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OCT 24 2013

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CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

Date: October 22, 2013

To: Mayor Bartley and City Council

From: William Pitcher, Trustee MSMVCD

Subject: Trustee Meeting October 9, 2012

1. The meeting for September was cancelled due to lack of urgent matters.
2. Representatives from the Marin County Retirement Board (MCERA), were in attendance to present on recent revisions to the retirement plan, and address concerns about the districts obligations for contribution. Jeff Wickman discussed employee and district contributions and how the pending MOU with District Staff might be changed to be in line with current retirement trends. A considerable amount of time was devoted to Actuarial Responsibilities in light of declining revenues over the past few years. The reality of a two tier retirement plan needs to be carefully researched before decisions are made regarding a new MOU.
3. The Laboratory Report, Outreach Report and the Assistant Managers Report are attached for your review.

Marin/Sonoma
Mosquito & Vector Control District
595 Helman Lane
Cotati, California 94931
1-800-231-3236 (toll free) 707-285-2210 (fax)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

**REGULAR BOARD MEETING
AGENDA**

DATE: October 9, 2013
TIME: 7:00 PM
LOCATION: District Headquarters
595 Helman Lane
Cotati, Ca 94931

*Items marked * are enclosed attachments.
Items marked # will be handed out at the meeting.*

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
3. **ROLL CALL** (*13 members need to be present for a quorum*)

Steve Ayala, <i>Petaluma</i>	Phil Paisley, <i>Ross</i>
Nancy Barnard, <i>Corte Madera</i>	Bill Pitcher, <i>Santa Rosa</i>
Charles Bouey, <i>Sonoma</i>	Sandy Ross, <i>Mill Valley</i>
Tom Bradner, <i>Larkspur</i>	Herb Rowland, Jr., <i>Novato</i>
Lee Braun, <i>Belvedere</i>	Ed Schulze, <i>Marin Co. at Large</i>
Martin Castro, <i>Windsor</i>	Roger Smith, <i>Tiburon</i>
Tamara Davis, <i>Sonoma Co. at Large</i>	Richard Stabler, <i>Sonoma Co. at Large</i>
Frank Egger, <i>Fairfax</i>	Judith Trusendi, <i>San Rafael</i>
Margaret Graham, <i>Marin Co. at Large</i>	Yvonne Van Dyke, <i>Cotati</i>
William Holland, <i>San Anselmo</i>	Jim Wood, <i>Healdsburg</i>
Michael Kyes, <i>Sebastopol</i>	Paul Libeu, <i>Rohnert Park</i>

Open Seats:
Cloverdale, Sausalito

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you require special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the Marin/Sonoma Mosquito & Vector Control District (MSMVCD) at 1-800-231-3236.

Translators, American Sign Language interpreters, and/or assistive listening devices for individuals with hearing disabilities will be available upon request. A minimum of 48 hours is needed to ensure the availability of translation service.

MSMVCD hereby certifies that this agenda has been posted in accordance with the requirements of the Government Code.

4. **PUBLIC TIME**

*Public Time is time provided by the board so the public may make comment on any item **not on the agenda.***

The public will be given an opportunity to speak on each agenda item at the time the item is presented. Once the public comment portion of any item on this agenda has been closed by the Board, no further comment from the public will be permitted unless authorized by the Board President and if so authorized, said additional public comment shall be limited to the provision of information not previously provided to the Board or as otherwise limited by order of the Board.

Please state your name and address and provide the President with the Speaker Card so you can be properly included in the consideration of the item.

Please limit your comments to three (3) minutes per person or twenty (20) minutes per subject in total so that all who wish to speak can be heard.

5. **CONSENT CALENDAR**

A. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

B.* MINUTES – Minutes for Board Meeting August 14, 2013.

