



MOSQUITO AND VECTOR MANAGEMENT DISTRICT OF SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

SERVICE ZONE No. 1 AND SERVICE ZONE
No. 2 ASSESSMENT

ENGINEER'S REPORT - FINAL

FISCAL YEAR 2019-20

OCTOBER, 2019

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

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MOSQUITO AND VECTOR MANAGEMENT DISTRICT OF SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

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INTRODUCTION

ASSESSMENT BACKGROUND

Since the early 1990's, the Mosquito and Vector Management District of Santa Barbara County ("District") has been responsible for Enhanced Vector Control Services for the City of Goleta, the City of Santa Barbara Municipal Airport, and most of the unincorporated territory of the Goleta Valley including the communities of Hope Ranch, and Isla Vista, which are all included in Service Zone No. 1 (Goleta area) & Service Zone No. 2 (Carpinteria area), including the City of Carpinteria and the Carpinteria Valley.

In order to allow property owners to ultimately decide whether the District should extend its Service Zone No. 1 to include the unincorporated areas of Montecito, Mission Canyon, Summerland, Hidden Valley, and the Goleta and Carpinteria Foothills in southern Santa Barbara County as well as to the non-serviced portions of the City of Santa Barbara, the Board, on January 29, 2004, authorized the initiation of proceedings for a benefit assessment. This new area is referred to as the "Service Zone No. 1 Extension 1" or the "Extension Areas." The "Extension Areas" were narrowly drawn to include sections of Santa Barbara County not previously within the District boundaries. The Extension Areas included only properties that, upon approval of the assessment, may request and receive direct service, that are located within the scope of the vector surveillance area, that are located within flying or traveling distance of mosquitoes from potential vector sources monitored by the District, and that will benefit from a reduction in the amount of mosquitoes and vectors reaching and impacting the property and its residents as a result of the vector surveillance and control. The Assessment Diagram included in this report shows the boundaries of the Extension Areas.¹

ASSESSMENT PROCESS

In February through April of 2004, the District conducted an assessment ballot proceeding pursuant to the requirements of Article XIID of the California Constitution ("The Taxpayer's Right to Vote on Taxes Act") and the Government Code to provide funding for mosquito control services in the Extension Areas. During this ballot proceeding, owners of property in the District were provided with a notice and ballot for the proposed special assessment. A 45-day period was provided for balloting and a public hearing was conducted on April 12, 2004.

¹ . Note that the assessment area boundaries have been drawn narrowly to include lands and property in the more populated areas of the County that previously did not receive mosquito control and vector-borne disease prevention services. Other lands in Santa Barbara County that mainly are in the northern and western portions of the County were not included because these excluded areas have a very low population and consequently would receive lower benefit to property from mosquito and disease prevention services.

To allow for tabulation of ballots, a continuation of the public hearing was held on May 13, 2004, at which it was determined that 65.1% of the weighted ballots returned were in support of the assessment. Since the assessment ballots submitted in opposition to the proposed assessments did not exceed the assessment ballots submitted in favor of the assessments (with each ballot weighted by the proportional financial obligation of the property for which ballot was submitted), the District gained the authority to approve the levy of the assessments for fiscal year 2004-05 and to continue to levy them in future years. The Board took action, by Resolution No. 04-05, on May 13, 2004, to approve the levy of the assessments. The "Extension Areas" are now part of Service Zone 1. Service Zone 1 and Service Zone 2 are herewith referred to collectively as the "Service Areas" or the "Service Zones."

Prior to the assessment ballot proceeding, neither the District, nor any other public agency, provided mosquito control and vector-borne disease protection and prevention services in the populated areas in Santa Barbara County that were outside of the District's jurisdictional boundaries (the "Extension Areas.") In other words, the "baseline" level of services in Santa Barbara County (in the areas that were outside the District's boundaries) was essentially zero.

ENGINEER'S REPORT AND CONTINUATION OF ASSESSMENTS

This Engineer's Report ("Report") was prepared by SCI Consulting Group to describe the vector control services to be funded by the proposed 2019-20 assessment, to establish the estimated costs for the continued mosquito, vector, disease surveillance and control services, supplies, equipment, facilities and related costs, determine the special benefits and general benefits received by property within the Service Zones from the services by the District, and to apportion the assessments to lots and parcels within the District's Service Areas based on the estimated special benefit each parcel receives from the services funded by the benefit assessment. If the Board approves this Engineer's Report and the continuation of assessments it establishes for fiscal year 2019-20, the assessments will be submitted to the County Auditor for inclusion on the property tax rolls for fiscal year 2019-20. The assessments for Service Zone 1 may be continued in future years and may be increased in future years by an annual adjustment tied to the Consumer Price Index for the Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County Area, with a maximum annual assessment rate not to exceed \$20.00 per benefit unit, as established by Resolution 96-01 by the District Board of Trustees of the Goleta Valley Vector Control District in May, 1996. The assessment for Service Zone 2 is not subject to a CPI limitation. However, the maximum assessment rate may not exceed \$16.00 per benefit unit, as established by Resolution 96-01 by the District Board of Trustees of the Carpinteria Mosquito Abatement District in June, 1996. The procedures for continuation of the assessments in future years commence with the creation of a budget for the upcoming fiscal year's costs and services, an updated assessment roll listing all parcels and their proposed assessments for the upcoming fiscal year and the preparation of an updated Engineer's Report. After these documents are prepared and submitted, they could be reviewed and preliminarily approved by the District Board of Trustees at a public meeting. At this meeting, the Board could also call for the publication in a local newspaper of the intent to continue the assessment and set the date for a noticed public hearing. At the annual

public hearing, members of the public may provide input to the Board prior to the Board's decision on continuing the services and assessments for the next fiscal year.

DISTRICT OVERVIEW

Previously known as the Santa Barbara Coastal Vector Control District, in 2006 the District adopted its new name of "Mosquito and Vector Management District of Santa Barbara County" ("District") and shall be referred to as such throughout the remainder of this Report.

As used within this Report, the following terms are defined:

"Vector" means any animal capable of transmitting the causative agent of human disease or capable of producing human discomfort or injury, including, but not limited to, mosquitoes, flies, mites, ticks, other arthropods, and small mammals and other vertebrates (Health and Safety Code Section 2002(k)).

"Vector Control" shall mean any system of public improvements or services that is intended to provide for the surveillance, prevention, abatement, and control of vectors as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 2002 of the Health and Safety Code and a pest as defined in Section 5006 of the Food and Agricultural Code (Government Code Section 53750(l)).

Services are primarily funded by Ad Valorem property taxes and a benefit assessment paid by the property owners in the Service Zones. The District provides basic services including public information service and basic disease surveillance service throughout the District, and it provides Enhanced Vector Control Service in the Service Zones.

