



COUNCIL BUDGET STAFF REPORT

CITY COUNCIL *of* SALT LAKE CITY

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TO: City Council Members

FROM: Lehua Weaver, Policy Analyst

DATE: July 29, 2015

RE: Mosquito Abatement District
2016 / 2017 Calendar Year Budgets
Proposed Property Tax Increase

PROJECT TIMELINE:

Briefing: August 4, 2015

Set Date: August 4, 2015

Public Hearing: August 18,
2015

Potential Action: August 18 or
25

VIEW THE ADMINISTRATIONS PROPOSAL

ISSUE AT-A-GLANCE

The Salt Lake City Mosquito Abatement District (the “District”) is proposing a property tax increase in 2016. Property taxes are the District’s primary source of revenue. Since the Board members are appointed by the City Council and not elected, any property tax increase must be approved by the City Council.

The tax increase would cost the owner of a \$250,000 home approximately \$7.80 more per year and a \$1 million dollar business would pay approximately \$57.00 more per year. The last proposed property tax increase was in 2009 (for a 17% increase).

The District was established in 1924 and is recognized as a Special District by the State of Utah and are subject to sections of Utah State Code that govern Special Districts. **The Council’s role as the governing body**, according to State statute, is to review the proposed increase and approve the District to move ahead with the other required steps. **The City Attorney’s Office has prepared a resolution for the Council’s action.** **If the Council approves** the proposed increase, the District will coordinate with the County to notify property owners and hold required Truth in Taxation hearings. (Refer to an overall [timeline on page 3.](#))

The District operates on a calendar year basis, and generally receives revenues throughout the year, however the bulk of revenues is received in November or December. Therefore, they are typically booked as revenue for the following year. (Although the **District’s** charts reflect that the increase in revenue received will occur in 2017, it **will be impacting property owners’ 2016 bills.**) Dr. Sam Dickson, Director of the District has provided **background on the District’s efforts and information on how the increased revenues would be used.**

Although there is no requirement for the Council to hold a hearing on the issue, staff has anticipated that the Council would want to provide an additional opportunity for public comment and set the hearing date for August 18.

CITY COUNCIL OF SALT LAKE CITY

451 SOUTH STATE STREET, ROOM 304
P.O. BOX 145476, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84114-5476

SLCCOUNCIL.COM
TEL 801-535-7600 FAX 801-535-7651



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SALT LAKE CITY MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT						
PROPOSED BUDGET - Calendar / Fiscal Year 2017						
	ACTUAL CY 2014	ACTUAL CY2015	BUDGETED CY2016	PROPOSED CY2017	Difference	Percent Change
Revenue & other sources						
Property Tax	\$1,878,842	\$1,935,110	\$1,970,000	\$2,895,900	925,900	47.00%
RDA Tax increment	\$47,500	\$48,500	\$52,124	\$137,370	85,246	163.54%
PILOT (Fee/Payment in lieu of taxes)	\$94,746	\$90,209	\$94,500	\$138,915	44,415	47.00%
Interest Income	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,500	500	8.33%
Sales of Fixed Assets	16,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	0	0.00%
Grant	0	0	700	700	0	0.00%
Total Revenue	\$2,043,088	\$2,094,819	\$2,138,324	\$3,194,385	1,056,061	49.39%
Expenses & other uses						
Operations						
Salaries & Wages	\$960,500	\$1,093,000	\$1,116,200	\$1,433,300	317,100	28.41%
Admin Materials & Supplies	44,000	74,000	47,500	49,000	1,500	3.16%
Admin Charges & Services	244,000	249,500	251,500	260,500	9,000	3.58%
Shop & Equipment Maintenance	189,000	221,000	238,500	280,000	41,500	17.40%
Spraying Materials & Charges	639,500	750,500	750,500	770,500	20,000	2.66%
Transfer to / (from) Fund Balance	-33,912	-293,181	-265,876	401,085	666,961	-250.85%
Total Expenses	\$2,043,088	\$2,094,819	\$2,138,324	\$3,194,385	\$1,056,061	51.69%

POLICY QUESTIONS

1. What would the impact be to delay the increase until 2017 (increase would be reflected in the District's 2018 budget)?
2. What would be the impact to phase in the increase rather than proposing an increase all in one year?
3. Are there any opportunities to coordinate or share resources with other local Mosquito Abatement Districts?
4. Given the Council's approval role for property tax increases, should the District be scheduled on a more regular basis to brief the Council their annual budgets?
5. If bonds are issued for improvements, what is the process for approval and issuance? Does the District have bond standing in order to do that or would it come to the Council for approval?