C.* FINANCIAL

Warrants – August 2013

August Payroll: \$172,126.64

August Expenditures: \$301,762.87

Total: \$473,889.51

D.* FINANCIAL

Warrants – September 2013

September Payroll: \$175,725.48

September Expenditures: \$430,929.55

Total: \$606,655.03

ACTION NEEDED

INFORMATION ENCLOSED

E. ENDING ACCOUNT BALANCES:

Operating Fund: \$4,024,273.15

F.* 1st QUARTER FINANCIAL REPORT FOR FY 2013/14

INFORMATION ENCLOSED

6. **NEW BUSINESS**

A. Presentation by Marin County Employee's Retirement Association (MCERA).

Update by Jeff Wickman, MCERA Administrator & staff from Cheiron EFI, Actuaries. An overview of MCERA's structure and functions will also be included in the presentation to provide an orientation to new Trustees. Time will be allotted for questions & answers.

B.* Financial Statements

INFORMATION ENCLOSED

C.* Staff Report: Informational Item: Financial Reports.

Answers are provided to questions raised at the August 2013 Board meeting. Also, a first draft of a "Guide to Reading the District's Financial Statements" is enclosed.

INFORMATION ENCLOSED

D. * Agreement with West Marin Mosquito Control Coordinating Council (WMMCCC)

Staff Report: In 2007, the District entered into an agreement with the WMMCC. The agreement currently in force will expire at the end of this year. Attorney Richard Shanahan, who is very experienced in specialized matters related to Mosquito & Vector Control Districts, is assisting this District by providing advice and perspective from a legal standpoint. Please see the enclosed brief memorandum summarizing the topics Mr. Shanahan is examining.

Staff will be meeting with representatives of the WMMCCC on October 14 to discuss matters the materials currently used for control of mosquitoes in West Marin, and review proposed changes. Since the agreement is a matter of policy for the Board, it may wish to appoint an ad-hoc committee to examine the issues involved, work with staff, meet with representatives of the WMMCCC and provide recommendations to the Board at a future meeting.

ACTION NEEDED

INFORMATION ENCLOSED

7. **COMMITTEE & STAFF REPORTS**

A. **Executive Committee**

Report by Paul Libeu, Chair & Board President

B. **Legislative & Regulatory Committee**

Report by Tamara Davis, Chair

C. **Audit Committee**

Report by Tom Bradner, Chair

D. **Public Outreach Committee**

Report by Sandy Ross, Chair

8. * **MANAGER'S REPORT**

9. **WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS**

CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED BY THE DISTRICT FROM RESIDENTS OR ANY OTHER PARTY SHALL BE READ ALOUD OR HANDED OUT TO THE BOARD

10. **OPEN TIME FOR BOARD OR STAFF COMMENTS**

11. **ADJOURNMENT**

FOR THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF ALL, PLEASE REFRAIN FROM WEARING FRAGRANCES AND SCENTED PRODUCTS TO THIS AND ALL MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL BOARD MEETINGS.

Assistant Manager's Report

- **Significant vector control issues on private properties**

Staff is working with property owners and involved in interagency efforts to “clean up” properties and to abate public health issues involving mosquitoes and rats. MSMVCD staff and District Counsel prepared and staff executed an inspection warrant for a property in Petaluma.

- **Septic Tanks**

Both counties are having mosquito issues associated with septic tanks. These significant issues involving septic tanks continue in West Marin (Stinson Beach and Muir Beach areas). We are also beginning to find septic tank related mosquito production in the Bolinas area. Residents have been living with high adult mosquito populations for a long time and were unaware that the mosquito issues could be remedied. Residents see our trucks in the area and approach us (at times even chasing us down) asking for assistance and wanting their properties inspected and treated if necessary. We have received much positive feedback from residents in the Stinson and Muir Beach areas regarding our services and people are ecstatic that they can be provided with relief from numerous mosquito bites and reduce the potential for themselves and/or their families of contracting West Nile virus.

Given the current limitations regarding mosquito control in West Marin, District staff have been spending a substantial amount of time in the Stinson and Muir Beach area conducting surveillance, repeated inspections and larvicide treatments (on several occasions the work has required three District staff members). We are unable to control adult mosquito populations.

- **Vegetation Management**

District staff are using the Davco rotary mower attachment purchased out of this year's budget to mow access paths in areas with historical mosquito production and dense abundant populations of cattails. The new Davco mower is working very well. This work will facilitate access to perform mosquito surveillance and control in these problematic sources of mosquito production.

