a fee on wetlands and rice lands in order to increase the service to the parcels. However, the District is constrained by lack of equipment and personnel to provide the service.

Cost Avoidance Opportunities - The District has minimal opportunity to avoid costs incurred in providing service as the service is already at a minimal level. Cost avoidance could be achieved through combining this district with another district and eliminating the separate board of directors, and costs incurred by maintaining separate insurance policies, health policies, and other costs associated with the operation of a district.

Opportunities for Rate Restructuring - The District does not charge user fees or fees for service. There may be a 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 should consider implementation of such a program to the extent allowable by the Health and Safety Code governing the District.
Opportunities for Shared Facilities - The District’s facility is more than adequate to meet the needs of the District. The facility is large enough to easily accommodate additional vehicles and equipment storage as well as additional staff.

Government Structure Options - The District is governed by five members residing within the district as appointed by the Board of Supervisors. It appears that the most logical alternative available for restructuring is consolidation with the Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District. Alternative restructuring formats, while not recommended, include consolidation with the Oroville Mosquito Abatement District and/or the County of Butte assuming mosquito control authority or contracting for private service.

Evaluation of Management Efficiencies - Based on a site visit and interview with the District Manager, Aaron Amator, it appears that the District is run moderately well with the staff and funds available. The District office space and meeting room for the Board of Directors is very limited and allows for few members of the public to attend. The single employee spends the majority of time out of the office performing mosquito abatement, necessitating that phone calls be picked up by answering machine. Mr. Amator states that he returns calls within 24 hours of receipt. Due to the limited staffing, the District does not have modern office equipment and relies on office procedures that are many years out of date. The manager is certified in mosquito abatement only and does not have the additional certifications for additional types of pests.

Local Accountability and Governance - The District Trustees are appointed by the Butte County Board of Supervisors. The District holds meetings each month that are open to the public. Since there is only one staff person, the District office is not open to the public on a regular basis. The District does make an effort to post the agenda on the door to their office building to inform the public of items on the agenda.
DISTRICT INFORMATION

Oroville Mosquito Abatement District

District Summary

The Oroville Mosquito Abatement District (OMAD) was established in either 1915 or 1916 to serve the Oroville and Thermalito areas consisting of approximately 12.7 square miles. The Legal Authority to provide service is Health and Safety Code 2000 et seq. The 2000 census lists the District’s population at 20,259. (See map of district included as Attachment 1.)

The Oroville Mosquito Abatement District has a five-member Board of Directors. Four members are appointed by the Board of Supervisors and one member is appointed by the City of Oroville.

Property Tax Revenue

The District receives approximately $47,800 in property tax revenue. The budget for FY 2001-02 indicates that the District had a fund balance of $21,100, making total financing available of $68,900. District budget information is located in Attachment 7.

In the spring of 2002, the District determined that the annual property tax allocation was not adequate to provide sufficient services and retained Minasian Law Firm to develop a Proposition 218 election in hopes of establishing a per parcel charge. The election failed by vote of the property owners who elected to not increase the per parcel charge, leaving the District with a limited operating budget. District Chairman, Buss Roberts, has stated that the District is considering another Proposition 218 election. Approximately $8,000 was expended on the May 2002 election. See Attachment 11 for the OMAD Proposition 218 Special Assessment Civil Engineering Report.

Employee Information

The District has one full-time state-licensed technician to carry out regular inspections of the District, drain standing water to reduce breeding areas, and educate the public. The technician hand sprays larvae with synthetic and organic substances as necessary. See Attachment 3 for a detailed list of employee information and Attachment 4 for information regarding employee benefits.

District Real & Personal Property

The District has for many years utilized the City of Oroville Maintenance Yard on Mitchell Avenue for their storage. The District pays the City of Oroville $700 per year to lease the space.
The District has two pick-up trucks equipped with equipment to fog with synthetic and organic materials if adult mosquitoes become a problem. See Attachment 5 for detailed information regarding real & personal property and Attachment 6 for insurance coverage information.

Provision of Service

The philosophy underlying the Oroville Mosquito Abatement District’s abatement program is that mosquito problems are best solved by controlling larvae before they hatch. However, the District does provide ‘personalized’ service, responding to phone calls from individuals who have infestation problems.
Required Determinations

The Butte Local Agency Formation Commission makes the following determinations regarding the Oroville Mosquito Abatement District.

Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies - The Oroville Mosquito Abatement District does not have a district office or storage facility. Correspondence is received at a post office box and phone calls are retrieved from an answering machine. The District needs a place of service open to the public during working hours so the public has access to district personnel.

Growth and Population - The Oroville area is growing at 0.87 percent per year. This district contains mostly urbanized land, with the exception of those areas along the Feather River, around the Thermalito Forebay, and some State Lands south of Highway 162. The continuing urbanization of the Oroville area is exposing more residents to mosquitoes and other pests. However, there is comparatively little area that is considered prime mosquito breeding land. As urbanization increases, there are more complaints requiring that additional service be provided by the District.

Financing Constraints/Opportunities - The District’s financing is constrained by growth in property tax revenue. The District could raise additional revenue through a special parcel tax assessment through Proposition 218 which requires a 2/3 majority vote for passage. This action would require an election of the voters of the district in order to impose the assessment. The District was advised by their legal counsel that only a majority vote was required to increase their assessment. The District held an election in May 2002 and a simple majority vote failed.

Cost Avoidance Opportunities - The District has minimal opportunity to avoid costs incurred in providing service as the service is already at a minimal level. Cost avoidance could be achieved through combining this district with another district and eliminating the separate board of directors, and cost incurred by maintaining separate insurance policies, health policies, and other costs associated with the operation of a district.

Opportunities for Rate Restructuring - The District does not charge user fees or fees for service. There may be a 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 should consider implementation of such a program to the extent allowable by the Health and Safety Code governing the District.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities - The BCMVCD facility on Larkin Road is a good location for serving the OMAD. The BCMVCD does not have adequate housing for the District trucks and office.

Government Structure Options - The District is governed by five members residing within the district as appointed by the Board of Supervisors. It appears that the most logical
alternative available for restructuring is consolidation with the Butte County Mosquito and Vector Control District. Alternative restructuring formats, while not recommended, include consolidation with the Durham Mosquito Abatement District and/or the County of Butte assuming mosquito control authority or contracting for private service.

Evaluation of Management Efficiencies - There is really no place for an on-site visit with OMAD staff. The District secretary works out of her private residence and the Sierra Del Oro School on a contract basis. District vehicles are stored at the Oroville Maintenance Yard. Public meetings are held at the Oroville City Hall. The single employee spends the majority of time performing mosquito abatement, necessitating that phone calls be picked up by an answering machine. The manager states that phone calls are checked and returned three times a day. LAFCO staff disagrees that calls are returned in a timely manner as complaints have been routed to the LAFCO office.

Local Accountability and Governance - The District Trustees are appointed by the Butte County Board of Supervisors. The District holds meetings each month that are open to the public. The District posts their agenda at Oroville City Hall.
Butte County Mosquito Abatement District.
Population Served 181,387.

Hamilton City
Community Services District.
Population Served 2,521.
FINAL REPORT
of the
1971 BUTTE COUNTY GRAND JURY
Mosquito Abatement Districts

This Grand Jury recommends the immediate consolidation of the Durham Mosquito Abatement District into the Butte County Abatement District. Mr. William Bollerud, manager, expects to retire as of January 1972, and this, we believe, is the ideal time to bring this District under the jurisdiction of the Butte County Mosquito Abatement District, which serves the entire county. Mr. Ted Haines, employed by the Durham District should be retained in the Durham area as he is familiar with the terrain and conditions. Whatever action is required by the Board of Supervisors to effect this consolidation at this time is requested. The Durham Mosquito Abatement District has a tax rate per hundred of 15¢, whereas the Oroville Mosquito Abatement District has a tax rate of 7¢, which is a very low rate, and commendable.