ADDITIONAL & BACKGROUND INFORMATION

All of these items are explained in more detail in the District's paperwork. Following is a highlight of the proposed budget.

- The property tax increase represents a 47% or \$7.80 per year increase to property owners of a \$250,000 home.
- The increase will generate \$970,315 in additional revenue per year.
 - Approximately \$400,000 will be transferred to the capital fund.
 - The remainder will be used toward new salaries, equipment and vehicles for those employees, and additional spraying supplies.
- In 2015, the District employs 10 full time staff members and 23 seasonal employees.
 - With the property tax increase, the District would increase to 14 full time positions and 28 seasonal employees.

- Improvements over a five-year period may include:
 - Facility upgrades for storage, locker rooms, and a vehicle wash-down area.
 - Rearing ponds for predator fish (Western Mosquito fish)
 - Laboratory construction
- A bond may be issued for some of these improvements.

Timeline:

- August 18 or 25, 2015 - Council vote on proposed tax increase
- August / early September – if approved, the District would notify the County for inclusion on the 2016 Property Tax bills
- October 2015 – District Meeting – discussion of tentative budget
- October 28, 2015 – No later than this date, a mailing will go out to property owners from the County Treasurer regarding this proposed item
- December 2015 – Newspaper ads noticing the Truth in Taxation hearing before the District Board
- December 17, 2015 – Public Hearing and District Meeting (final vote of the Board)
- 2016 – Property tax bills sent to property owners (throughout the year)
- February – December 2016 – property tax revenues received by the District

Salt Lake City Mosquito Abatement District

TAX REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS				
	2014	2015	2016	2017 (47% Tax Increase 2016)
Revenues				
Certified Tax Rate	0.000127	0.000121	~0.000121	~0.000178
Cost for a \$250,000 home/year	17.46	16.64	~16.64	~24.46
Cost for a \$1 million business/yr	127.00	121.00	~121.00	~178.00
Property Tax	1,878,842	1,893,200	1,970,000	2,895,900
Fee in Lieu	94,746	90,000	94,500	138,915
Total	1,973,588	1,983,200	2,064,500	3,034,815
Disbursement to Funds				
General Fund	1,973,588	1,983,200	2,064,500	2,633,730
Capital Projects Fund	0	0	0	401,085
Total	1,973,588	1,983,200	2,064,500	3,034,815

The additional income from a tax increase for the 2016 Budget year means that the district will not receive that money until November/December of 2016. Thus, it does not appear in the budget until 2017.

The 47% tax increase would generate an estimated \$970,314.

That tax increase would add an additional \$7.82 per year property tax to the average homeowner (\$250,000 home).

Salt Lake City Mosquito Abatement District

GENERAL FUND BUDGET				
Revenues	2014	2015	2016	2017 (47% Tax Increase 2016)
Previous Year Fund Balance	33,912	39,681	0	0
Property Tax	1,878,842	1,935,110	1,970,000	2,494,815
Fee in Lieu	94,746	90,209	94,500	138,915
Interest Earnings	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,500
Sale of Fixed Assets	16,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
RDA SLC	47,500	48,500	52,124	137,370
Grant (ULGT)	0	0	700	700
Transfer from Capital Projects Fund	0	253,000	265,876	0
Total Anticipated Revenues	2,077,000	2,387,500	2,404,200	2,793,300
Disbursements				
Administration	1,248,500	1,416,500	1,415,200	1,742,800
Shop & Equip. Maintenance	189,000	220,500	238,500	280,000
Spraying	639,500	750,500	750,500	770,500
Total	2,077,000	2,387,500	2,404,200	2,793,300