The following is an outline of the primary services that are provided to property within the Service Zone boundaries:

- Mosquito control
- Rodent inspections and source reduction
- Bee Inspections
- Enhanced Disease Surveillance
- Door-to door mosquito inspections
- Mosquitofish for backyard fish ponds
- Public education outreach

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

2001. (a) *The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:*

(1) *California's climate and topography support a wide diversity of biological organisms.*

(2) *Most of these organisms are beneficial, but some are vectors of human disease pathogens or directly cause other human diseases such as hypersensitivity, envenomization, and secondary infections.*

(3) *Some of these diseases, such as mosquitoborne viral encephalitis, can be fatal, especially in children and older individuals.*

(4) *California's connections to the wider national and international economies increase the transport of vectors and pathogens.*

(5) *Invasions of the United States by vectors such as the Asian tiger mosquito and by pathogens such as the West Nile virus underscore the vulnerability of humans to uncontrolled vectors and pathogens.*

(b) *The Legislature further finds and declares:*

(1) *Individual protection against the vectorborne diseases is only partially effective.*

(2) *Adequate protection of human health against vectorborne diseases is best achieved by organized public programs.*

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

(4) *Since 1915, mosquito abatement and vector control districts have protected Californians and their communities against the threats of vectorborne diseases.*

(c) *In enacting this chapter, it is the intent of the Legislature to create and continue a broad statutory authority for a class of special districts with the power to conduct effective programs for the surveillance, prevention, abatement, and control of mosquitoes and other vectors.*

(d) *It is also the intent of the Legislature that mosquito abatement and vector control districts cooperate with other public agencies to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. Further, the Legislature encourages local communities and local officials to adapt the powers and procedures provided by this chapter to meet the diversity of their own local circumstances and responsibilities.*

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

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

LEGAL ANALYSIS

PROPOSITION 218

The Service Zone 1 Extension 1 assessment was formed consistent with Proposition 218, The Right to Vote on Taxes Act, which was approved by the voters of California on November 6, 1996, and is now Article XIIC and XIID of the California Constitution. Proposition 218 provides for benefit assessments to be levied to fund the cost of providing services, improvements, as well as maintenance and operation expenses to a public improvement which benefits the assessed property.

(The Service Zone 1 and Service Zone 2 assessments were formed prior to the passage of Proposition 218. Proposition 218 provides for benefit assessments to be levied to fund the cost of providing services, improvements, as well as maintenance and operation expenses to a public improvement which benefits the assessed property.) Although these assessments are consistent with Proposition 218, the California judiciary has generally referred to pre-Proposition 218 assessments as “grandfathered assessments” and held them to a lower standard than post Proposition 218 assessments.)

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

Beginning July 1, 1997, all existing, new, or increased assessments shall comply with this article. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the following assessments existing on the effective date of this article shall be exempt from the procedures and approval process set forth in Section 4:

(a) Any assessment imposed exclusively to finance the capital costs or maintenance and operation expenses for sidewalks, streets, sewers, water, flood control, drainage systems or vector control.

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

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

In July of 2008, the California Supreme Court issued its ruling on the Silicon Valley Taxpayers Association, Inc. v. Santa Clara County Open Space Authority (“SVTA vs. SCCOSA”). This ruling is the most significant court case in further legally clarifying the substantive assessment requirements of Proposition 218. Several of the most important elements of the ruling included further emphasis that:

- Benefit assessments are for special benefits to property, not general benefits²
- The services and/or improvements funded by assessments must be clearly defined
- Special benefits are directly received by and provide a direct advantage to property in the assessment district

This Engineer's Report, and the process used to establish this assessment are consistent with the SVTA vs. SCCOSA decision.

DAHMS V. DOWNTOWN POMONA PROPERTY

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

BONANDER V. TOWN OF TIBURON

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

BEUTZ V. COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

On May 26, 2010 the 4th District Court of Appeals issued a decision on the Steven Beutz v. County of Riverside ("Beutz") appeal. This decision overturned an assessment for park maintenance in Wildomar, California, primarily because the general benefits associated with improvements and services was not explicitly calculated, quantified and separated from the special benefits.

GOLDEN HILL NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION V. CITY OF SAN DIEGO

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

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

the court found that the City had failed to record the basis for the assessment on its own parcels.

COMPLIANCE WITH CURRENT LAW

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

This Engineer's Report is consistent with *Beutz*, *Dahms* and *Greater Golden Hill* because the Services will directly benefit property in the Assessment District and the general benefits have been explicitly calculated and quantified and excluded from the assessments. Moreover, while *Dahms* could be used as the basis for a finding of 0% general benefits, this Engineer's Report establishes a more conservative measure of general benefits.

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

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT AND SERVICES

ABOUT THE DISTRICT

The Mosquito and Vector Management District of Santa Barbara County ("District") is an independent special district (not part of the County or any city) that protects the usefulness, utility, desirability and livability of property and the inhabitants of property within its jurisdictional area by controlling and monitoring disease-carrying insects and other vectors such as mosquitoes and stinging insects, and inspections and source reductions of rodents such as roof rats. In addition, the District regularly tests for diseases carried by these vectors and educates the public about how to protect themselves from such diseases.

The Santa Barbara Coastal Vector Control District was originally formed in 1959 as the Goleta Valley Mosquito Abatement District, initially encompassing about 15 square miles. In 1998 the name of the District was changed to "Santa Barbara Coastal Vector Control District." In 1999, the District annexed the territory of the Carpinteria Mosquito Abatement District, which was dissolved. The District then created two special benefit zones. Service Zone No. 1 included the existing territory of the Santa Barbara Coastal Vector Control District and Service Zone No. 2 included the territory of the dissolved Carpinteria Mosquito Abatement District. In 2004, the District conducted a Proposition 218 compliant mailed ballot proceeding to annex the Service Zone No. 1 Extension Area into the Assessment District. In 2006, the District again changed its name to "Mosquito and Vector Management District of Santa Barbara County" to more accurately describe itself as a county-wide agency and to reflect the entire territory of the District.

Both districts had adopted special benefit assessments in 1996 to provide additional funding for vector control services because of the dramatic decreases in moneys available from property taxes and state subventions in prior years. These benefit assessments were carried over to land in the respective zones.

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

SUMMARY OF SERVICES

The purpose of the District is to provide vector surveillance, prevention, abatement, and control services to properties in the District to ensure protection of property owners and residents from vector annoyance and vector-borne diseases, such as St. Louis Encephalitis, Western Equine Encephalitis, West Nile Virus, Malaria, Lyme Disease, Hanta Virus Pulmonary Syndrome, and Sylvatic Plague. (A vector, as defined by the Act, is any animal capable of transmitting the causative agent of human disease or capable of producing human discomfort or injury). To fulfill this purpose, the Board may take any and all necessary or proper steps for the control of mosquitoes, flies, or other vectors, and inspection and

source reduction of rodents, either in the District or in territory that is located outside of the District from which mosquitoes, flies, rodents, or other vectors and vector-borne disease may enter the District.

Specifically, the assessments provide funding for projects and programs for the surveillance, prevention, abatement, and control of vectors for the benefit of the lands in the Service Zones. Such mosquito abatement and vector control projects and programs include, but are not limited to, source reduction, larvicide and adulticide applications, disease monitoring, public education, reporting, accountability, research and interagency cooperative activities, as well as capital costs, maintenance and operation expenses (collectively "Services"). The cost of these services also includes capital costs comprised of equipment, capital improvements and facilities necessary and incidental to vector control programs. Currently, the District provides basic surveillance service and public information service in all areas of the District, as well as Enhanced Vector Control Service in the Service Zones.

Following are the Services, and resulting level of service, for properties in the Service Zones of the Assessment District. These Services are over and above the baseline level of service in place prior to the assessment. In Service Zone 1 and Service Zone 2, the baseline level of service was the level of service funded by the ad valorem property taxes, prior to the adoption of the assessments in 1996. In the Extension Areas, the baseline level of service was effectively zero, because no services were provided prior to the annexation to the Assessment District in 2004. The formula below describes the relationship between the final level of service, the previous baseline level of service, and the enhanced level of service funded by the assessment.

Final Level of Service	=	Baseline Level of Service	+	Enhanced Level of Service
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In this case, the baseline level of service is nil, and the final level of service is precisely the enhanced level of service funded by the assessment.