Both of these smaller Districts are historical in the County, but because of the irregularity of boundaries it is believed to be in the best interest of the entire County to eventually have all mosquito abatement controlled from one central plant, the Butte County Mosquito Abatement District.

The Butte County Mosquito Abatement District is located in Oroville in a modern, well-designed and laid out facility, complete with two airplanes and hangers, an adjacent runway of the Oroville Airport which they are permitted to use, an efficiently run repair shop for maintaining all their vehicles, several spray rigs, both large
and small for all types of jobs. In addition, there is a spacious office area with a functioning laboratory and several ponds approximately 15 x 30 feet are maintained for the propagation of larvae-eating fish, or so-called "mosquito fish." Our Committee's visit to the Butte County Abatement District was completely unannounced and yet we found everything in good order, efficient operation in all departments, courteous employees performing their duties and a very large and modern plant with everything needed for mosquito control.

We, therefore, believe it is in the best interests of the entire County to have these services available to all. This should not mean there would have to be a 15¢ tax rate. The combined Districts should be able to not only operate on the 15¢ tax rate, but should make every attempt, with the excellent management that is available, the staff, vehicles, and facilities to reduce that rate to the Butte County taxpayers while still providing good mosquito control.

With respect to off-season work, which is several months of the year in this County, there should be ample time to take care of major work of spraying water courses, for the clearing and burning of brush, and for the treating of tree holes and all breeding sites.

It was not clearly understood how permanent the leasing arrangements for the land at the Butte County Mosquito Abatement District are, and this matter should be looked into by the Board of Supervisors before consolidation.

One reason for mosquitoes and complaints in the Durham area, to the Grand Jury, is the method of irrigation,
the problem being that water is so much cheaper than labor 
that often there is neglect and water allowed to run two or 
three times longer on a field than necessary. On low ground 
and along roadways in Durham this water cannot even dry up 
until it is time to irrigate again, providing a breeding 
site for mosquitoes, which was physically seen by the 
investigating Grand Jurors.

It is the belief of this Grand Jury that eventually 
one, well equipped, adequately staffed mosquito abatement 
district would be able to handle the job very effectively to 
control mosquitoes in Butte County.

This Jury is aware of the constant pressure by 
ecologists against the use of DDT, but we concur with the 
excellent judgment of Dr. Harry Snelbaker of the Oroville 
Mosquito Abatement District and of Dr. William Hazeltine of 
the Butte County Mosquito Abatement District who have ap-
prised us of the ever-present threat of malaria conditions 
here in Butte County, that persisted years ago, which could 
reach epidemic proportions again if mosquitoes are not 
controlled.
FINAL REPORT

of the

1972 BUTTE COUNTY GRAND JURY
11. The Grand Jury recommends that the Board of Supervisors meet periodically with appointed Commissions and Boards.

12. The Grand Jury recommends consolidation of mosquito abatement districts into one Butte County Mosquito Abatement District.

13. The Grand Jury recommends that a study be made to determine the advisability of boundary changes between Chico Area Recreation District and Paradise Area Recreation District.

14. The Grand Jury recommends termination of the contract for private operation of the Oroville refuse disposal transfer station unless immediate improvement of service can be guaranteed. Also recommended is elimination of collection fees at refuse disposal stations having attendants.

15. The Grand Jury recommends that the Board of Supervisors recognize the need for expanded library services in Paradise and Chico; that expansion of library services in Chico can best be accomplished as a joint venture by the County of Butte and City of Chico. Replacement of the sixteen-year-old Bookmobile is also recommended.

16. The Grand Jury recommends a study to determine the office space and personnel needs of the Planning Department.

17. The Grand Jury recommends elimination of street name similarities and street numbering confusion in the Paradise area.
direction for orderly growth.

The Grand Jury was pleased to learn of a recent joint meeting of the Board of Supervisors and Butte County Planning Commission. It is believed that periodic meetings with appointed commissions and boards is worthwhile. Open discussion and direct communication can contribute to better understanding of policies and directions.

The jurisdiction of Butte County Mosquito Abatement District encompasses the entire county except for two independent districts in Oroville and Durham. Prior Grand Juries have recommended consolidation of the two smaller districts into Butte County Mosquito Abatement District. This Grand Jury concurs with this recommendation.

The Grand Jury believes that a study should be made to determine the advisability of boundary changes between Chico Area Recreation District and Paradise Area Recreation District. Some areas east and southeast of Chico, with close adjacency to the community, are not located within the boundaries of Chico Area Recreation District. District boundaries should encompass areas for which it serves the dominant needs of residents.

The Grand Jury believes that attention should be called to duplications and similarity of soundings in street names in the Paradise area, including Paradise Pines, Sierra del Oro and Fir Haven Subdivisions. Street numbering is also confusing in Paradise. As an example, the 7000 block on Skyway is south of Bille Road, while the 7000 block on Clark Road is north of Wagstaff Road. Especially to insure ready response to emergencies, these conflicts and confusions should be eliminated.
FINAL REPORT
of the
1973-74 BUTTE COUNTY GRAND JURY
MUNICIPALITIES, DISTRICTS AND COMMISSIONS

Mosquito Abatement

Previous grand juries have recommended consolidation of the three Mosquito Abatement Districts within Butte County. Research in the past years as to cost, efficiency, and tax rates show that consolidation is favorable and this Grand Jury concurs.

Agricultural Commission

The Chico office is inadequate for the number of personnel employed. Cramped quarters make it difficult to conduct business with the public.

Planning Commission

Need for additional space and personnel in the Planning Department is recognized to enable that Department to complete State mandated programs.

The Grand Jury was asked to inquire into suspected subdivision law violations in certain lot split transactions in Butte County. The Department of Real Estate has power to act in cases of Subdivision Law or Subdivision Map Act violation. The Grand Jury contacted the Department of Real Estate to find they needed additional information on pending suspected cases in Butte County. The Grand Jury in a letter to the Board of Supervisors suggested a specialist be appointed to aid the Department of Real Estate in acquiring papers and information on transactions in Butte County which
FINAL REPORT

OF THE

1977-78 BUTTE COUNTY GRAND JURY
Th. Grand Jury Recommends:

1. Paradise Irrigation District look for and obtain a firm additional supply of water now and not wait for the next drought period.

*Magalia County Water District:* The 1977 water season would have been a disaster had it not been for an emergency supply from the Paradise Irrigation District. Two wells supply this district. In 1977 one well went dry and the motor on the other pump burned. This district has a storage tank that holds about a 3 day supply.

The Grand Jury Recommends:

1. Magalia County Water District and the Paradise Irrigation District enter into a firm contractual agreement whereby excess pumping capacity could be stored in the 2 reservoirs and this stored water could be recalled in the case of pump breakdowns or other emergencies.

*Butte Water District:* The only real problem here is the garbage being dumped into the district's canal system because of the closing of the Gridley dump.

The Grand Jury Recommends:

1. The Butte County Health Department and/or the Public Works Department look into this matter.

**MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICTS**

The mosquito abatement districts, to be effective and worthwhile, must have access to all areas where mosquitoes exist and breed. It has been brought to this committee's attention that some landowners have refused access to the breeding areas on their lands. This committee understands that the Mosquito
Abatement Districts have the legal means available to get to these breeding areas.

The Grand Jury Recommends:

1. If the above-mentioned situation exists, it should be corrected immediately.

**BUTTE COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

This committee feels that the Butte County Planning Department and the Planning Commission is made up of knowledgeable, interested, patient, and dedicated people.

The Grand Jury Recommends:

1. The management of the Planning Department continue to be forceful and innovative in presenting and standing behind their recommendations to the Board of Supervisors.

2. The planning director should have available at the counter a complete packet containing the applications and instructions an applicant will need for any kind of land development handled by the planning department.


**BUTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT**

One of the functions of the county agricultural department and its satellite offices in Gridley and Chico is to handle agricultural burning and spraying permits.

The Grand Jury Recommends:

1. Farmers should have complete services available from the satellite offices and not be required to drive to the main office at Oroville for special burning or spraying permits.
FINAL REPORT

OF THE

1979-80 BUTTE COUNTY GRAND JURY
MUNICIPALITIES, DISTRICTS & COMMISSIONS

I. Mosquito Abatement. The Butte County Mosquito Abatement District was found to be efficiently and vigorously administered. The question of combining the three mosquito abatement districts contained within Butte County into a single district, which has been recommended by prior grand juries, was discussed.

Observation. Until such time as the Oroville and Durham Mosquito Abatement Districts, either through their respective Boards of Directors or the people within their service areas actively seek inclusion in the larger Butte County Mosquito Abatement District, no further consideration should be given the matter. The question of merger is basically a local government decision.

II. Feather River Recreation and Park District. This district was visited as the result of a citizen complaint concerning the means of selecting a concessionaire when the food and golf pro concession became available in 1979. Investigation determined that the selection was not accomplished through a competitive bidding procedure. Applicants for the concessions were solicited through newspaper advertisements and then reviewed and graded subjectively by the selection committee.

Observation. The selection committee acted legally in the selection process. Competitive bidding is not required by law. Nevertheless, a competitive bidding procedure would aid the district in the selection of future concessionaires, and would quiet complaints of arbitrary action.
Oroville Mosquito Abatement District
P. O. Box 940
Oroville, CA 95965

Dear Members:

The Final Report of the 1982-83 Butte County Grand Jury contained a finding and recommendation dealing directly with the Oroville Mosquito Abatement District. We are taking this opportunity to forward to you a copy of the finding and recommendation.

The Butte County Board of Supervisors will be compiling their recommendations in document form in the very near future. We would like to extend an opportunity to your district to submit comments to this office for inclusion into our report, or you may desire to communicate your comments directly to the Grand Jury and Presiding Judge in accordance with provisions of the Penal Code.

Very truly yours,

Martin J. Nichols
Chief Administrative Officer

cc: Jim Johansen, Auditor-Controller
2. Oroville Mosquito Abatement District

FINDING:

Prior Grand Juries have recommended a merger of the Oroville Mosquito Abatement District with the Butte County Mosquito Abatement District.

RECOMMENDATION: The committee found the Oroville Mosquito Abatement District very professionally managed with one professional dedicated employee. Cost containment was evident in all areas therefore no need or practical benefit can be seen for a merger at this time.
## Employee Information

**Butte County Mosquito & Vector Control District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Job Class Classification</th>
<th>Length of Service</th>
<th>Monthly Hours</th>
<th>Monthly Wages</th>
<th>Special License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Entomologist</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>$2,753.83</td>
<td>DHS Certified Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>29 years</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>$7,557.33</td>
<td>DHS Certified Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Pilot</td>
<td>34 years</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>$5,611.67</td>
<td>Journeyman Pilot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Mosquito Specialist</td>
<td>15 years</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>$3,427.67</td>
<td>DHS Certified Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Mosquito Specialist</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>$3,076.67</td>
<td>DHS Certified Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Mechanic</td>
<td>34 years</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>$4,071.17</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Mosquito Specialist</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>$2,818.83</td>
<td>DHS Certified Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Receptionist</td>
<td>12 years</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>$2,883.83</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Public Ed Coord</td>
<td>12 years</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>$3,512.17</td>
<td>DHS Certified Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Asst Manager</td>
<td>27 years</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>$5,481.67</td>
<td>DHS Certified Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Regional Superv</td>
<td>26 years</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>$4,385.33</td>
<td>DHS Certified Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Mosquito Specialist</td>
<td>19 years</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>$3,427.67</td>
<td>DHS Certified Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Mosquito Specialist</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>$3,109.17</td>
<td>DHS Certified Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Mosquito Specialist</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>$2,600.00</td>
<td>DHS Certified Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Office Manager</td>
<td>14 years</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>$3,783.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Mosquito Specialist</td>
<td>8 years</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>$3,263.00</td>
<td>DHS Certified Technician</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Durham Mosquito Abatement District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Job Class Classification</th>
<th>Length of Service</th>
<th>Monthly Hours</th>
<th>Monthly Wages</th>
<th>Special License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Manager/Operator</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>P/T Nov-Jan</td>
<td>$100/mo</td>
<td>DHS Certified Technician (insects only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F/T Feb-Oct</td>
<td>$2600/mo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Office Mgr.</td>
<td>44 years</td>
<td>P/T</td>
<td>$450</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Oroville Mosquito Abatement District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Job Class Classification</th>
<th>Length of Service</th>
<th>Monthly Hours</th>
<th>Monthly Wages</th>
<th>Special License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Manager/Operator</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>P/T</td>
<td>$2,541.00</td>
<td>DHS Certified Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Secretary (Contract)</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$265.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Employee Benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BCMVCD</th>
<th>DMAD</th>
<th>OMAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retirement</strong></td>
<td>employer paid contribution to PERS (2%@55)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>employee paid contribution to PERS (2%@55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medical</strong></td>
<td>Blue Shield Health, Eye, Dental</td>
<td>Blue Shield of CA health plan for mgr; dental plan</td>
<td>Blue Shield HMO, Eye, Dental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vacation</strong></td>
<td>8 hrs per mo. vacation and sick leave</td>
<td>One week per year for mgr.</td>
<td>8 hrs./mo. sick leave up to 96 hrs. 8 hrs/mo vacation up to 20 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Holidays</strong></td>
<td>11 per year + 3 personal holidays</td>
<td>5 paid holidays for mgr between Mar &amp; Oct.</td>
<td>11 per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Longevity Credit</strong></td>
<td>after 3 years of service</td>
<td>None. Non-union.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Representation</strong></td>
<td>BCEA for a portion of the employees</td>
<td>None. Non-union.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Employer paid. Former manager received Money Purchase Pension Plan from 1992 until retired in 1999. The DMAD states that after a certain number of years, the current manager may receive the same. District Manager currently has social security.**
# Real & Personal Property