- **Winery Waste Ponds**

With the annual “crush” under way achieving mosquito control in winery waste ponds is an ongoing effort and a challenge relative to mosquito control.

MSMVCD Board of Trustees Meeting October 9th, 2013: Laboratory Report

Arbovirus surveillance:

- ✚ Mosquito Pools tested to date: 1,348 pools with 5 positives – all *Culex stigmatosoma*. The five pools came from Sonoma county – three from Cloverdale, one from Healdsburg and one from West Santa Rosa. All positive mosquito activity was detected during the month of September.
- ✚ Sentinel Chickens: two sentinel chickens have seroconverted (i.e. tested positive for antibodies to West Nile virus). Those chickens were from a flock in Novato and a flock in Cloverdale and both chickens seroconverted in August.
- ✚ Dead Birds: – see attached database summary from Sarah Brooks
- ✚ Human Cases: three human cases have been reported from Marin County (Novato, Fairfax and Tiburon). There have been no human cases reported from Sonoma County.
- ✚ Statewide: see attached map of WNV activity to date courtesy of www.westnile.ca.gov

Tick-borne disease surveillance:

- ✚ Follow up surveillance for the anaplasmosis case from Marin County: 6 females, 2 males, 76 nymphs and 2 larval *I. pacificus* ticks were collected from the trails where the patient most likely became infected. An overall infection rate of 37.5 % in the adult ticks and 9.2% in the nymphal ticks was identified by the CDPH Richmond lab. We are working with the Marin Municipal Water District management and Denise Bonilla from CDPH to post warning and tick check signs at the watershed property. We plan to increase surveillance in the area as we move into tick season this fall and winter.

Respectfully submitted by Piper Kimball, Scientific Programs Director

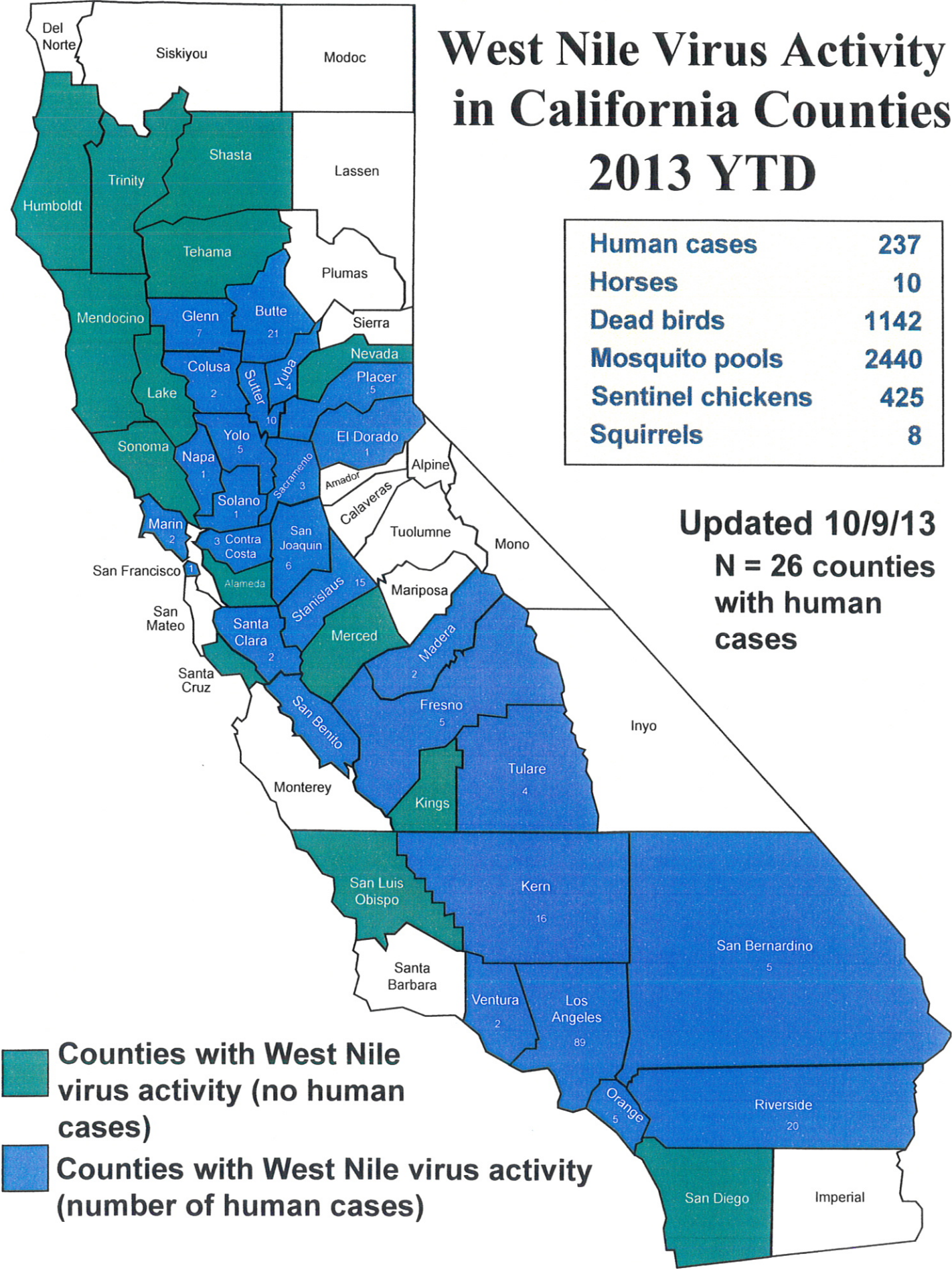
Sarah's Dead Bird Database
County and City Breakdown