The Services are further defined as follows:

- Response to mosquito problems as well as other pestiferous or disease carrying organisms in properties in the Assessment District, including responding to service call requests by property owners in the Assessment District.
- Control of mosquito larvae in catch basins, ditches, drain lines, vaults, wastewater treatment plants, under buildings, residences, horse troughs, freshwater marshes, salt marshes, creeks and other sources on all assessed properties in the Assessment District.
- Monitoring of Hanta Virus-bearing rodents, and other harmful vectors, such as Wood Rats, Deer Mice, Harvest mice, and Meadow Voles, through property inspection, harborage and home entry point identification, advice for exclusion and

recommendations for removal of attractants at properties in the Assessment District, as well as public education,.

- Survey and data analysis of mosquito larvae populations to assess public health risks and allocate control efforts.
- Monitoring of mosquito populations in the Assessment District using various generally accepted scientific methods.
- Testing and monitoring for diseases carried and transmitted by mosquitoes and other arthropods in the Assessment District, such as Encephalitis, Malaria, Dog Heartworm, and West Nile Virus.
- Deployment of sentinel chicken flocks, collection of mosquito pools for virus testing, and blood analytical studies for State and local agencies.
- Testing of new insecticide materials and investigation of their efficacy.
- Survey and identification of arthropod-borne diseases such as Lyme disease, Hanta Virus and plague found in parks, trails, and other locations frequented by the public in the Assessment District.
- Inspections and advice for property owners who have reported bee swarm behavior or the presence of hives, in addition to providing contact information to private bee keepers for live removal of nuisance bees.
- Monitoring and/or control of other nuisance and potentially hazardous organisms and vectors in properties in the Assessment District, as directed by policy established by the Board of Trustees. (Only vectors found outside of structures will be monitored and controlled.)
- Education of property owners and residents about the risks of diseases carried by insects and small mammals and how to better protect themselves and their pets.
- Monitoring of new and emerging vectors such as the Asian Tiger Mosquito at entry points in the Assessment District.
- Testing for and control of new and emerging pathogens in the Assessment District.

INTRODUCTION TO SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING

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

The District performs surveillance of adult mosquitoes and surveillance of other vectors on properties in the Assessment District in order to discover new sites of larval development, allocation of control efforts, level of public health risk, population densities, and species composition. The District primarily uses New Jersey light traps, Reiter Gravid traps and Carbon Dioxide traps for this surveillance. Through these efforts, the District has successfully identified and controlled new strains of vector-borne disease. For example, through the disease surveillance efforts carried out by the District, a new strain of Hantavirus

was detected in the Isla Vista area, appropriately called the "Isla Vista" strain. In another case, the District analyzed several swarms of Honey Bees found in outdoor trash containers located in a Goleta apartment complex. The District's genetic confirmation found that the Honey Bees were "Africanized." As a result, the State officially declared the majority of Santa Barbara County to be "colonized."

Additionally, the District monitors vector-borne diseases in efforts to prevent human cases. Three pathogenic mosquito-borne Encephalitis viruses occur in California: Western Equine Encephalitis, St. Louis Encephalitis and West Nile virus. All three are carried in birds and can be transferred to horses or humans through the bite of an infected mosquito. There is neither specific cure nor vaccine for these diseases so the District regularly monitors flocks of sentinel chickens for viruses. Malaria, Lyme Disease, and small mammal-borne diseases such as Plague, Hanta Virus and Arena Virus are also monitored.

LARVAL MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

The District will identify any medically important arthropod submitted by property owners, businesses or residents in the Service Zone Areas. Laboratory staff will provide information on its biology, public health significance and control.

All mosquito production sites located in the Service Zones will be added to a detailed catalog mapping, tracking and monitoring system of sources and placed on a schedule to be checked regularly and treated as needed.

Property owners, businesses or residents can call the District when experiencing problems with mosquitoes on their property. A mosquito control technician will thereafter survey and treat the source, as appropriate.

ADULT MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

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

Mosquito traps will be deployed on properties in the Service Zones as deemed appropriate by the District staff. Traps will be collected and their contents identified and counted. This information is maintained in a computerized database and used to track long-term trends in mosquito density.

WEST NILE VIRUS SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

The District maintains flocks of sentinel chickens to detect the presence of West Nile Virus and other Encephalitis viruses.

The District collects adult mosquitoes from properties in the Service Zones and submits them to various laboratories to test for West Nile and other Encephalitis viruses. Laboratory staff will collect mosquitoes from the Service Zones using specialized traps for this purpose. Mosquitoes must be collected alive, anesthetized, identified, and shipped on dry ice the same day.

The District participates in a statewide program to collect and test dead wild birds for West Nile Virus. Dead birds are picked up from properties in the Service Zones within 24 hours, packaged and sent to the State Health Department for testing.

INTRODUCTION TO TREATMENT AND CONTROL

Strategically, the District addresses vectors through a comprehensive approach, which is based upon effective prevention of vectors. The District controls mosquitoes through a program of integrated vector management (IVM). This program focuses on controlling mosquitoes in their larval stage, and preventing problems before the mosquito pupae hatch and have the ability to transmit diseases. Larval control has many benefits:

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

The end result is a program that protects public health, is more cost effective than other methods, and has low impact on the environment. The District used biorational materials such as VectoBac (*Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*), and VectoLex (*B. sphaericus*). Also used is the product Altosid (methoprene) which is an insect growth regulator. These materials have been shown to have minimal effects on non-target species and are regulated by the US EPA and the California Department of Pesticide Regulation. They are approved for use in aquatic habitats.

LARVAL MOSQUITO CONTROL PROGRAM

Many different water sources exist on properties within the District, such as marshes, creeks, ponds, storm drain systems, and poorly maintained pools. Mosquitoes utilize these sources in their life cycle. Certain mosquitoes are of great concern in that they are capable of transmitting viral diseases, such as West Nile and encephalitis, to humans and horses.

Water sources found to be producing mosquitoes on properties in the Service Zones will be addressed using integrated vector management procedures involving appropriate physical, biological and chemical control. These inspection and control measures will be repeated on a routine schedule to manage the insect population.

The Mosquito and Vector Management District of Santa Barbara County will monitor pesticide resistance levels and determine the efficacy of available larvicides for local mosquito populations.

Mosquito fish are used to control immature mosquitoes on properties in various bodies of water, both large and small. For backyard sources such as ponds and pools, residents may obtain the fish at the District office.

The District will directly bill publicly owned or government owned parcels those costs which are deemed to result from inspection and control procedures performed by the District to manage mosquito production.

ADULT MOSQUITO CONTROL PROGRAM

In the event of virus recoveries or human cases of diseases transmitted by mosquitoes or other vectors in major metropolitan areas in the Service Zones, the District may institute widespread application of adulticide materials. In addition, an expanded and intensified larvicide program may be instituted to interrupt the transmission cycle and reduce the adult populations of vector species.

The Mosquito and Vector Management District of Santa Barbara County will monitor pesticide resistance levels and determine the efficacy of available adulticides for the suppression of local mosquito populations.

Any additional descriptions and plans for the services will be filed with the General Manager of the Mosquito and Vector Management District of Santa Barbara County, and are incorporated herein by reference.

ESTIMATE OF COST

The estimated costs and revenues for the District for Fiscal Year 2019-20 are depicted on the following page.