(> $2,500 in Value)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BCMVCD</th>
<th>DMAD</th>
<th>OMAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leases</td>
<td>(Lease from City of Oroville) land at 5117 Larkin Road, Oroville</td>
<td>(Lease from Butte County) land at 9202 Midway, Durham</td>
<td>Lease/Rent space from City of Oroville at Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Lease) 2460 Valine Lane, Chico</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings &amp; Imp.</td>
<td>District Office &amp; Shop ($199,952)</td>
<td>1 Soule steel maint. bldg. (30x60x12) (purchased in 1974 for $10,187)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wash Shed &amp; Racks ($4,392)</td>
<td>Construction added to maint. bldg. 1974 ($1,860)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Underground 4000 gal tank ($12,198)</td>
<td>Asphalt 1974 ($3,850)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Underground 4000 gal tank ($12,198)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concrete Containment Area ($5,150)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frontal Improvements ($47,900)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asphalt ($6,935)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wash Pad ($43,246)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Briefing Room Addition ($77,476)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pump, Pressure Tank &amp; Accessories ($3,640)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Equipment Shed Bay Doors ($6,365)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vehicle Storage Building ($108,276)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles &amp; Accessories</td>
<td>BCMVCD</td>
<td>DMAD</td>
<td>OMAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank Truck w/ Radio ($8,252)</td>
<td>(1) 1996 Chevy 1/2 ton Crew Cab (Purchased 1996 for $14,356)</td>
<td>1987 Ford Ranger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeep ($3,020)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1995 Ford Ranger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodge w/ Radio ($2,869)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodge w/ Radio ($2,869)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeep ($3,189)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeep ($3,189)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodge Truck w/ A/C &amp; Radios ($6,677)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87 Dodge Truck w/ A/C &amp; Radios ($7,884)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87 Dodge Truck w/ A/C &amp; Radios ($7,884)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Dodge Truck w/ A/C &amp; Radios ($8,321)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Dodge Truck w/ A/C &amp; Radios ($8,321)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Dodge Truck w/ A/C &amp; Radios ($9,905)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Dodge Truck w/ A/C &amp; Radios ($9,905)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89 Toyota 4x4 w/ A/C &amp; Radio ($12,683)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4x4 Kawasaki 4 wheeler ($3,859)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4x4 Kawasaki 4 wheeler ($3,859)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92 Buick LeSabre w/ Radio ($18,241)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 Chevy S-10 Truck w/ A/C &amp; Radio ($8,497)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles &amp; Accessories (con't)</td>
<td>BCMVCD</td>
<td>DMAD</td>
<td>OMAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94 Chevy S-10 Truck w/ A/C &amp; Radio ($12,144)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 GMC Sonoma w/ A/C ($12,803)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 Chevy 4x4 w/ A/C ($19,603)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96 Ford F-150 w/ A/C &amp; Radio ($15,388)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chevy S-10 w/ A/C &amp; Radio ($17,535)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97 Ford Aerostar ($16,505)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97 Ford Ranger ($13,308)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98 Ford F-150 w/ A/C &amp; Radio ($15,769)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98 Chevy S-10 4x4 w/ A/C &amp; Radio ($18,071)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Ford F-150 ($16,592)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Kawasaki 4 wheeler 4x4 ($5,164)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Chevrolet 1500 ($14,635)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Dodge Pickup w/ A/C &amp; Radio ($14,640)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00 Ford Expedition 4x4 w/ A/C &amp; Radio ($29,644)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00 Ford Expedition 4x4 w/ A/C &amp; Radio ($28,637)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spray Equipment</td>
<td>BCMVCD</td>
<td>DMAD</td>
<td>OMAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Micro-Gen ($5,194)</td>
<td>Micro-Gen ($2,192)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Micro-Gen ($5,194)</td>
<td>Shop built fog unit ($4,581)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Micro-Gen ($5,194)</td>
<td>LF Coit band fogger ($1,662)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Micro-Gen ($5,194)</td>
<td>London Fog Unit - 3 yr lease purchase ($10,468)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Micro-Gen ($5,194)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Micro-Gen ($5,631)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Micro-Gen ($5,631)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beecomist-Pro Mist Fogger ($6,114)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beecomist-Pro Mist Fogger ($6,114)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beecomist-Pro Mist Fogger ($6,114)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beecomist-Pro Mist Fogger ($6,114)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beecomist-Pro Mist Fogger ($7,060)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beecomist-Pro Mist Fogger ($7,060)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beecomist-Pro Mist Fogger ($6,252)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beecomist-Pro Mist Fogger ($6,252)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beecomist-Pro Mist Fogger ($5,115)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beecomist-Pro Mist Fogger ($5,380)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft</td>
<td>BCMVCD</td>
<td>DMAD</td>
<td>OMAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 airplane engines ($28,102)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grumman N606Y ($29,616)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grumman N714Y ($31,061)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schweitzer N6633K ($270,000)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loran Grid Navigator ($6,012)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granuel Spreader ($2,400)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beecomist Spray Boom ($2,946)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beecomist Spray Assemblies ($2,656)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail Wheels (2) ($3,795)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat Loc Lite ($10,719)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat Loc Lite ($9,647)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>3 Motorola Radios &amp; Speakers ($2,459)</td>
<td>Free use of 4 mobile telephones</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Mobile Radios &amp; Speakers ($3,146)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Mobile Radios &amp; Speakers ($3,146)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Mobile Radios &amp; Speakers ($2,986)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone &amp; Paging System ($4,740)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Time Wands &amp; Accessories ($29,884)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>BCMVCD</td>
<td>DMAD</td>
<td>OMAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop Equipment</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Items ($9,413)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory Equipment</td>
<td>Microscope ($9,125)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misc. Lab Equipment ($8,479)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>Accounting Software ($3981.36)</td>
<td>Misc. office equipment ($563)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sharp 8350 Copy Machine ($6,206)</td>
<td>Copy machine</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dell P5MMX Computer ($3,364)</td>
<td>Free use of 2nd fax machine</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pentium II Computer ($2897)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misc. Office Equipment ($29,245)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education &amp; Publicity</td>
<td>Display Panels ($3,019)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Casablanca Editing System ($6,896)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanyo Projector ($3,719)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misc. Education &amp; Publicity Equipment ($6,588)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Equipment</td>
<td>Sump Pump, brush cutter, gas pump, trimmer, etc. ($6,134)</td>
<td>2 mosquito light traps, chain saw, etc. ($653)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Insurance Coverages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BCMVCD</th>
<th>DMAD</th>
<th>OMAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group Fidelity with $2,000,000 limit</td>
<td>Group Fidelity with $2,000,000 limit</td>
<td>Group Fidelity with $2,000,000 limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Travel is $150,000</td>
<td>Business Travel is $150,000</td>
<td>Business Travel is $150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pooled Liability &amp; Errors and Omissions up to $10,000,000</td>
<td>Pooled Liability &amp; Errors and Omissions up to $10,000,000</td>
<td>Pooled Liability &amp; Errors and Omissions up to $10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers Compensation up to statutory limits</td>
<td>Workers Compensation up to statutory limits</td>
<td>Workers Compensation up to statutory limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Physical Damage with a $500 Deductible and Coverage up to Value of Vehicle (up to $30,000)</td>
<td>Auto Physical Damage with a $500 Deductible and Coverage up to Value of Vehicle (up to $30,000)</td>
<td>Auto Physical Damage with a $500 Deductible and Coverage up to Value of Vehicle (up to $30,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft Insurance w/ $2,000,000 bodily injury liability and $500,000 chemical &amp; property damage liability</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Financial Information

### Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Butte County Mosquito &amp; Vector Control District</th>
<th>Durham Mosquito Abatement District</th>
<th>Oroville Mosquito Abatement District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue</td>
<td>$1,471,200</td>
<td>$45,080</td>
<td>$47,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>183,868</td>
<td>3644</td>
<td>20,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Per Person</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$12.37</td>
<td>$2.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Acreage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Butte County Mosquito &amp; Vector Control District</th>
<th>Durham Mosquito Abatement District</th>
<th>Oroville Mosquito Abatement District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue</td>
<td>$1,471,200</td>
<td>$45,080</td>
<td>$47,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acreage</td>
<td>1,022,350</td>
<td>40,960</td>
<td>8,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Per Acre</td>
<td>$1.44</td>
<td>$1.10</td>
<td>$5.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary of Financing Requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BCMVCD</th>
<th>DMAD</th>
<th>OMAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Employee Benefits</td>
<td>$1,236,600</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>$36,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services &amp; Supplies</td>
<td>$460,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>$122,000</td>
<td>$10,500</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations for Contingencies</td>
<td>$452,852</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>Note: $8,000 transferred from reserves Available Fund Balance to fund Prop 218 Election</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Appropriations</td>
<td>$2,271,452</td>
<td>$77,500</td>
<td>$68,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Reserves</td>
<td>($3,612)</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Requirements</td>
<td>$2,267,840</td>
<td>$77,500</td>
<td>$68,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Information extracted from information provided by the Butte County Auditor’s Office entitled, “Index to Special Districts Under Control of Board of Supervisors or Autonomous Boards and Maintaining Funds in the County Treasury.”