Salt Lake City Mosquito Abatement District

GENERAL FUND BUDGET DISBURSEMENT BREAKDOWN				
	2014	2015	2016	2017 (47% Tax Increase 2016)
Administration				
Salaries and Wages	639,500	728,000	740,000	938,000
FICA Taxes	50,000	56,000	57,000	72,000
Retirement and 401(K)	112,000	130,000	130,000	168,000
Medical Insurance	128,000	143,500	150,000	206,000
Disability Insurance	3,000	3,000	3,200	4,300
Workman's Comp Insurance	25,000	29,500	33,000	42,000
Unemployment Benefits	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Subscriptions and Memberships	6,000	7,500	7,500	7,500
Public Notices	1,000	28,000	1,000	1,000
Travel and Conventions	31,500	32,000	32,000	33,500
Office – Supplies/Equipment/ Printing	5,500	6,500	7,000	7,000
Office Equip. Maintenance and Repair	3,500	2,500	2,500	3,000
Computer/GPS – Software/Hardware	15,000	27,000	27,500	32,000
Telephone, Internet	7,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Mobile Telephones	6,000	12,000	10,500	13,500
Financial Audit	5,500	5,500	6,000	6,000
Legal Services	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
Education	22,000	13,500	14,000	15,000
Liability Insurance	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Property/Fire/Inland Marine - Insurance	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Fidelity Bond	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Interest Expense	500	500	500	500
Miscellaneous Expense	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Board Meetings	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
DSLASA –Bond Payment	151,000	151,000	151,000	151,000
Total Administration	1,248,500	1,416,500	1,415,200	1,742,800
Shop and Equipment Maintenance				
Equipment Maintenance and Repairs	11,000	11,000	13,000	14,000
Gasoline, Fuels and Oils	17,000	17,000	18,000	19,000
Shop Supplies	18,000	12,500	17,000	17,000
Uniforms	0	7,000	7,500	8,000
Equipment Lease	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Building Maintenance and Repairs	15,000	15,500	15,500	16,000
Electric Utility	10,500	10,500	11,000	11,500
Natural Gas Heating	6,500	6,500	7,000	7,500
Garbage Pick up	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Water and Sewer	3,000	3,000	3,500	4,000
Vehicle Insurance (Comprehensive)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Security Alarm	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Equipment & Vehicles	87,000	117,000	110,000	127,000
Encephalitis Surveillance	15,000	15,000	30,000	50,000
Miscellaneous	500	500	500	500
Total Shop & Equip. Maintenance	189,000	220,500	238,500	280,000
Spraying				
Spraying Materials	419,000	500,000	500,000	520,000
Airplane Spraying (contracted)	220,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Small Spray Equipment	500	500	500	500
Total Spraying	639,500	750,500	750,500	770,500
Contribution to fund balance	0	0	0	0
Total Disbursements	2,077,000	2,387,500	2,404,200	2,793,300

Salt Lake City Mosquito Abatement District

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND BUDGET					
		2014	2015	2016	2017 (47% Tax Increase 2016)
Revenues					
Previous Year Fund Balance		217,000	187,600	0	0
Property Tax		0	0	0	401,085
Transfer from Committed Reserves		0	90,400	351,876	0
Interest		6,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
Total		223,000	283,000	355,876	405,085
Disbursements					
Environmental Remediation		0	5,000	0	5,000
Bond Fees		0	0	0	351,000
Architectural / Engineering		0	25,000	90,000	0
Fish Rearing Project		10,000	0	0	0
Telephone System		2,000	0	0	0
Shop Floor Project		20,000	0	0	0
Transfer to General Fund		0	253,000	265,876	0
Contribution to Fund Balance		191,000	0	0	0
Transfer to Committed Reserves		0	0	0	49,085
Total Disbursements		223,000	283,000	355,876	405,085
Committed Reserves					
	2013				
Extra-ordinary Control	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Vacation/Sick/Leave/ Retirement	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
Long Term Facility Maintenance	75,000	75,000	75,000	49,916	99,001
Emergency Equipment/Vehicle Replacement	65,000	65,000	65,000	30,000	30,000
Facility Building Additions	193,000	193,000	193,000	0	0
DSLASA Hangar Project	161,750	161,750	96,350	0	0
Old Site Remediation	50,000	50,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
Total Dedicated Reserves	879,750	879,750	789,350	429,916	479,001
(Disbursements)/ Additions					
Extra-ordinary Control					
Vacation, Sick Leave, Retirement					
Long Term Facility Maintenance				(17,526)	49,085
Emergency Equipment/Vehicle Replacement				(35,000)	
Facility Building Additions	133,000			(193,000)	
DSLASA Hangar Project			(65,400)	(96,350)	
Old Site Remediation	(75,000)		(25,000)	(10,000)	
Total Change	58,000	0	(90,400)	(351,876)	49,085