FIGURE 1 – SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE, FY 2019-20

MOSQUITO AND VECTOR MANAGEMENT DISTRICT OF SANTA BARBARA COUNTY			
Service Zone No. 1 and Service Zone No. 2 Assessments			
Estimate of Cost			
Fiscal Year 2019-20			
Beginning Fund Balance			\$830,295
Zone 2 Revenue			
Property Tax Revenue			\$128,490
Estimated Interest on Fund Balance			\$795
Intergovernmental Revenue			\$3,600
Subtotal			\$132,885
Zone 1 Revenue			
Property Tax Revenue			\$299,810
Estimated Interest on Fund Balance			\$1,855
Intergovernmental Revenue			\$8,400
Contract Revenue			\$105,000
Subtotal			\$415,065
Total Operating Revenue from General Fund			\$547,950
Vector Control Services and Related Expenditures			
Operations:			
Salaries & Employee Benefits			\$843,151
Communications			\$5,200
Insurance			\$16,200
Maintenance: Equipment, IT, Structures			\$18,500
Office & Household Expense			\$8,300
Utilities			\$4,800
Professional, Special Service & Administrative Costs			\$88,485
Subtotal - Operations			\$984,636
Services and Supplies:			
Clothing, Training, Education			\$9,000
Memberships			\$14,500
Travel & Fuel			\$13,500
Supplies			\$9,000
Pesticides			\$75,000
Subtotal - Services & Supplies			\$121,000
Fixed Assets - Equipment ¹			\$65,000
Fixed Assets - Structure ²			\$0
Subtotal - Vector Control Services and Related Expenditures			\$1,170,636
Incidental Costs			
County Collection and Levy Administration			\$67,758
Allowance for Contingencies ³			\$5,000
Subtotal - Incidental Costs			\$72,758
Total Vector Control Services and Incidental Expenses			\$1,243,394
Total Benefit of Improvements			\$1,243,394
SFE Units			58,521.25
Benefit Received per Single Family Equivalent Unit			\$21.25
Less: Beginning Fund Balance			(\$830,295)
Less: District Contribution to/(from) Reserves			(\$73,363)
Total Vector Control Services and Incidental Expenses			\$622,081
(Net Amount to be Assessed)			
Budget Allocation to Property			
		Assessment	Total
Zone	Total SFE Units	per SFE ⁴	Assessment
1	53,024.00	\$10.63	\$563,645
2	5,497.25	\$10.63	\$58,436
Total Assessment			\$622,081

Notes

1. This amount is estimated for the future purchase of a truck.
2. This amount is anticipated in preparation of real estate facilities improvements and includes consulting and appraisal fees.
3. This allowance is to account for any uncollectible assessments.
4. Assessment rates per SFE shown do not include \$1.00 County collection fee per parcel.

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

This section of the Report explains the benefits to be derived from the Services provided for property by the District, and the methodology used to apportion the total assessment to properties within the Service Zone No. 1 and Service Zone No. 2.

Service Zone No. 1 and Service Zone No. 2 consist of all Assessor Parcels within the boundaries of the Service Zones, as defined by the assessment diagram at Appendix A hereof. The assessments allow the District to continue providing its enhanced mosquito abatement, disease control and other Enhanced Vector Control Services throughout the Service Zones.

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

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

DISCUSSION OF BENEFIT

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

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

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

The below benefit factors, when applied to property in the Service Zones, confer special benefits to property and ultimately improve the safety, utility, functionality and usability of

property in the Service Zones. These are special benefits to property in the Service Zones in much the same way that storm drainage, sewer service, water service, sidewalks and paved streets enhance the utility and functionality of each parcel of property served by these improvements, providing them with more utility of use and making them safer and more usable for occupants.

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

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

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

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

The Legislature also made a specific determination after Proposition 218 was enacted that vector control services constitute a proper subject for special assessment. Health and Safety Code section 2082, which was signed into law in 2002, provides that a district may levy special assessments consistent with the requirements of Article XIID of the California Constitution to finance vector control projects and programs. The intent of the Legislature to allow and authorize benefit assessments for vector control services after Proposition 218 is

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

shown in the Assembly and Senate analysis of the Mosquito Abatement and Vector Control District Law where it states that the law:

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

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

MOSQUITO CONTROL IS A SPECIAL BENEFIT TO PROPERTIES

As described below, this Engineer's Report concludes that mosquito control is a special benefit that provides direct advantages to property in the Service Zones. For example, the assessment provides for 1) surveillance throughout the Service Zones to measure and track the levels and sources of mosquitoes impacting property in the area and the people who live and work on the property, 2) mosquito and mosquito source control, treatment and abatement throughout the Service Zones such that all property in the area benefits from a comparable reduction of mosquito levels, 3) monitoring throughout the Service Zones to evaluate the effectiveness of District treatment and control and to ensure that all properties are receiving the equivalent level of mosquito reduction benefits, and 4) the properties in the Service Zones to be eligible for service requests which result in District staff directly visiting, inspecting and treating property. Moreover, the Services funded by the Assessments reduce the level of mosquitoes and vectors arriving at and negatively impacting properties within the Service Zones.

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

BENEFIT FACTORS

In order to allocate the assessments, the Engineer identified the types of special benefit arising from the services and that would be provided to property within the Service Zones. These types of special benefit are as follows:

INCREASED SAFETY OF PROPERTY IN THE SERVICE ZONES.

The Assessments provide funding for year-round, proactive Services to control and abate mosquitoes and other vectors that otherwise would occupy properties throughout the Service Zones. Mosquitoes and other vectors are transmitters of diseases, so the reduction of mosquito populations makes property in the Service Zones safer for use and enjoyment. In absence of the assessments, these Services would not be provided, so the Services funded by the assessments make properties in the Service Zones safer, which is a distinct

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

special benefit to property in the Service Zones.⁵ This is not a general benefit to property in the Service Zones or the public at large because the Services are tangible mosquito and disease control services that will be provided directly to the properties in the Service Zones and the Services are over and above what otherwise would be provided by the District or any other agency.

This finding was confirmed in 2003 by the State Legislature:

*"Mosquitoes and other vectors, including but not limited to, ticks, Africanized honey bees, rats, fleas, and flies, continue to be a source of human suffering, illness, death, and a public nuisance in California and around the world. Adequately funded mosquito and vector control, monitoring and public awareness programs are the best way to prevent outbreaks of West Nile Virus and other diseases borne by mosquitoes and other vectors."*⁶

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

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

REDUCTIONS IN THE RISK OF NEW DISEASES AND INFECTIONS ON PROPERTY IN THE SERVICE ZONES.

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

*"Vector-borne diseases (including a number that are mosquito-borne) are a major public health problem internationally. In the United States, dengue and malaria are frequently brought back from tropical and subtropical countries by travelers or migrant laborers, and autochthonous transmission of malaria and dengue occasionally occurs. In 1998, 90 confirmed cases of dengue and 1,611 cases of malaria were reported in the USA and dengue transmission has occurred in Texas."*⁷

⁵ . By reducing the risk of disease and increasing the safety of property, the proposed Services will materially increase the usefulness and desirability of certain properties in the Service Zones.

⁶ Assembly Concurrent Resolution 52, chaptered April 1, 2003

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

"During 2004, 40 states and the District of Columbia (DC) have reported 2,313 cases of human WNV illness to CDC through ArboNET. Of these, 737 (32%) cases were reported in California, 390 (17%) in Arizona, and 276 (12%) in Colorado. A total of 1,339 (59%) of the 2,282 cases for which such data were available occurred in males; the median age of patients was 52 years (range: 1 month--99 years). Date of illness onset ranged from April 23 to November 4; a total of 79 cases were fatal." ⁸ (According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on January 19, 2004, a total of 2,470 human cases and 88 human fatalities from WNV have been confirmed).

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

REDUCED MOSQUITO AND VECTOR POPULATIONS ON PROPERTY AND AS A RESULT, ENHANCED DESIRABILITY, UTILITY, USABILITY AND FUNCTIONALITY OF PROPERTY IN THE SERVICE ZONES.