If the districts are consolidated, the AB8 amounts cannot be consolidated to create a uniform per parcel charge. The amounts collected will remain the same as if there were no consolidation.
Resolution No. _____

Resolution of Service Review Determinations
Adoption of Written Determinations for the Service Review Prepared for the
Butte County Mosquito & Vector Control District
Durham Mosquito Abatement District
Oroville Mosquito Abatement District

(LAFCO Project Number ___)

WHEREAS, §56430 of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 requires that LAFCOs conduct service reviews prior to, or in conjunction with, consideration of actions to establish a Sphere of Influence (SOI) as defined in §56425 or §56426.5, or update an SOI pursuant to §56425; and

WHEREAS, as part of such service reviews, LAFCOs 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, Butte LAFCO initiated a service review of Mosquito Abatement Districts in Butte County and a portion of Glenn County in October 1999, in the area set forth in Exhibit A; and

WHEREAS, LAFCO consulted with affected LAFCOs, affected and interested agencies, interested parties; and

WHEREAS, LAFCO gathered and compiled the information necessary to conduct the required review and independently evaluated such information; and

WHEREAS, LAFCO issued a Draft Service Review on _____________, 2003 and provided a 21-day public review of said document; and

WHEREAS, LAFCO considered the data, recommendations, and determinations contained in the Draft Service Review at a noticed public hearing held on ______, 2003 and received all oral testimony and evidence, which were 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

WHEREAS, LAFCO prepared a Final Service Review incorporating comments received where appropriate; and
WHEREAS, LAFCO considered the data, recommendations and determinations contained in the Final Service Review at a noticed public hearing held on ___, 2003 and received all oral testimony and evidence, which were 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, LAFCO is considering and approving this Municipal Service Review as a stand alone document and is therefore not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that pursuant to powers provided in §56430 of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, the Local Agency Formation Commission of the County of Butte adopts written determinations as set forth in Exhibit B.

ADOPTED by the Butte Local Agency Formation Commission at a regular meeting of said Commission, held on the ___ Day of ___, 2001 as moved by Commissioner ______________, and seconded by Commissioner __________________, by the following vote of the Commission:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSTENTIONS:
ABSENT:

ATTEST:

______________________________  _______________________
Clerk of the Commission  Chairman
Exhibit B

Statement of Written Determinations

1. Regarding infrastructure needs or deficiencies, the Commission determines ______ ______ ______ ______; 
2. Regarding growth and population projections for the affected area, the Commission determines ______ ______ ______ ______; 
3. Regarding financing constraints and opportunities, the Commission determines ______ ______ ______ ______; 
4. Regarding cost avoidance opportunities, the Commission determines ______ ______ ______ ______; 
5. Regarding opportunities for rate restructuring, the Commission determines ______ ______ ______ ______; 
6. Regarding opportunities for shared facilities, the Commission determines ______ ______ ______ ______; 
7. Regarding government structure options, including advantages and disadvantages of consolidation or reorganization of service providers, the Commission determines ______ ______ ______ ______; 
8. Regarding evaluation of management efficiencies, the Commission determines ______ ______ ______ ______; 
9. Regarding local accountability and governance, the Commission determines ______ ______ ______ ______.
AGENCY PROFILE
BUTTE COUNTY MOSQUITO & VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

CONTACT PERSON: James A. Camy, Manager

ADDRESS: 5117 Larkin Road
Oroville, CA 95965

EMAIL: bc_mvcd@global411.net
PHONE: 533-6038
FAX: 534-9916

DATE OF AGENCY FORMATION: District was formed by Resolution May 7, 1948.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Health & Safety Codes, Chapter 5, Article 2, Division 3

GOVERNING BODY: The Board consists of eleven members, five represent the county at large and one each from the incorporated cities and one representing Hamilton City (Glenn County). The five members representing the county at large are appointed by the Board of Supervisors by supervisory districts. The members representing the incorporated cities are appointed by their individual governing bodies.

MEMBERSHIP:
Lynn Vanhart
Dan Hutfless
Charles Bird
Jack Bequette
Allan Seefeldt
W.H. Thebach
Terry Mallan
Vacant
Tom Anderson
Al Beck
Pete Skuris
TERM EXPIRES:
December 31, 2005
December 31, 2006
December 31, 2006
December 31, 2006
December 31, 2005
December 31, 2006
December 31, 2004
December 31, 2005
December 31, 2007
December 31, 2007

COMPENSATION:
$75.00 per meeting

PUBLIC MEETINGS: Second Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the District Office.

SERVICE PROVIDED: Mosquito and vector control.

AREA SERVED: 1597 square miles

POPULATION:
Butte County = 181,383; Hamilton City CSD, Glenn County = 2,521

STAFFING: 16 with 10-14 seasonal helpers
AGENCY PROFILE
DURHAM MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

CONTACT PERSON: Aaron Amator, Manager/Operator

ADDRESS: P. O. Box 386, 9202 Midway
Durham, CA 95938
PHONE: 345-2875
FAX: 342-6932

DATE OF AGENCY FORMATION: District was formed in 1918.

ENABLING LEGISLATION: Health and Safety Codes, Chapter 5, Article 2, Division 3

GOVERNING BODY: Members are appointed by the Board of Supervisors and must be a resident of the district.

MEMBERSHIP:
- William Dempsey
- Sandy Atteberry
- Thomas Vanella, Chair
- Dale Antonowich
- John Azevedo
TERM EXPIRES:
- December 31, 2006
- December 31, 2007
- December 31, 2006
- December 31, 2007
- December 31, 2007

COMPENSATION: $20 for each meeting attended.

PUBLIC MEETINGS: Second Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Mosquito control.

AREA SERVED: 64 square miles

POPULATION: 3,644

STAFFING: 1 part-time operator, 1 part-time contract secretary
AGENCY PROFILE
OROVILLE MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

CONTACT PERSON:  Jeffery Cahn, Manager/Operator
                 Karen Reynolds, Secretary

ADDRESS:        P. O. Box 940
                 Oroville, CA 95965

PHONE:          532-5690, ext. 130

FAX:            None

DATE OF AGENCY FORMATION:  District was formed in 1916.

ENABL ING LEGISLATION:  Health and Safety Codes, Chapter 5, Article 2, Division 3

GOVERN ING BODY:  Four are appointed by the Board of Supervisors and one member is appointed by
                 the City of Oroville. Members must be a resident of the district.

MEMBERSHIP:     Dennis Diver
                 Jean Pratt
                 Steve Lawrence, Chair
                 Ron Hearn

TERM EXPIRES:   December 31, 2004
                 December 31, 2005
                 December 31, 2005

COMPENSATION:   $25.00 for each monthly meeting

PUBLIC MEETINGS: Last Wednesday of each month, except December, at 4:00 p.m. at the
                 Oroville City Hall.

SERVICES PROVIDED: Mosquito control.

AREA SERVED:    12.7 square miles

POPULATION:     20,659

STAFFING:       1 operator, 1 part-time contract secretary
Consolidation Process & Election Information

Consolidation Process

The following information is intended to inform the Commission and affected agencies about the general process to be followed if the Commission chooses to initiate a change of organization that would result in a reorganization, including election procedures and estimated costs.

The Municipal Service Review does not in itself cause a reorganization to occur. The objective of the Municipal Service Review is to bring forth enough information for the Commission and/or affected agencies to have intelligent discussion as to the types of reorganizations that are plausible, if any, and to then initiate a proposal for change.

According to Best, Best & Krieger, LLP, the Legal Firm providing representation to CALAFCO, there are four types of consolidations:

1. LAFCO initiated
2. Single District initiated
3. Multiple District initiated
4. Petition initiated

1. LAFCO Initiated Consolidation

LAFCO may only initiate a consolidation if it is consistent with a recommendation or conclusion of a study prepared pursuant to a special study (§56378), a sphere of influence study (§56425), a municipal service review study (§56430) and LAFCO makes the following determinations as specified (§56881):

- Public service costs of a proposal that the LAFCO is authorizing are likely to be less than or substantially similar to the costs of alternate means of providing service.
- Promotes public access and accountability for community service needs and financial resources.