Salt Lake City Mosquito Abatement District

Numbers below are based on:

- Current Manager Dr. Dickson retiring May 31, 2016
- Secretary Beagley retiring March 31, 2016
- A Chief Financial Officer position is created that combines the duties of the District Clerk and Secretary/Receptionist (this frees up 1 health insurance benefit package), starts April 1, 2016
- Assumes that a new assistant Manager can be hired for \$65K per year and not brought on until April 1, 2016
- Urban Field Supervisor works as part of bicycle crew (** see seasonal workers)
- Maintenance Assistant/Vector Control Tech works as VCT Clubs crew member(** see seasonal workers)
- Education Specialist works as VCT Clubs crew member (** see seasonal workers)
- ^a Salary for 5 months before retirement
- ^b Sick Leave / Vacation buyout
- ^c Salary as Assistant Manager (5 months)
- ^d Salary as Manager (7 months)
- ^e Salary for New Assistant Manager for 7 months
- ^f 2016 yearly salary
- ^g Salary as New Administrative Assistant for 9 months
- ^h Salary for 3 months
- ⁱ Salary for 6 months

	2015	2016	2017 Tax Increase
Full- Time Staff			
Manager / Entomologist	91,733	(92,650) ^f 38,604 ^a 24,497 ^b	85,000
Assistant Manager / Biologist	79,450	(80,245) ^f 33,435 ^c (85,000) ^f 49,583 ^d	0
Assistant Manager	0	(65,000) 37,917 ^e	65,000
Mechanic	66,666	67,333	67,333
Maintenance Asst. / Equip. Operator	36,464	36,829	36,829
Operations Supervisor	47,335	52,589	52,589
Information Technology Technician	47,335	47,808	47,808
Urban Field Supervisor	33,848	34,186	34,186
NEW -Rural Field Supervisor	0	0	34,186
New Vector Control Tech	0	0	32,000
New Vector Control Tech	0	0	32,000
Vector Control Tech / Education Spec.	43,290	43,722	43,722
District Clerk (flex time)	35,135	(35,486) ^f 8,872 ^h	0
Receptionist/Secretary	34,980	(35,330) ^f 8,833 ^h 4,245 ^b	0
Trustees	11,500	11,500	14,000
CFO	0	(70,000) ^f 52,500 ^g	70,000
NEW – Lab Director	0	0	60,000
NEW – Lab Technician	0	0	32,000
Total	527,736	580,653	706,653
# of Full-time Staff	10	11	14

Salt Lake City Mosquito Abatement District

Seasonal Workers	2015	2016	2017
Tree hole (1)	7,480	8,160	8,160
Tree hole (2)	7,480	8,160	8,160
Tree hole (3)	7,480	8,160	8,160
Tree hole (4)	7,480	8,160	8,160
Bicycle (1)	9,520	0**	0*
Bicycle (2)	12,480	13,520	13,520
Bicycle (3)	8,840	9,520	9,520
Bicycle (4)	7,480	8,160	8,160
Bicycle (5)	0	0	7,480
Bicycle (6)	0	0	7,480
Bicycle (7)	0	0	7,480
Bicycle (8)	0	0	7,480
Traps(1)	8,008	8,736	8,736
Traps (2)	8,160	8,840	8,840
Fish Culture (1)	7,800	7,800	7,800
Fish Culture (2)	8,160	8,840	8,840
Maintenance	10,272	11,128	11,128
Lab -	12,384	13,416	13,416
Intern (1)	7,480	8,160	8,160
Intern (2)	7,480	8,160	8,160
VCT II Clubs (1)	10,848	0**	0*
VCT II Clubs (2)	6,480	6,480	6,480
VCT I Clubs (3)	11,808	0**	0*
VCT II Clubs (4)	10,080	10,920	10,920
VCT II Clubs (5)	8,528	9,184	9,184
VCT I Clubs (6)	9,240	10,080	10,080
VCTII Clubs (7)	10,080	10,920	10,920
ULV night time	0	0	3,740
ULV night time	0	0	3,740
ULV night time	0	0	3,740
ULV night time	0	0	3,740
Total	205,048	186,504	231,384
# of Seasonal Employees	23	20	28