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

Excessive mosquitoes and other vectors in the area can materially diminish the utility and usability of property. For example, prior to the commencement of mosquito control and abatement services, properties in many areas in the State were considered to be nearly uninhabitable during the times of year when the mosquito populations were high.⁹ The prevention or reduction of such diminished utility and usability of property caused by mosquitoes is a clear and direct advantage and special benefit to property in the Service Zones.

⁸ Center for Disease Control. (2004). West Nile Virus Activity --- United States, November 9--16, 2004. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. 53(45); 1071-1072.

⁹ Prior to the commencement of modern mosquito control services, areas in the State of California such as the San Mateo Peninsula, Napa County and areas in Marin and Sonoma Counties had such high mosquito populations that they were considered to be nearly unlivable during certain times of the year and were largely used for part-time vacation cottages that were occupied primarily during the months when the natural mosquito populations were lower.

The State Legislature made the following finding on this issue:

“Excess numbers of mosquitoes and other vectors spread diseases of humans, livestock, and wildlife, reduce enjoyment of outdoor living spaces, both public and private, reduce property values, hinder outdoor work, reduce livestock productivity; and mosquitoes and other vectors can disperse or be transported long distances from their sources and are, therefore, a health risk and a public nuisance; and professional mosquito and vector control based on scientific research has made great advances in reducing mosquito and vector populations and the diseases they transmit.”¹⁰

PROTECTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY ON PROPERTY IN THE SERVICE ZONES.

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

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

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

The estimated cost of the Louisiana epidemic was \$20.1 million from June 2002 to February 2003, including a \$10.9 million cost of illness (\$4.4 million medical and \$6.5 million nonmedical costs) and a \$9.2 million cost of public health response. These data indicate a substantial short-term cost of the WNV disease epidemic in Louisiana.¹¹

Moreover, a study conducted in 1996-97 of La Crosse Encephalitis (LACE), a human illness caused by a mosquito-transmitted virus, found a lifetime cost per human case at \$48,000 to \$3,000,000 and found that the disease significantly impacted life spans of those who were

¹⁰ Assembly Concurrent Resolution 52, chaptered April 1, 2003

¹¹ Zohrabian A, Meltzer MI, Ratard R, Billah K, Molinari NA, Roy K, et al. West Nile Virus economic impact, Louisiana, 2002. Emerging Infectious Disease, 2004 Oct. Available from <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol10no10/03-0925.htm>

infected. Following is a quote from the study which references the importance and value of active vector control services of the type that would be funded by the assessments:

*The socioeconomic burden resulting from LACE is substantial, which highlights the importance of the illness in western North Carolina, as well as the need for active surveillance, reporting, and prevention programs for the infection.*¹²

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

PROTECTION OF THE SERVICE ZONES' AGRICULTURE, TOURISM, AND BUSINESS INDUSTRIES.

The agriculture, tourism and business industries in the Service Zones benefit from reduced levels of harmful or nuisance mosquitoes and other vectors. Conversely, any outbreaks of emerging vectorborne pathogens such as West Nile Virus could also materially negatively affect these industries. Diseases transmitted by mosquitoes and other vectors can adversely impact business and recreational functions.

*A study prepared for the United States Department of Agriculture in 2003 found that over 1,400 horses died from West Nile Virus in Colorado and Nebraska and that these fatal disease cases created over \$1.2 million in costs and lost revenues. In addition, horse owners in these two states spent over \$2.75 million to vaccinate their horses for this disease. The study states that "Clearly, WNV has had a marked impact on the Colorado and Nebraska equine industry."*¹³

*Pesticides for mosquito control impart economic benefits to agriculture in general. Anecdotal reports from farmers and ranchers indicate that cattle, if left unprotected, can be exsanguinated by mosquitoes, especially in Florida and other southeast coastal areas. Dairy cattle produce less milk when bitten frequently by mosquitoes*¹⁴

¹² Utz, J. Todd, Apperson, Charles S., Maccormack, J. Newton, Salyers, Martha, Dietz, E. Jacquelin, Mcpherson, J. Todd, Economic And Social Impacts Of La Crosse Encephalitis In Western North Carolina, Am J Trop Med Hyg 2003 69: 509-518

¹³ S. Geiser, A. Seitzinger, P. Salazar, J. Traub-Dargatz, P. Morley, M. Salman, D. Wilmot, D. Steffen, W. Cunningham, Economic Impact of West Nile Virus on the Colorado and Nebraska Equine Industries: 2002, April 2003, Available from

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/cnahs/nahms/equine/wnv2002_CO_NB.pdf

¹⁴ . Jennings, Allen. (2001). USDA Letter to EPA on Fenthion IRED. United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Pest Management Policy. March 8, 2001.

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

REDUCED RISK OF NUISANCE AND LIABILITY ON PROPERTY IN THE SERVICE ZONES.

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

Agricultural, range, golf course, cemetery, open space and other such lands in the Service Zones contain large areas of mosquito and vector habitat and are therefore a significant source of mosquito and vector populations. In addition, residential and business properties in the Service Zones can also contain significant sources.¹⁵ It is conceivable that sources of mosquitoes could be held liable for the transmission of diseases or other harm. For example, in August 2004, the City of Los Angeles approved new fines of up to \$1,000 per day for property owners who don't remove standing water sources of mosquitoes on their property.

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

IMPROVED MARKETABILITY OF PROPERTY.

As described previously, the Services specially benefit properties in the Service Zones by making them more useable, livable and functional. The Services also make properties in the Service Zones more desirable, and more desirable properties also benefit from improved marketability. This is another tangible special benefit to certain property in the Service Zones which will not be enjoyed in absence of the Services.¹⁶

BENEFIT FINDING

In summary, the special benefits described in this Report and provision of Services in the Service Zones directly benefit and protect the real properties in the Service Zones in excess of the proposed assessments for these properties. Therefore, the assessment engineer finds that the cumulative special benefits to property from the Services are reasonably equal to or

¹⁵ . Sources of mosquitoes on residential, business, agricultural, range and other types of properties include removable sources such as containers that hold standing water.

¹⁶ . If one were to compare two hypothetical properties with similar characteristics, the property with lower mosquito infestation and reduced risk of vector-borne disease will clearly be more desirable, marketable and usable.

greater than the proposed Fiscal Year 2019-20 assessment rate per benefit unit for Service Zone 1 and Service Zone 2.

GENERAL VS. SPECIAL BENEFIT

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

In other words:

Total Benefit	=	General Benefit	+	Special Benefit
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There is no widely-accepted or statutory formula for general benefit from vector control services. General benefits are benefits from improvements or services that are not special in nature, are not “particular and distinct” and are not “over and above” benefits received by other properties. General benefits are conferred to properties located “in the district,”¹⁷ but outside the narrowly-drawn Assessment District and to “the public at large.” SVTA vs. SCCOSA provides some clarification by indicating that general benefits provide “an indirect, derivative advantage” and are not necessarily proximate to the improvements and services funded by the assessments.

A formula to estimate the general benefit is listed below:

¹⁷ SVTA vs. SCCOSA explains as follows:

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

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

General Benefit	=	Benefit to Real Property Outside the Assessment District	+	Benefit to Real Property Inside the Assessment District that is Indirect and Derivative	+	Benefit to the Public at Large
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Special benefit, on the other hand, is defined in the state constitution as “a particular and distinct benefit over and above general benefits conferred on real property located in the district or to the public at large.” The SVTA v. SCCOSA decision indicates that a special benefit is conferred to a property if it “receives a direct advantage from the improvement (e.g., proximity to a park).” In this assessment, the overwhelming proportion of the benefits conferred to property is special, since the advantages from the mosquito and disease protection funded by the Assessments are directly received by the properties in the Assessment District and are only minimally received by property outside the Assessment District or the public at large. For example, property owners within the Assessment District may request service calls to treat for mosquitoes or other vectors on their property.