Protest/Election/Certificate of Completion

LAFCO is not required to place the consolidation before the voters, unless written protests have been filed in accordance with §57113’s requirements. Section 57113(a) requires that LAFCO submit a consolidation to the voters if LAFCO receives a petition prior to the conclusion of the protest hearing signed by the following:

- At least 10 percent of the number of landowners within any affected district within the affected territory who own at least 10 percent of the assessed value of land within the territory...
- At least 10 percent of the voters entitled to vote as a result of residing within, or owning land within, any affected district within the affected territory.
If sufficient protest is made, LAFCO is required to submit the consolidation to the voters. LAFCO’s resolution must designate the territory in which the elections will be held, provide the question to the voters, specify any consolidation terms and conditions, and state the vote required to confirm the consolidation. (§57118, §57115) The election procedures and requirements are set forth in Section 57125 et seq.

If an election is held and the majority of voters vote against the consolidation, LAFCO must adopt a certificate of termination of proceedings. (§57201) However, if the majority of voters vote for a consolidation of the districts, LAFCO must execute a certificate of completion confirming the order of consolidation. (§57177.5[a]) If no election is required to be held, the LAFCO Executive Officer must still execute a certificate of completion and make the requisite filings. (§57200)

Effect of Consolidation

After the LAFCO Executive Officer files the requisite certificate of completion, the consolidated district succeeds to all the “powers, rights, duties, obligations, and properties of the predecessor districts” which consolidated to form a new district. (§57500) Included in these rights and duties, a consolidated district becomes liable for all debts of the predecessor districts. (§57502) The consolidated district ‘steps into the shoes’ of the predecessor districts because it is as if the “consolidated district had been originally formed under the principal act.” (§57500)

Effective Date

Finally, the consolidation’s effective date is the date set forth in LAFCO’s resolution so long as it is not earlier than the date the certificate of completion is executed or later than 9 months after an election in which the majority of voters vote for the consolidation. (§57202[a]) If LAFCO’s resolution does not establish an effective date, the consolidation is effective on the day consolidation is recorded by the county recorder, or if there are two counties involved, on the last date of recordation. (§57202[c])

2. Single District Initiated Consolidation

The legislative body of a district wishing to consolidate with another district formed under the same principal act must submit a Resolution of Application to the LAFCO Executive Officer of the principal county. (§56658[a]) The application is required to meet specific criteria which is available from the Executive Officer as well as a Plan for Providing Services.

Before the hearing, the Executive Officer must prepare a report on the Application, including her recommendation on the Application, and give a copy of the report to every affected district, agency and city. (§56665) At the hearing, LAFCO hears and receives written and oral protests and evidence as well as the Executive Officer’s report and the Plan for Providing Services. (§56666) Section 56668 requires LAFCO to consider specific factors in evaluating the proposal to consolidate. LAFCO may impose terms and conditions pursuant to Sections 56885.5 and 56886.
Protest/Election/Certificate of Completion

An election must be held when an affected agency has not objected by resolution, but a written protest is received that meets the voter/landowner petition requirements of Section 57081(b). Section 57081 sets forth the following protest threshold:

- At least 25 percent of the number of landowners within the territory subject to the consolidation or reorganization who own at least 25 percent of the assessed value of land within the territory.

- At least 25 percent of the voters entitled to vote as a result of residing within, or owning land within, the territory.

If an affected city or district files a resolution of objection, then an election must be held in each affected district if a written protest is received that voter/landowner petition thresholds of Section 57114(a)(1)-(2) and (b), which provides:

- At least 25 percent of the number of landowners within any affected district within the affected territory who own at least 10 percent of the assessed value of land within the territory...

- At least 25 percent of the voters entitled to vote as a result of residing within, or owning land within, any affected district within the affected territory.

If a petition that meets the requirements of this section has been filed, the Commission shall approve the proposal subject to confirmation by the voters of each district that has filed such a petition.

If LAFCO is required to submit a consolidation to the voters pursuant to Section 57081, the election will be held within the territory of each district ordered to be consolidated. (§57118[a]) If on the other hand, LAFCO is required to submit a consolidation to the voters pursuant to Section 57114, the election will be held separately within the territory of each affected district that has filed a petition meeting the requirements of Section 57114. (§57118[f]) LAFCO’s resolution must provide the question to be submitted to the voters, specify any consolidation terms and conditions, and state the vote required to confirm the consolidation. (§57115) The election procedures and requirements are set forth in Section 57125 et seq.

If an election is held and the majority of voters vote against the consolidation, LAFCO must adopt a certificate of termination of proceedings. (§57201) However, if the majority of voters vote for a consolidation of the districts, LAFCO must execute a certificate of completion confirming the order of consolidation. (§57177.5[a]) If no election is required to be held, the LAFCO Executive Officer must still execute a certificate of completion and make the requisite filings. (§57200)

Effect of Consolidation
After the LAFCO Executive Officer files the requisite certificate of completion, the consolidated district succeeds to all the “powers, rights, duties, obligations, and properties of the predecessor districts” which consolidated to form a new district. (§57500) Included in these rights and duties, a consolidated district becomes liable for all debts of the predecessor districts. (§57502) The consolidated district ‘steps into the shoes’ of the predecessor districts because it is as if the “consolidated district had been originally formed under the principal act.” (§57500)

Effective Date

Finally, the consolidation’s effective date is the date set forth in LAFCO’s resolution so long as it is not earlier than the date the certificate of completion is executed or later than 9 months after an election in which the majority of voters vote for the consolidation. (§57202[a]) If LAFCO’s resolution does not establish an effective date, the consolidation is effective on the day consolidation is recorded by the county recorder, or if there are two counties involved, on the last date of recordation. (§57202[c])

3. Initiated by Two or More Districts

Consolidation may be initiated by the legislative bodies of two or more special districts. In order to start the consolidation process, the districts must adopt a Resolution of Application to consolidate the districts. (§56853[a]) The application is required to meet specific criteria which is available for the Executive Officer as well as a Plan for Providing Services.

LAFCO may change the terms of the consolidation set forth in the districts’ proposal. (§56853[b]) However, after modifying any of the material terms of the consolidation proposal, LAFCO must provide written notice of the change to the districts and cannot move forward on the consolidation for thirty (30) days following that mailing without the districts’ written consent. (§56853[b]) During the thirty (30) day time period, either district may file with the LAFCO’s Executive Officer a written demand for LAFCO to make determinations only after notice and hearing on the proposals. If no written demand is made by either district, LAFCO may make those determinations without notice or a hearing. However, LAFCO cannot make any changes that would delete or add districts to the proposed consolidation without the written consent of the applicant districts. (§56853[d])

Protest/Election/Certificate of Completion

Upon receiving the proposals to consolidate from the districts, LAFCO must approve, or conditionally approve, the consolidation unless LAFCO receives a petition from the statutorily-mandated number of landowner/voters to submit the consolidation to an election as described below. (§56853[a]) Moreover, if a conflicting proposal is submitted to LAFCO within 60 days of the submission of the proposal to consolidate, then LAFCO cannot approve the proposal to consolidate until it considers the conflicting proposal. (§56657)

The election procedures and requirements are similar to those listed in the above section relating to consolidations initiated by a single district.
If an election is held and the majority of voters vote against the consolidation, LAFCO must adopt a certificate of termination of proceedings. (§57201) However, if the majority of voters vote for a consolidation of the districts, LAFCO must execute a certificate of completion confirming the order of consolidation. (§57177.5[a]) If no election is required to be held, the LAFCO Executive Officer must still execute a certificate of completion and make the requisite filings. (§57200)