County	Total Birds Processed	Total WNV+ Birds	Recent WNV+ Birds	Pending Birds
Marin	53	6	5	2
Sonoma	93	25	22	6
Total	146	31	27	8
Marin County:				
City	Total Birds Processed	Total WNV+ Birds	Recent WNV+ Birds	Pending Birds
Corte Madera	0	0	0	0
Fairfax	2	0	0	0
Greenbrae	2	0	0	0
Larkspur	3	0	0	0
Lagunitas	1	0	0	0
Mill Valley	4	0	0	1
Novato	17	4	4	1
Ross	1	0	0	0
San Rafael	15	1	0	0
San Anselmo	7	1	1	0
Sausalito	1	0	0	0
Total	53	6	5	2
Sonoma County:				
City	Total Birds Processed	Total WNV+ Birds	Recent WNV+ Birds	Pending Birds
Bodega Bay	2	0	0	0
Cloverdale	2	0	0	0
Cotati	2	1	1	0
Forestville	2	2	1	0
Fulton	0	0	0	0
Geyserville	1	0	0	0
Glen Ellen	1	1	1	0
Guerneville	0	0	0	0
Healdsburg	2	2	2	0
Penngrove	2	0	0	0
Petaluma	8	0	0	0
Rohnert Park	6	2	1	0
Santa Rosa	38	9	9	3
Sebastopol	17	5	4	3
Sonoma	6	0	0	0
Windsor	4	3	3	0
Total	93	25	22	6

West Nile Virus Activity in California Counties 2013 YTD

Human cases	237
Horses	10
Dead birds	1142
Mosquito pools	2440
Sentinel chickens	425
Squirrels	8

Updated 10/9/13
N = 26 counties
with human
cases



PR Department Outreach Activities Update

October 2013

Past and On-going Activities

- August 28- Joint WNV interview on KWMR with Dr. Matthew Willis, Marin County Public Health Officer
- Press Releases
 - August 16: First Human Case of West Nile Virus in Marin County in 2013
 - September 6: West Nile Virus Update – Marin & Sonoma Counties
 - September 12: Mosquito Infected with West Nile Virus Detected In Cloverdale
 - September 20: West Nile Virus Activity Shows No signs of Slowing Down
 - September 27: Latest West Nile Virus Activity in Marin & Sonoma Counties
- Respond to media requests as needed
- Website updates
- Respond to calls from the public requesting various information
- CodeRed updates/maintenance
- Maintenance of notification/no adult mosquito control list
- Participation in MVCAC Public Relations Committee
- Management of social media outlets-updates regarding West Nile virus activity, events, personal protection measures and other vector control related items.

What's New?