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

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

CALCULATING GENERAL BENEFIT

The assessment is levied on property in the District that previously received no mosquito and vector control service from any government agency. Consistent with *footnote 8* of SVTA v. SCCOSA, and for the reasons described above, the District has determined that all parcels in the Service Zones receive a shared direct advantage and special benefit from the Services. The Services directly and particularly serve and benefit each parcel, and are not a mere indirect, derivative advantage. As explained above, Proposition 218 relies on the concept of “over and above” in distinguishing special benefits from general benefits. As applied to an assessment proceeding concurrent with the annexation of new territory and extension of services to that territory, this concept means that the baseline general benefits are zero and that all vector control services, which provide direct advantage to property in the Service Zones, are over and above the zero baseline and therefore are special.

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

BENEFIT TO PROPERTY OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT

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

A measure of this general benefit is the proportion of Services that affect properties outside of the Service Zones. Each year, the District provides some of its Services in areas near the boundaries of the Service Zones. By abating mosquito populations near the borders of the Service Zones, the Services may provide benefits in the form of reduced mosquito populations and reduced risk of disease transmission to properties outside the Service Zones. If mosquitoes were not controlled inside the Service Zones, more of them would fly from the Service Zones. Therefore control of mosquitoes within the Service Zones provides some benefit to properties outside the Service Zones but within the normal flight range of vectors, in the form of reduced mosquito populations and reduced vector-borne disease transmission. Since mosquitoes are the predominant vector that are controlled and mosquitoes most easily travel from their source location to properties in the area, typical mosquito destination ranges will be used to measure the extent that the Services will create reduced vector populations on property outside the Unprotected Areas. This is a measure of the general benefits to property outside the Service Zones because this is a benefit from the Services that is not specially conferred upon property in the assessment area.

The mosquito potential outside the Service Zones is based on studies of mosquito dispersion concentrations. Mosquitoes can travel up to two miles, on average, so this destination range is used. Based on studies of mosquito destinations, relative to parcels in the Service Zones, average concentration of mosquitoes from the Service Zones on properties within two miles of the Service Zones is calculated to be 6%.¹⁸ This relative vector population reduction factor within the destination range is combined with the number of parcels outside the Service Zones and within the destination range to measure this general benefit and is calculated as follows:

¹⁸ Tietze, Noor S., Stephenson, Mike F., Sidhom, Nader T. and Binding, Paul L., "Mark-Recapture of *Culex Erythrothorax* in Santa Cruz County, California", Journal of the American Mosquito Control Association, 19(2):134-138, 2003.

Criteria:

MOSQUITOES MAY FLY UP TO 2 MILES FROM THEIR BREEDING SOURCE.
 1,136 PARCELS WITHIN 2 MILES OF, BUT OUTSIDE OF THE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT,
 MAY RECEIVE SOME MOSQUITO AND DISEASE PROTECTION BENEFIT
 6 % PORTION OF RELATIVE BENEFIT THAT IS RECEIVED
 53,387 ASSESSABLE PARCELS IN THE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT

Calculations:

GENERAL BENEFIT TO PROPERTY OUTSIDE THE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT
 $= 1,136 / (53,387 + 1,136) * .06 = 0.13\%$

Therefore, for the overall benefits provided by the Services to the Service Zones, it is determined that 0.13% of the benefits are received by the parcels within two miles of the Service Zones boundaries. Recognizing that this calculation is an approximation, this benefit will be rounded up to 1.0 %.

BENEFIT TO PROPERTY INSIDE THE DISTRICT THAT IS INDIRECT AND DERIVATIVE

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

In determining the Assessment District area, the District was careful to limit it to an area of parcels that will directly receive the Services. All parcels directly benefit from the surveillance, monitoring and treatment that is provided on an equivalent basis throughout the Service Zones in order to maintain the same improved level of protection against mosquitoes and reduced mosquito populations throughout the area. The surveillance and monitoring sites are spread on a balanced basis throughout the area. Mosquito control and treatment are provided as needed throughout the area based on the surveillance and monitoring results. The shared special benefit - reduced mosquito levels and reduced presence of vector-borne diseases – are received on an equivalent basis by all parcels in the Service Zones. Furthermore, all parcels in the Assessment District directly benefit from the ability to request service from the District and to have a District field technician promptly respond directly to the parcel and address the owner’s or resident’s service need.

The SVTA vs. SCCOSA decision indicates that the fact that a benefit is conferred throughout the assessment district area does not make the benefit general rather than special, so long as the assessment district is narrowly drawn and limited to the parcels directly receiving shared special benefits from the service. This concept is particularly applicable in situations involving a landowner-approved assessment-funded extension of a local government service to benefit lands previously not receiving that particular service. The District therefore

concludes that, other than the small general benefit to properties outside the Assessment District (discussed above) and to the public at large (discussed below), all of the benefits of the Services to the parcels within the Assessment District are special benefits, and it is not possible or appropriate to separate any general benefits from the benefits conferred on parcels in the Service Zones.

BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE

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

The public at large uses the public highways and other regional facilities, and when traveling in and through the Assessment Area they will benefit from the Services. A fair and appropriate measure of the general benefit to the public at large therefore is the amount of area of highways and other regional facilities within the Assessment Area relative to the overall land area. An analysis of maps of the Assessment Area shows that approximately 3.0% of the land area in the Assessment Area is covered by highways and other regional facilities. This 3.0% therefore is a fair and appropriate measure of the general benefit to the public at large within the Assessment Area

SUMMARY OF GENERAL BENEFITS

Using a sum of the measures of general benefit for the public at large and land outside the Assessment Area, we find that approximately 4.0% of the benefits conferred by the Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment may be general in nature and should be funded by sources other than the assessment.

General Benefit Calculation	
1.0%	(Outside the Assessment District)
+ 0.0%	(Property within the Assessment District)
+ 3.0%	(Public at Large)
= 4.0%	(Total General Benefit)

The estimated cost of the Services for Fiscal Year 2019-20 is \$1,243,394. Of this total amount, the existing District must contribute at least \$49,736, or 4% of the total budget from sources other than the Service Zone No. 1 and Service Zone No. 2 Assessment. The District contribution from other sources is \$547,950, or approximately 44.1% of the total budget, which more than offsets any general benefits from the Service Zone No. 1 and Service Zone No. 2 Assessment Services.

ZONES OF BENEFIT

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

Certain other properties in the northern and western portion of the County were excluded from the Service Zones because these properties are generally in more remote and mountainous areas and they support a very low population. In other words, the boundaries of the Service Zones have been narrowly drawn to include only properties that specially benefit from the mosquito control services, and previously did receive services from the District.

The SVTA vs. SCCOSA decision indicates:

In a well-drawn district — limited to only parcels receiving special benefits from the improvement — every parcel within that district receives a shared special benefit. Under section 2, subdivision (i), these benefits can be construed as being general benefits since they are not “particular and distinct” and are not “over and above” the benefits received by other properties “located in the district.”

We do not believe that the voters intended to invalidate an assessment district that is narrowly drawn to include only properties directly benefitting from an improvement. Indeed, the ballot materials reflect otherwise. Thus, if an assessment district is narrowly drawn, the fact that a benefit is conferred throughout the district does not make it general rather than special. In that circumstance, the characterization of a benefit may depend on whether the parcel receives a direct advantage from the improvement (e.g., proximity to park) or receives an indirect, derivative advantage resulting from the overall public benefits of the improvement (e.g., general enhancement of the district’s property values).