* & ** filled with full-time positions

\$ / HOUR	2014	2015	2016	2017
1 ST YEAR NO LICENSE	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1 ST YEAR WITH LICENSE	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
2 ND YEAR	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
3 RD YEAR	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
4 TH YEAR	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
5 TH YEAR	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
6+ YEARS	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

Salt Lake City Mosquito Abatement District

Salt Lake City Mosquito Abatement District

Five-Year Plan and Goals

The Salt Lake Mosquito Abatement District (SLCMAD) has been protecting the quality of life and public health of Salt Lake City residents for over 90 years. During that time, mosquito control has been fine tuned into an active science that uses the most efficacious insecticides with timeliness and economic proficiency.

However, SLCMAD was created to combat the large broods of nuisance mosquitoes that are produced primarily in the wetlands and floodwaters of the wetlands in the rural parts of the district. But in recent years, the focus has changed from rural to more urban habitats. Although this can be attributed to a variety of factors, the major underlying themes are a direct result of global climate change, growth in population, geographic expansion of housing reducing the barrier between wildlife and people, economic growth and commerce, and increased travel which allows the immediate transport of invasive species and exotic pathogens into new susceptible areas.

The introduction of West Nile virus into the Salt Lake City area has been a model example of what an exotic disease can do when introduced into a new area with vulnerable animal and human hosts. This disease completely turned our healthcare system upside down, from the federal to the state and local levels. Besides the economic and personnel burden for surveillance, diagnostics, reporting, hospital care, and the various other factors encumbering public health; the disease also completely changed how mosquito control was conducted in our state. Local mosquito abatement districts had to adapt quickly to address the vectors (mosquito species that transmit disease) of West Nile virus, which are primarily urban and not rural. We had to quickly adopt a city program to increase our surveillance and testing capabilities (more traps and more mosquitoes to sort/identify and submit for virus testing) and also our control abilities (a four person bike team to treat gutters and catch basins, a two person fish team to address abandoned pools and unkempt ornamental ponds, a two person tree hole team to survey/treat tree holes in the city, and additional time for personnel to address peridomestic service opportunities generated by residents). West Nile virus changed the public health focus of

the SLCMAD program from mainly urban wetlands and pasturelands to also urban sites such as, catch basins, and led to an 89% tax increase to our budget shortly after its introduction to Utah in 2004.

West Nile virus is only a sign of things to come. With our shrinking planet, overpopulation, increased travel, and global climate change, the introduction of a new vector and a new pathogen is no longer conjectural, but imminent. The recent establishment and expansion of exotic vectors in the USA such as *Aedes aegypti*, *Aedes albopictus*, and *Aedes japonicus* continue to pose challenges for public health and vector control personnel. These invasive species are not found in floodwater or permanent waters, but thrive in container habitats such as buckets and tires which are found predominantly in residential backyards; thus a further burden on vector control personnel to address these abundant and ubiquitous habitats in the peridomestic environment. No Utah mosquito abatement district is currently staffed appropriately to address this problem. Furthermore, effective control of invasive species relies heavily on rapid detection and thus quick response; emphasizing the need to be proactive and not reactive. And to boot, these invasive species are efficient vectors of many endemic and exotic viruses, including yellow fever, dengue, chikungunya, Rift Valley fever, and Zika. Since there are currently no vaccines available for many of these diseases, vector control remains the only effective means of reducing transmission to humans.