- 3 new handouts for invasive mosquito species (see attached)
- Picaridin wipes now available
- New educational table top prize wheel

Past Events

- September 1- Tomales Founders Day
- September 3- Novato Farmers Market
- September 7- Cloverdale Car Show
- September 7- Larkspur Farmers Market
- September 7- Sebastopol Cajun/Zydeco Festival
- September 22-Glen Ellen Farmers Market
- September 29- San Anselmo Country Fair
- October 5- Rohnert Park Senior Health Fair
- October 5- Healdsburg Health Fair

INVASIVE MOSQUITO SPECIES ALERT

Aedes aegypti

The *Aedes aegypti* mosquito has been found in several areas throughout California. Help us protect public health by educating yourself on how to identify and reduce areas that may be producing invasive mosquito species. Always report mosquito problems, especially aggressive daytime biting mosquitoes, to the Marin/Sonoma Mosquito & Vector Control District at 1.800.231.3236 or online at www.msosquito.com.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- *Aedes aegypti* is a small, dark mosquito with white lyre shaped markings on the body and banded legs.
- *Aedes aegypti* has the ability to transmit dengue fever, chikungunya and yellow fever.
- *Aedes aegypti* are daytime biters that prefer to bite indoors, and primarily bite humans.
- These mosquitoes use artificial and/or natural habitats (for example treeholes and plant axils) to lay their eggs. They prefer water containing organic material (e.g., decaying leaves, algae, etc.).
- The female mosquito lays her eggs inside a container or natural habitat, just above the water line. Eggs are laid over a period of several days, are resistant to drying out, and can survive for periods of six or more months. When the eggs are flooded with water, the larvae hatch.
- The entire immature or aquatic cycle (i.e., from egg to adult) can occur in as little as 7 - 8 days. The life span for adult mosquitoes is around three weeks.
- Egg production sites are within or in close proximity to households.



BITING BEHAVIOR:

Aedes aegypti bites primarily during the day. This species is most active for approximately two hours after sunrise and several hours before sunset, but it can bite at night in well lit areas. This mosquito can bite people without being noticed because it approaches from behind and bites on the ankles and elbows. *Aedes aegypti* prefers biting people, but it will also bite dogs and other domestic animals. Only females bite to obtain blood in order to lay eggs.



Marin/Sonoma Mosquito & Vector Control District
www.msosquito.com

HELP MINIMIZE MOSQUITO PRODUCTION AND DETECT INVASIVE SPECIES:

Backyards are the #1 source for mosquito production. Anything that can hold water for more than a week has the ability to produce mosquitoes. Maintain, manage or eliminate all types of standing water on a regular basis. Keep in mind that mosquitoes need as little as 1/2 inch of water to complete their life cycle, therefore some areas may not be as obvious as others (discarded bottle caps, empty cans, bottles, sprinkler heads, etc.). Always report mosquito problems, especially aggressive daytime biting mosquitoes, to the Marin/Sonoma Mosquito & Vector Control District at 1.800.231.3236 or online at www.msosquito.com.

COMMON PLACES *Aedes Aegypti* LAY THEIR EGGS:

Aedes aegypti mosquitoes are commonly found in artificial or natural water containers (water storage containers, flower pots, discarded tires, plates under potted plants, cemetery vases, flower pots, buckets, tin cans, clogged rain gutters, ornamental fountains, treeholes, water bowls for pets, birdbaths, etc.) that are within or in close proximity to households. This species has also been found in underground collections of water such as open or unsealed septic tanks, storm drains, wells, and water meters.



Saucers under plants



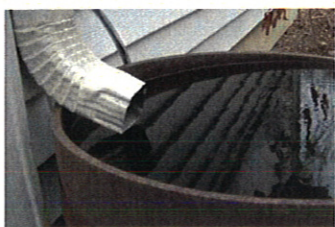
Buckets



Bird baths



Cemetery flower vases



Rain barrels



Septic tanks



Tires



Toys left outside



Treeholes



A plant axil is where the leaf meets the stem.