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

The District's mosquito, vector, and disease control programs, projects and services are funded by Service Zone No. 1 and Service Zone No. 2. Service Zone No. 1 includes the original service area of the Mosquito and Vector Management District of Santa Barbara

County, including the City of Goleta, the City of Santa Barbara Municipal Airport, and most of the unincorporated territory of the Goleta Valley, including the communities of Hope Ranch and Isla Vista. Service Zone No. 2 contains the territory of the dissolved Carpinteria Mosquito Abatement District, including the City of Carpinteria and the Carpinteria Valley. In addition, Service Zone No. 1 also includes the Extension Areas that were annexed into the District in 2004, including the unincorporated areas of Montecito, Mission Canyon, Summerland, Hidden Valley, and the Goleta and Carpinteria Foothills in southern Santa Barbara County, as well as the previously non-serviced portions of the City of Santa Barbara.

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

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

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

Moreover, assessments have a long history of use in California and are in large part based on the principle that any benefits from a service or improvement funded by assessments that is enjoyed by tenants and other non-property owners ultimately is conferred to the underlying property.¹⁹

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

¹⁹ For example, in *Federal Construction Co. v. Ensign* (1922) 59 Cal.App. 200 at 211, the appellate court determined that a sewer system specially benefited property even though the direct benefit was to the people who used the sewers: “Practically every inhabitant of a city either is the owner of the land on which he resides or on which he pursues his vocation, or he is the tenant of the owner, or is the agent or servant of such owner or of such tenant. And since it is the inhabitants who make by far the greater use of a city’s sewer system, it is to them, as lot owners or as tenants, or as the servants or agents of such lot owners or tenants, that the advantages of actual use will redound. But this advantage of use means that, in the final analysis, it is the lot owners themselves who will be especially benefited in a financial sense.”

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

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

In the process of determining the appropriate method of assessment, the Engineer considered various alternatives. For example, a fixed assessment amount per parcel for all residential improved property was considered but was determined to be inappropriate because agricultural lands, commercial property and other property also receive benefits from the assessments. Likewise, an assessment exclusively for agricultural land was considered but deemed inappropriate because other types of property, such as residential and commercial, also receive the special benefit factors described previously.

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

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

The method and formulas for calculating and allocating annual assessments to property in the Service Zones was established by the Resolution 96-01 by the District Board of Trustees

of the Goleta Valley Vector Control District in May, 1996 and by Resolution 96-01 by the District Board of Trustees of the Carpinteria Mosquito Abatement District in June, 1996, and is described in detail in a report entitled "Staff Report on the Need for Implementing the Benefit Assessment Funding Mechanism Based on Land Use" approved May 14, 1996 on file in the office of the District. The method and formulas are summarized below.

ASSESSMENT APPORTIONMENT

The special benefits derived from the Mosquito and Disease Control Assessment are conferred on property and are not based on a specific property owner's occupancy of property or the property owner's demographic status, such as age or number of dependents. However, it is ultimately people who do or could use the property and who enjoy the special benefits described above. The opportunity to use and enjoy property within the Service Zones without the excessive nuisance, diminished "livability" or the potential health hazards brought by mosquitoes and the diseases they carry is a special benefit to properties in the Service Zones. This benefit can be in part measured by the number of people who potentially live on, work at, visit or otherwise use the property, because people ultimately determine the value of the benefits by choosing to live, work and/or recreate in the area, and by choosing to purchase property in the area.²⁰

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

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

²⁰ Benefits conferred upon property are related to the average number of people who could potentially live on, work at or otherwise could use a property, not how the property is currently used by the present owner.

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

Special Benefit (per parcel)	=	$\sum f$ (Special Benefits, Property Specific Attributes¹⁾) (per parcel)
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1. Such as use, property type, and size.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

Single family homes, condominiums, and mobile homes on mobile home pads are assigned the basic unit of benefit for vector control services. This category is described as individual homes. The benefit unit for these categories of land use is 1.0.

MULTI-FAMILY PROPERTIES

Multi-Family properties consist of more than one family thus increasing the benefit received for that individual property. The amount of benefit received increases for Multi-Family properties with a large number of family units. Specifically, this category is segmented into two functions: Multi-Family properties ranging from 2-4 units and Multi-family properties with 5 or more units.

For Multi-family residences up to 4 units, the benefit unit assigned is 1.25.

For Multi-family residences with 5 or more units, the benefit unit assigned is 1.5.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

All commercial properties experience increased benefit from vector control services due to the higher numbers of people using the property on a transient basis, including employees and the public. This property includes uses such as department stores, service stations, restaurants, and professional buildings. This category receives significantly higher benefit because it is continuously utilized at intense levels and is therefore assigned 1.75 benefit units.

INSTITUTIONAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND RECREATIONAL

These properties experience the greatest increased benefit from vector control services due to continual transient use by high numbers of employees, customers and recreationalists. The uses associated with these properties also include the use of transportation of goods and people from outside of the area and includes increased benefits from mosquito and other vector control. This category includes such categories as manufacturing, warehousing, open storage, recreation areas, auditoriums, stadiums, golf courses, and colleges. The benefit unit assigned to this category is 2.0.

VACANT AND AGRICULTURE PROPERTIES

Vacant properties consist of undeveloped parcels in all land use categories. These parcels are unoccupied and therefore receive a more limited benefit. Farm parcels are similar to

undeveloped parcels in that they are generally unoccupied. The amount of benefit is limited to a lesser degree. The benefit unit assigned to this category is 0.75.

EXEMPT GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES

Government parcels are exempt from the special assessment since they were not included in the original assessment schematic prior to Proposition 218. In lieu of the assessment, the District provides services under contract with these parcels, and the parcels are in turn billed directly by the District for abatement costs, according to the provisions of the California State Health and Safety Code.

OTHER PROPERTIES

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

DURATION OF ASSESSMENT

It is proposed that the Assessment be levied for fiscal year 2019-20 and continued every year thereafter, so long as mosquitoes remain in existence and the Mosquito and Vector Management District of Santa Barbara County requires funding from the Assessment for its Services in the Service Zones. As noted previously, the Assessment can continue to be levied annually after the Mosquito and Vector Management District of Santa Barbara County Board of Trustees approves an annually updated Engineer's Report, budget for the Assessment, Services to be provided, and other specifics of the Assessment. In addition, the District Board of Trustees must hold an annual public hearing to continue the Assessment.

APPEALS AND INTERPRETATION

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

ASSESSMENT

WHEREAS, the Board contracted with the undersigned Engineer of Work to prepare and file a report presenting an estimate of costs of Services, a diagram for an assessment district and an assessment of the estimated costs of Services, and the special and general benefits conferred thereby, upon all assessable parcels within the Service Zone No. 1 and Service Zone No. 2;

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned in accordance with the provisions of Article XIID of the California Constitution, the Government Code and the Health and Safety Code and the order of the Board of said Mosquito and Vector Management District of Santa Barbara County, hereby make the following determination of a continued assessment to cover the portion of the estimated cost of the Services, and the costs and expenses incidental thereto to be paid by the Service Zone No. 1 and Service Zone No. 2.

The District has evaluated and estimated the costs of providing the Services to the Service Zones. The estimated costs are summarized in Figure 1 and detailed in Figure 2, below.