Another major element that the introduction of West Nile virus exposed has been the lack of federal (thus state) funding available to respond to invasive species and exotic pathogens. Although a large federal investment was made in the initial years following the introduction of West Nile virus, particularly for pathogen testing, many states and public health agencies did not make sustainable modifications to their infrastructure and are now suffering from the reduced and soon to be nonexistent federal funding. The lack of federal funds will cripple the capabilities of state mosquito-borne disease monitoring and response programs. As an example, during 2015, for the first time since the introduction of West Nile virus into Utah, mosquito abatement districts are now paying the state to have their samples tested for the presence of mosquito-borne viruses. The estimated additional costs to SLCMAD will be roughly \$15,000 this year, while increasing to nearly \$30,000 for next year. This cost may go up every year thereafter. With the looming reduction and disappearance of federal funding, it is imperative that SLCMAD plan

accordingly to effectively monitor and respond to public health threats posed by our existing and introduced mosquito populations.

As a result of the impending difficulties highlighted above, we are currently evaluating our existing capabilities at SLCMAD and designing proactive strategies which will lead to improved surveillance and control methods to sustain the quality of life and public health protection of the residents of Salt Lake City. The major components of our goals and five year plan are provided below:

1. Upgrade SLCMAD facilities. The SLCMAD facilities were constructed in 1993, six full years before West Nile virus first arrived in the United States.
 - A. Pesticide Storage Shed. Some features of this goal will include the addition of an up to code pesticide storage shed with climate control. Mosquito control products (larvicides and adulticides) have changed drastically over the years. The pesticide products used today are more target specific and environmentally friendly, the need for proper storage and accountability increases. Additionally, up to date care and containment measures must be put in place to ensure maximum security and safety in case of spills or fire.
 - B. Women's Locker Room. As our seasonal workforce has increased over recent years, we have witnessed a progressive change from a male dominated environment, to one composed of nearly 50% females. However, our current facilities were not built to accept such a change, and a radical measure must be taken to accommodate our growing female population.
 - C. Add a second vehicle wash down area. The SLCMAD has 21 vehicles, seven ATV's, two tracked vehicles that are used each day. These vehicles must be thoroughly cleaned each day to remove salt and alkali to reduce vehicle maintenance. Currently, the SLCMAD has only one vehicle wash down area.

2. Increase biological control program rearing.

We currently carry out an active biological control program which utilizes the Western mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*) as a predator to naturally reduce mosquito populations in abandoned swimming pools and ornamental ponds within Salt Lake City boundaries. Once a pond is stocked with *Gambusia*, the fish do an excellent job of reducing and/or eliminating mosquito larvae from that habitat. This reduces the need for a pesticide application in that environment, in addition to saving time and effort associated with re-inspection and treatment of that habitat throughout the active mosquito season. However, because of the extreme cold winter temperatures that we experience in Salt Lake City, our outdoor rearing ponds have not been effective in maintaining colonies of *Gambusia* for stocking purposes. Our goal is to eliminate the outdoor rearing ponds and move the operations indoors using 800 gallon fish tanks specifically designed for the commercial propagation of *Gambusia* fish. We have currently tested two of these tanks and would like to increase this to four tanks in order to increase production and efficiency.

3. Build a biological safety level II laboratory (BSL-II) and insectary.

With the disappearing funds from the federal level, the Utah State Department of Health has started to charge a fee to test mosquito samples for the presence of West Nile and other mosquito-borne viruses. The gradual elimination of federal funds will continue in the near future and many mosquito control programs will be faced with either absorbing the additional costs or eliminating their testing (surveillance) completely. There is also no assurance from the state that they will continue to support this program sustainably in the future. With increasing costs and reducing personnel at the state level, we are proposing to expand our current facility to house a BSL-II facility, which will be staffed with technical equipment and personnel, allowing us to test our own mosquito samples using modern technology for the presence of native and exotic pathogens. This laboratory will allow us to quickly process mosquito samples in-house and be able to respond much quicker to control needs within the district. Once acquisition of technical

equipment has been made, these molecular tools may also be used for other purposes, such as insecticide resistance testing to monitor susceptibility of mosquito populations within the district to the products that we use. Because of the limited array of products available for mosquito control and since insecticide resistance is a major global concern when it comes to efficacy of mosquito control products, these tools will allow us to quickly respond to resistant populations and rotate products to maximize efficacy and cost. Another benefit of this BSL-II laboratory will be the potential subcontracts or cost-sharing with other districts that do not have the capability of virus or insecticide resistance testing.