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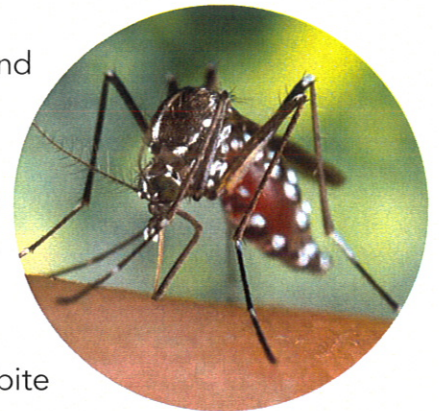
INVASIVE MOSQUITO SPECIES ALERT

Aedes albopictus

Aedes albopictus, which is commonly referred to the Asian Tiger mosquito, has been found in several areas throughout California. Help us protect public health by educating yourself on how to identify and reduce areas that may be producing invasive mosquito species. Always report mosquito problems, especially aggressive daytime biting mosquitoes, to the Marin/Sonoma Mosquito & Vector Control District 1.800.231.3236 or online at www.msosquito.com.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- *Aedes albopictus* is a small, dark mosquito with a white dorsal stripe and banded legs.
- *Aedes albopictus* has the ability to transmit dengue and chikungunya viruses but it has also been found infected in nature with the following viruses: West Nile, Eastern equine encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis. It can also transmit dog heartworm parasites.
- They are aggressive daytime biters and prefer humans, but will feed on cats, dogs, squirrels, deer, and other mammals, as well as birds. They bite outdoors and indoors, but are usually found outside.
- These mosquitoes can use natural locations or habitats (for example treeholes and plants) and artificial containers with water to lay their eggs.
- About four or five days after feeding on blood, the female mosquito lays her eggs just above the surface of the water. When rain covers the eggs with water, the larvae hatch.
- The entire immature or aquatic cycle (i.e., from egg to adult) can occur in as little as 7 - 9 days. The life span for adult mosquitoes is around three weeks.
- They have a short flight range (approximately 250 yards), so egg production sites are likely to be close to where this mosquito is found.
- *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes remain alive through the winter in the egg stage in temperate climates (areas with four seasons) but are active throughout the year in tropical and subtropical locations.



Marin/Sonoma Mosquito & Vector Control District
www.msosquito.com

BITING BEHAVIOR:

Aedes albopictus is a very aggressive daytime biter. It's peak feeding times are during the early morning and late afternoon. This mosquito has a rapid bite that allows it to escape most attempts by people to swat it. It feeds mainly on mammals, including humans, dogs, and cats in the domestic environment, and on a variety of wild animals, including squirrels and birds. Because these mosquitoes are produced in nearly any sort of water-filled container, they often become very common and bothersome, even in neighborhoods where there are normally few mosquitoes.

HELP MINIMIZE MOSQUITO PRODUCTION AND DETECT INVASIVE SPECIES:

Backyards are the #1 source for mosquito production. Anything that can hold water for more than a week has the ability to produce mosquitoes. Maintain, manage or eliminate all types of standing water on a regular basis. Keep in mind that mosquitoes need as little as 1/2 inch of water to complete their life cycle, therefore some areas may not be as obvious as others (discarded bottle caps, empty cans, bottles, sprinkler heads, etc.). Always report mosquito problems, especially aggressive daytime biting mosquitoes, to the Marin/Sonoma Mosquito & Vector Control District at 1.800.231.3236 or online at www.msmosquito.com.

COMMON PLACES AEADES ALBOPICTUS LAY THEIR EGGS:

Aedes albopictus lays its eggs on the inner sides of water-holding receptacles in urban, suburban, and rural areas, as well as in nearby edges of forested areas. This mosquito is closely associated with vegetated areas in and around homes. The immature forms (larvae and pupae) are found in artificial containers with water such as tires, flower pots, plates under potted plants, cemetery urns/vases, buckets, tin cans, clogged rain gutters, ornamental ponds, water bowls for pets, birdbaths, etc. In some instances this species has been found in catch basins. Larvae can also be found in natural habitats such as treeholes, rock holes, hollow bamboo stumps, and leaf axils.