The amount to be paid for the services and improvements and the expenses incidental thereto, to be paid by the Mosquito and Vector Management District of Santa Barbara County for the fiscal year 2019-20 is generally as follows:

FIGURE 2 – SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE, FY 2019-20

Vector & Disease Control Services	\$1,170,636
Administrative Costs	\$72,758
TOTAL BUDGET	\$1,243,394
Less:	
General Fund Contribution	(\$547,950)
District Contribution from Reserves	(\$73,363)
Net Amount To Assessments	\$622,081

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

I do hereby determine and apportion the net amount of the cost and expenses of the Services, including the costs and expenses incidental thereto, upon the parcels and lots of

land within the Service Zones, in accordance with the special benefits to be received by each parcel or lot, from the Services, and more particularly set forth in this Engineer's Report.

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

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

The assessment for Service Zone 1 is subject to an annual adjustment tied to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County Area as of March of each succeeding year (the "CPI"), with a maximum annual rate not to exceed \$20.00 per benefit unit. Any CPI increase not levied in any given year shall be cumulatively reserved as the "Unused CPI" and shall be used to increase the maximum authorized assessment rate in future years. The maximum authorized assessment rate is equal to the maximum assessment rate in the first fiscal year the assessment was levied adjusted annually by the minimum of the change in the CPI plus any Unused CPI as described above.

Based on the preceding annual adjustments, the maximum assessment rate for Service Zone 1 for Fiscal Year 2018-19 was \$10.35 per single family equivalent benefit unit. The annual change in the CPI from March 2018 to March 2019 was 2.70%. Therefore, the maximum authorized assessment rate for Fiscal Year 2019-20 has been increased by 2.70%, from \$10.35 to \$10.63 per single family equivalent benefit unit. The estimate of cost and budget in this Engineer's Report proposes assessments for fiscal year 2019-20 at the rate of \$10.63 per single family equivalent benefit unit, which is the maximum authorized assessment rate.

The assessment for Service Zone 2 is not subject to a CPI limitation. However, the maximum assessment rate may not exceed \$16.00 per benefit unit. The estimate of cost and budget in this Engineer's Report also proposes assessments for Service Zone 2 for fiscal year 2019-20 at the rate of \$10.63 per single family equivalent benefit unit, which is less than the maximum authorized assessment rate.

Following Board preliminary approval of the Engineer's Report and the assessments it establishes for fiscal year 2019-20, the assessments may continue to be levied annually and may be adjusted by the maximum rates allowed by Resolution 96-01 adopted by the District Board of Trustees of the Goleta Valley Vector Control District in May, 1996 and by Resolution 96-01 adopted by the District Board of Trustees of the Carpinteria Mosquito Abatement District in June, 1996, without any additional assessment ballot proceeding.

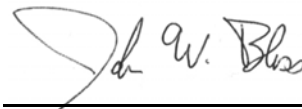
Each parcel or lot of land is described in the Assessment Roll by reference to its parcel number as shown on the Assessor's Maps of the County of Santa Barbara for the fiscal year

2019-20. For a more particular description of the property, reference is hereby made to the deeds and maps on file and of record in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Santa Barbara.

I hereby place opposite the Assessor Parcel Number for each parcel or lot within the Assessment Roll, the proposed amount of the assessment for the fiscal year 2019-20 for each parcel or lot of land within the said Service Zone No.1 and Service Zone No. 2.

Dated: October 4, 2019

Engineer of Work



By John W. Bliss, License No. C52091



APPENDICES

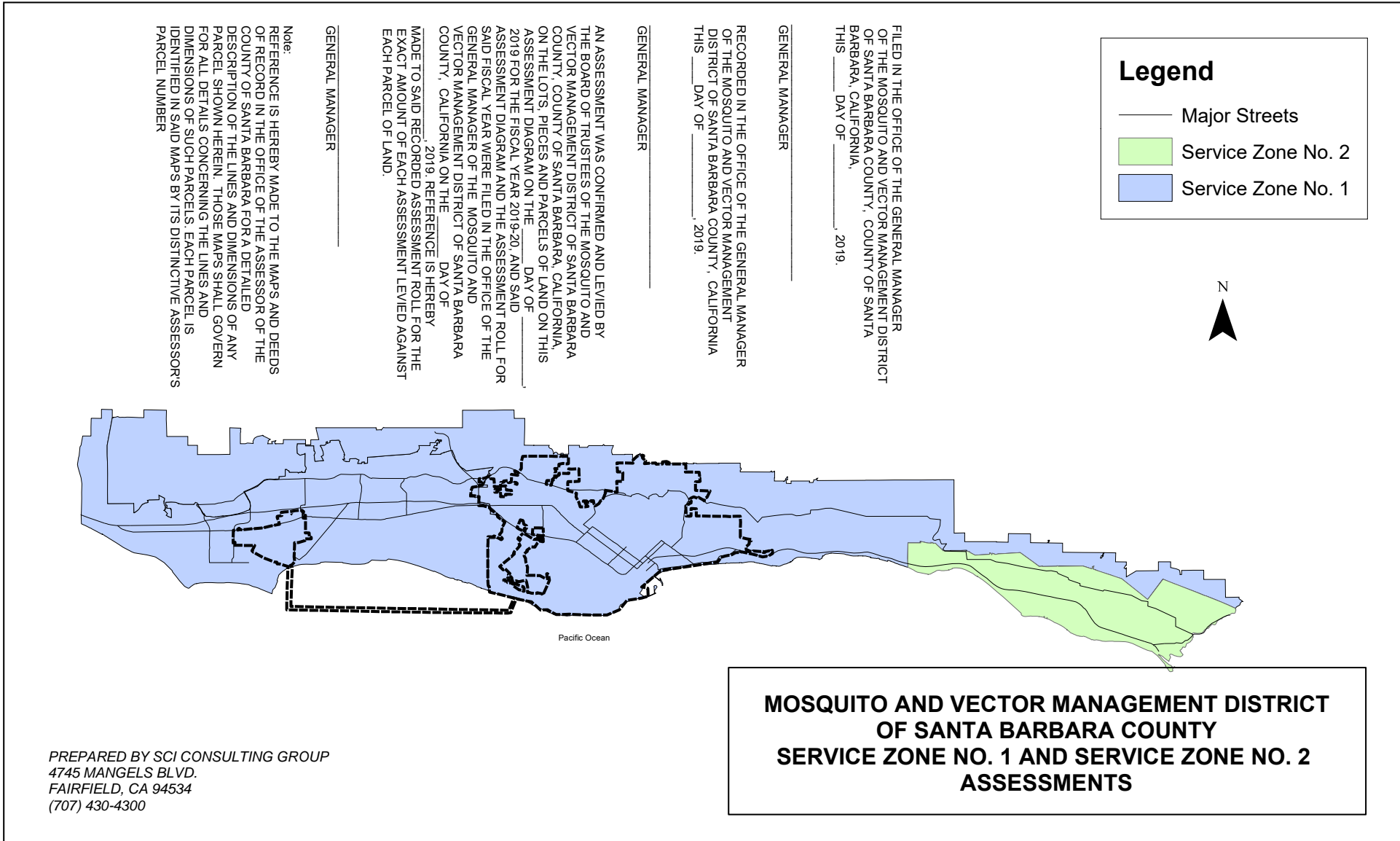
Appendix A – Assessment Diagram

Appendix B – Assessment Roll

APPENDIX A – ASSESSMENT DIAGRAM

The Mosquito and Vector Management District of Santa Barbara County Assessment areas include all properties within Service Zone No. 1 and Service Zone No. 2.

The boundaries of Service Zone No. 1 and Service Zone No. 2 are displayed on the following Assessment Diagram.



APPENDIX B – ASSESSMENT ROLL, FY 2019-20

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