Effect of Consolidation

After the LAFCO Executive Officer files the requisite certificate of completion, the consolidated district succeeds to all the “powers, rights, duties, obligations, and properties of the predecessor districts” which consolidated to form a new district. (§57500) Included in these rights and duties, a consolidated district becomes liable for all debts of the predecessor districts. (§57502). The consolidated district ‘steps into the shoes’ of the predecessor districts because it is as if the “consolidated district had been originally formed under the principal act.” (§57500)

Effective Date

Finally, the consolidation’s effective date is the date set forth in LAFCO’s resolution so long as it is not earlier than the date the certificate of completion is executed or later than 9 months after an election in which the majority of voters vote for the consolidation. (§57202[a]) If LAFCO’s resolution does not establish an effective date, the consolidation is effective on the day consolidation is recorded by the county recorder, or if there are two counties involved, on the last date of recordation. (§57202[c])

4. Petition Initiated Consolidation

Special Districts may be consolidated by petition signed by the requisite number of registered voters or landowners, depending on the specifics of the district’s statutory authorization. Prior to circulating any petition, however, the proponents for change of organization must file a notice of intention to circulate a petition with LAFCO. (§56700.4[a]) After a notice of intention to circulate the petition is filed, the petition may be circulated for the appropriate signatures. (§56700.4[b]) For a consolidation of a registered voter district the petition must be signed by not less than 5 percent of the registered voters within each of the several districts.

There are specific petition requirements as well as application requirements which are available from the LAFCO Executive Officer. Once a petition is qualified by the Executive Officer, the Executive Officer issues a certificate of filing to the applicant. Within 90 days of issuing the certificate of filing, the Executive Officer must set a hearing. (§56658)

Before LAFCO may take action on a proposal to consolidate, LAFCO must hold a public hearing on the proposal. (§56662[b]) Section 56668 requires LAFCO to consider certain factors in evaluating the proposal to consolidate. LAFCO may also impose terms and conditions.

Protest/Election/Certificate of Completion
LAFCO is not required to place the consolidation before the voters, unless written protests have been filed. These protest thresholds are the same as those listed under Sections 2 and 3 above.

If an election is held and the majority of voters vote against the consolidation, LAFCO must adopt a certificate of termination of proceedings. (§57201) However, if the majority of voters vote for a consolidation of the districts, LAFCO must execute a certificate of completion confirming the order of consolidation. (§57177.5[a]) If no election is required to be held, the LAFCO Executive Officer must still execute a certificate of completion and make the requisite filings. (§57200)

Effect of Consolidation

After the LAFCO Executive Officer files the requisite certificate of completion, the consolidated district succeeds to all the “powers, rights, duties, obligations, and properties of the predecessor districts” which consolidated to form a new district. (§57500) Included in these rights and duties, a consolidated district becomes liable for all debts of the predecessor districts. (§57502) The consolidated district ‘steps into the shoes’ of the predecessor districts because it is as if the “consolidated district had been originally formed under the principal act.” (§57500)

Effective Date

Finally, the consolidation’s effective date is the date set forth in LAFCO’s resolution so long as it is not earlier than the date the certificate of completion is executed or later than 9 months after an election in which the majority of voters vote for the consolidation. (§57202[a]) If LAFCO’s resolution does not establish an effective date, the consolidation is effective on the day consolidation is recorded by the county recorder, or if there are two counties involved, on the last date of recordation. (§57202[c])

Who is responsible for the cost of the election?

Government Code §57150 states that, “All proper expenses incurred in conducting elections for a change of organization or reorganization pursuant to this Chapter shall be paid, unless otherwise provided by agreement between the Commission & the Proponents, as follows......GC §57150(d)

In the case of consolidation proceedings, by the successor city or district or by the local agencies in proportion to their respective assessed values if proceedings are terminated.”

This means that if the consolidation election is successful and the Butte County Mosquito Vector & Control District is designated the successor agency, then the Butte County Mosquito Vector & Control District is responsible for the total cost of the election unless some other type of financial agreement can be negotiated. If the election is not successful and the three districts remain in place, the cost of the election is apportioned to each district based on their assessed values.

When would an election be held?

There are two options for an election: hold the election at the next scheduled general election or hold a special election.
**General Election** - having the election concurrent with the general election is preferred for a number of reasons. Most importantly, the cost is less when combined with a general election. Also, there is more voter turn-out at a general election.

The cost of an election combined with a general election is $64,960 (112,000 voters @ $0.58 per voter) as estimated by the Butte County Elections Department in October 2002. An additional $1,000 is the estimated cost for that portion of the election that would be held in Glenn County (600 voters @ $1.67 per voter).

The next general election will be held in March 2004. All information has to be to the Butte County Board of Supervisors no later than October 2003 in order for the item to be placed on the ballot.

**Special Election** - the advantage of a special election is that the process can be speeded up by several months. The downside is the cost and the lower voter turn-out. The cost of a special election is $294,560 (112,000 voters @ $2.63 per voter), as estimated by the Butte County Elections Department in October 2002. An additional $3,100 is the estimated cost for that portion of the election that would be held in Glenn County (600 voters @ $5.17 per voter).

**Who is responsible for the ballot language?**

The Commission is responsible for providing the ballot language and is required to substantially follow the following form for district consolidation (§57133(h)).:

> “Shall the order adopted on _____, 2002, by the Local Agency Formation Commission of the County of Butte ordering the consolidation of (insert names of all districts ordered in the consolidation here) into a single district known as the ________________ District be confirmed?”

If terms and conditions are adopted, the question must include the following: “Subject to the terms and conditions specified in the order.”

If the Commission includes any term or condition that has the effect of imposing or increasing liability for payment of additional taxes or assessments, or an increase in rental rates to be fixed or collected, then the ballot question must summarize these increases.

The executive officer is required to prepare an impartial analysis not to exceed 500 words in length which must be either approved or modified and approved by the Commission.
INTRODUCTION

The Oroville Mosquito Abatement District (OMAD) was formed in 1916 under the Mosquito Abatement Act of 1915. The District encompasses 7840 acres including the City of Oroville, the Canyon Highlands area, South Oroville, and Thermalito. There are approximately 9000 land parcels including residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural and public recreational lands. Oroville Mosquito Abatement District, P.O. Box 940, Oroville, CA 95965 uses a vehicle and chemical storage facility located at the City of Oroville Corporation Yard, 1275 Mitchell Avenue in Oroville.

HISTORY

In California, mosquito control efforts began in the San Francisco Bay Area in 1903. In 1910 an outbreak of malaria, the worst of which occurred in Butte, Shasta and Tehama counties, brought public consciousness to a level that resulted in local efforts at vector control. Hospital cases in Oroville of the order of two dozen per year were common. This dropped to four cases per year in 1911 following efforts funded with $1500 raised from private contributions. Methods used were based on the successes in the Penryn area, Nevada County, the previous year. OMAD was the first district to be formed in the northern Sacramento Valley following state legislation of 1915.

As of 1996 there were approximately 65 local vector control agencies in California covering 55,000 square miles with a total budget of $55 million. State jurisdiction over these agencies comes through the California Department of Public Health Services, Vector Borne Disease Section of the Division of Communicable Disease Control. The Mosquito and Vector Control Association of California provides interagency communication and guidance.

BACKGROUND - SERVICES

The District’s vector control efforts focus on maintenance of acceptable levels of response to emergency calls for relief from pestiferous mosquitoes together with background control over known breeding areas. The area of service extends approximately two miles outside the district boundaries as is necessary to reach source areas and zones affected by mosquitoes originating within the District. Operation in peripheral zones is mandated by the California Health and Safety Code.

The district has a five member Board of Directors, a Secretary and Manager/Operator. Two pickup trucks, one for standby needs, and assorted chemical application equipment together with chemicals in storage, constitute the fixed assets. The Manager/Operator is on standby and can be reached by pager in an emergency. In addition to responding to service requests and carrying out
routine source control he does public education work. The District Board emphasizes efficiency in operation.