Saucers under plants



Buckets



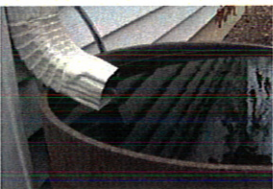
Bird baths



Cemetery flower vases



Treeholes



Rain barrels



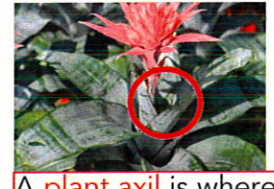
Septic tanks



Tires



Toys left outside



A **plant axil** is where the leaf meets the stem.



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INVASIVE MOSQUITO SPECIES COMPARISON

Aedes aegypti

vs

Aedes albopictus



- Yellow fever mosquito
- Has a white lyre-shaped (similar to a harp) pattern on its back and white banded legs
- Can be found in urban areas with or without vegetation
- Bites, rests, and lays eggs both indoors and outdoors
- Sneaky, daytime biter
- Prefers to bite humans but will also feed on domestic mammals
- Main mosquito species that can transmit dengue viruses worldwide
- Prefers to lay eggs in containers, artificial or natural water containers (flower pots, discarded tires, bottle caps, plant saucers, cemetery vases, flower pots, buckets, tin cans, clogged rain gutters, or ornamental treeholes and bamboo/plants holding water ect.) near homes



- Asian tiger mosquito
- Has a single white stripe and white banded legs
- Can be found in areas with thick vegetation
- Mostly an outdoor (garden) mosquito
- Aggressive daytime biter
- Prefers to bite humans but will also feed on domestic and wild vertebrates .
- Can transmit dengue viruses
- Prefers to lay eggs in treeholes and bamboo/plants holding water but will also lay eggs in containers (flower pots, discarded tires, bottle caps, plant saucers, cemetery vases, flower pots, buckets, tin cans ect.) near homes



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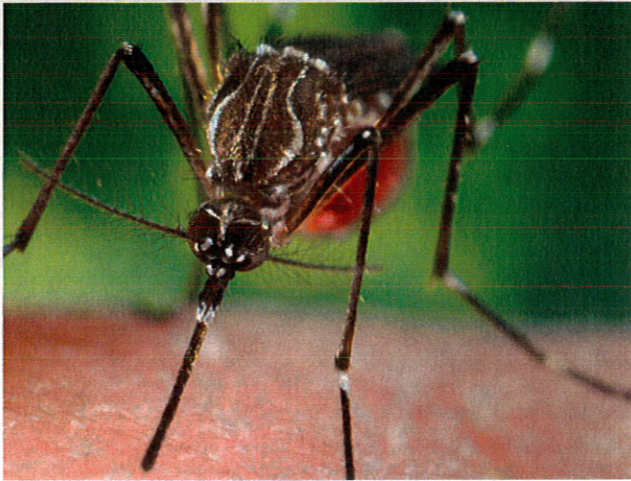


COMPARACION DE LAS ESPECIES INVASORAS

Aedes aegypti

vs

Aedes albopictus



- Mosquito de la fiebre amarilla
- Tiene un patrón en forma de lira en el dorso y patas con bandas blancas
- Se encuentra en áreas urbanas con o sin vegetación
- Pica, descansa y pone huevos adentro y afuera
- Pica durante el día
- Prefiere picarle a las personas, pero también se alimenta de perros y gatos
- Transmisor principal del dengue en todo el mundo
- Prefiere poner sus huevos en contenedores artificiales o naturales (maceteros, llantas desechadas, tapas de botellas, jarrones en los cementerios, botes, cubetas, latas, desagües tapados, huecos en los árboles y platos de bambú/ tallos de plantas que retienen agua) cerca de las casas.



- Mosquito tigre asiático
- Tiene una sola raya en el dorso y patas con bandas blancas
- Se encuentra en áreas con vegetación densa
- Mosquito que generalmente se encuentra afuera en el jardín
- Mosquito agresivo que pica durante el día
- Prefiere picarle a las personas, pero también se alimenta de ardillas y pájaros
- Puede transmitir los virus del dengue
- Prefiere poner huevos en huecos de árboles /bambú o tallo de plantas que retienen agua, pero también en contenedores (maceteros, llantas desechadas, tapas de botellas, jarrones en los cementerios, cubetas, latas, etc.) cerca de las casas



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