BACKGROUND - SPECIAL ASSESSMENT

Funding for the District’s operation comes from ad valorem taxes administrated by the County of Butte. For several years revenues have been insufficient to meet expenses as is common among ad valorem taxed based districts since Proposition 13 has taken effect. District reserves have been utilized to make up the difference and are now fully expended as of the current budget year.

Proposition 218 enables public agencies such as OMAD to generate additional revenue based on a special benefit assessment approved by a majority of the constituents. Such special assessments may be used solely for operation and maintenance purposes and for equipment and facilities improvements. A report by a civil engineer, registered in the State of California, in support of the special assessment, is required.

SPECIAL BENEFIT EVALUATION

All parcels of land within the District benefit from the existence of mosquito and vector control services. This benefit extends to the periphery surrounding the District boundary. Nuisance reduction and disease control/elimination services are advantageous to all types of land use, the benefit thereof relating to both human and animal habitation. Benefits to the land are reflected in the use or potential use and in the value thereof.

The general benefits to OMAD constituents are that the District remain in operation and provide acceptable service levels at reasonable cost. However, with inflation and attendant price increases, there is a deficiency in funding via ad valorem taxes, the adequate growth of which is prevented by Proposition 13. The projected outcome of this is reduction of service levels and the ultimate demise of the District resulting in inclusion into the service area of Butte County Mosquito Abatement District, the only alternative provider of such services. This would affect local response and control of service, a condition often found undesirable to constituents of local districts.

In connection with special benefits accruing to the lands of the District as a result of the special assessment, a review of vector borne diseases in the local area is appropriate. There are three predominate types of mosquitos in the Oroville area: various species of the genus Aedes, Anopheles and Culex are vectors for dog heart worm, for malaria and for encephalitis and encephalomyelitis, respectively. Normal carriers of these diseases include horses, dogs, birds, rabbits, deer and humans.

Diseases found to be newly imported to the United States and currently spreading across the country from the east and south are Dengue Fever and West Nile Virus. Dengue Fever is carried by the Asian Tiger mosquito, also a species of Aedes, recently arrived from the Orient via Lucky Bamboo, a potted plant found in retail nurseries. West Nile Virus (WNV) appeared on the US east coast two years ago and has been tracked in its progress westward, having reached Michigan.
and Alabama in 2001. WNV, a primary concern to health officials across the country, is a fatal form of encephalitis attacking humans, horses and birds.

Vector control problem areas occur wherever standing water exists. Thus, problems generally appear in low lying areas such as Thermalito and the industrial areas of the City of Oroville where soil and topography provide poor drainage or where industrial operations produce undrained water collection. Even roadside drains and main channels in hilly areas such as Canyon Highlands and the eastern edge of the City require periodic and seasonal nuisance control efforts. The flight range of mosquitos is from 1-10 miles, depending on the species, it tends locally to be approximately 2 miles as indicated by the effect of known breeding areas on nearby neighborhoods. Thus, the entire District is affected by breeding in only a few areas.

To adequately prepare for protection against the approaching threat of these diseases OMAD must upgrade its service levels and acquire new advanced equipment to enable surveillance and thus be in position for early protection/eradication of associated vectors. A public awareness program is vital and should be undertaken, increasing storage and handling of chemicals are required together with replacement of worn and obsolete equipment plus restoration of necessary preventive maintenance levels deferred in the recent past due to reduction in revenues. Special benefit to all lands of the District will result from meeting the above goals and requirements.

PROPOSED SPECIAL ASSESSMENT

The Board of Directors has chosen to proceed with a special assessment election. In the course of making this determination it has studied alternative methods of raising supplemental income including special charges levied in cases of repeated public nuisances as permitted by the Health and Safety Code. Procedures for levying such charges were found to be extensive and complex, and would, in the Board’s judgement, lead to adverse reaction by constituent property owners. Further, the Board made careful study of Code provisions concerning the accumulation of financial reserves so as to avoid any abuse of constituent funds.

A finding that a charge paid per parcel, as a means of levying charges in proportion to the special benefits provided by the assessment, is appropriate due to the fact that parcel size is generally irrelevant in regard to the number of persons to be protected from vector threat. One family may own and occupy 1/4 acre while another live on several acres. While not all parcels are inhabited those which are yet undeveloped contribute to vector propagation. Indeed it is likely the undeveloped lands require disproportionate vector control efforts due to poor drainage. The particular use of a parcel will vary while the benefit to all constituents of the District is derived by vector control on all parcels regardless of use. There exists no practical means of spreading cost of the special benefits based on occupancy as no such data exists in the County assessment records or tax rolls. The cost of acquiring such data would exceed the special assessment. A parcel charge provides the best opportunity available to apportion the cost of the special benefits to be provided by the District.

A financial projection over ten years in the future shows that income requirements call for an increase of $30,000 to $35,000 per year. The Board of Directors has determined that a charge of
$4.00 per parcel per year is required to achieve the District’s goals. Of the District’s 9000 land parcels, approximately 8600 are subject to assessment after elimination of all public and private tax exempt lands. For purposes of assessment, Proposition 218 requires that the special benefits be spread to these lands even though the amounts may not be collectible. This yields $34,400 per year additional income. This amount may be increased annually in accordance with an appropriate published Consumer Price Index.

Allowing for inflation, growth and estimating error, the District will budget in accordance with the needs seen forthcoming on an annual basis. At such time the Board will make determination as to whether or not to apply the Consumer Price Index increase or, in case of extraordinary decrease in costs of operation, eliminate subsequent years. In this way the Board retains the flexibility to maintain full service levels and be ready to meet unexpected needs without exceeding lawful limitations on reserves.

ENGINEER’S OPINION AND RECOMMENDATION

In my opinion, the special assessment charge of $4.00 per year assessed against each parcel within the District would not exceed the reasonable cost of the proportional special benefit conferred on any given parcel and would fairly apportion the special benefits received from the services of the District. The operations of the Oroville Mosquito Abatement District provide special benefits as well as general benefits within and to neighboring lands surrounding its boundaries. The amount collected by the District from property taxes as limited by Proposition 13 can be described as the amount required for general benefits provided in maintenance of minimum levels of vector control and pestiferous nuisance prevention. The special assessment funds are supplementary thereto and are required to reinstate normal levels of preventative maintenance and replacement of equipment and operational facilities and, further, to provide for advanced methods of vector surveillance and control together with public information efforts necessary to face upcoming threats to public health. The special assessment charge proposed, in my opinion, is a fair and reasonable charge for the special benefits as described in this report.

I recommend that the Board of Directors set the proposed parcel charge subject to annual increase, as needed, in accordance with an appropriate Consumer Price Index as advised by legal counsel.
SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Interviews and field orientation with Oroville Mosquito Abatement District Operator/Manager Jeff Cahn. Collaboration with District Secretary Judith Jensen. Meetings with Board of Directors and Proposition 218 Committee: Richard Barnhart and Charlotte Damico.

History of Butte County by George C. Mansfield, 1918.

The Biology and Control of Mosquitos in California by The Mosquito and Vector Control Association of California, 1996.

District Audit Reports and Financial Statements by County Auditor-Controller plus District Budgets.

News Bulletins by California Department of Health Services, The Sacramento-Yolo (Counties) Mosquito and Vector Control District and The International Code Council, Falls Church, Virginia.

Butte County Assessor’s data from CD-DATA, San Diego, CA.

Laws Pertaining to Mosquito Abatement Districts and Mosquito Control by California Department of Health, 1974.

California Health and Safety Code.

Minasian, Spruance, Baber, Meith, Soares and Sexton, LLP, Attorneys: Paul Minasian.

Butte County Historical Society

ENGINEER’S CERTIFICATION

This report was prepared at the request of the Board of Directors of the Oroville Mosquito Abatement District.

F.D. Pursell, P.E.