The addition of a biological safety containment insectary will also provide us with colonies of laboratory reared larval and adult mosquitoes which will be used for operational investigations. These include bioassay studies involving new products and formulations, efficacy testing of existing larvicides and adulticides, evaluation of new surveillance traps, evaluation of repellents used to protect residents and employees against biting populations of mosquitoes, equipment evaluations, and public education at Salt Lake City schools and community events. The expansion of our education and community involvement will be a major component of this BSL-II laboratory and insectary. As the federal Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics initiatives expand; many local schools such as Salt Lake City Community College, Westminster College, and the University of Utah are expanding the practical capabilities of their teaching programs. Many such programs are looking for local collaborators to provide real world training and applicability of the tools that the students are being trained to utilize. We have started collaborating with these schools and provide the grounds within which the classroom learning may be put to use under real world settings.

To assist in the SLCMAD research efforts, it teamed up with the University of Utah, Department of Public Health in 2013. The district's Assistant Manager, Dr. Ary Faraji, is an adjunct staff member who is currently mentoring two interns this summer. It is hoped that this program can continue to aid the district and produce young talent for the Utah work force

4. Addition of technical personnel.

Implementation of the above goals will not be accomplished without the addition of technical personnel to assist the district with meeting and exceeding the tasks ahead. The major component will include laboratory personnel trained in the use of technical equipment and molecular techniques to conduct the testing of mosquito samples for native and exotic pathogens. Additionally, these personnel will assist with insecticide resistance testing, larval and adult mosquito bioassays, mosquito rearing, product evaluations, host preference and other ecological studies as they relate to disease epidemiology and mosquito control, etc.

Additionally, we are proactively building our program so that we are positioned to detect the presence of invasive species as quickly as possible and to be able to respond in an effective and timely manner. Mosquito control has changed focused from a rural to an urban program, and we anticipate an expansion of this in the coming years. We would like to increase our presence within the urban boundaries of Salt Lake City through our biological fish program, tree hole program, urban bike team addressing catch basins and gutters, and more service opportunities afforded to the general public. We have currently hired an Urban Field Supervisor to oversee the above; however, that individual could only be hired on a two year contract because we do not have the sustainable funding in place for the long term. We also foresee an expansion of our seasonal crews, particularly on the city bike team, to be increased from four individuals to eight. This would allow our personnel to get through the city route much quicker and with greater efficiency and effectiveness. The addition of vector control technicians will also allow our program greater flexibility to be able to respond to urban mosquito control issues. The imminent arrival of invasive species will present serious challenges to mosquito control programs, but better planning and improved control methods will be the key to dealing with this public health threat.

We have provided you a general overview of our five year plan and goals for SLCMAD; however, this document is an abbreviated version and only intended to provide an overall synopsis. Many additional details exist within the plans for infrastructure, personnel, pesticides, and operations. Our overall aim with the five year plan is to ensure the equipment, product,

personnel, and financial security of the district in the coming years; so that we are better positioned to combat mosquitoes and mosquito-borne diseases for the public health and quality of life benefit of the residents of Salt Lake City.

RESOLUTION No. _____ of 2015

(Approving the Proposed Tax or Increase in the Property Tax Rate
of the Salt Lake City Mosquito Abatement District)

WHEREAS, the Salt Lake City Mosquito Abatement District (the “District”) has notified the City that the District intends to increase property taxes within the District for calendar year 2016 in the amount shown in Exhibit A; and

WHEREAS, the District has informed the City that the District’s 2016 tax rate will exceed the District’s certified tax rate; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to law, the Salt Lake City Council appoints all five members of the board of trustees (the “Board”) of the District and therefore is the appointing authority of the Board; and

WHEREAS, under Utah Code Section 17B-1-1001(3)(b)(iv)(B), the District may levy or collect property tax revenue that exceeds the certified tax rate during 2016 only if the proposed tax or increase in the property tax rate has been approved by the City Council; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has received a briefing from the District regarding the proposed tax or increase in the property tax rate and is willing to approve the Districts’ proposed tax or increase in the property tax rate;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of Salt Lake City, Utah, that for purposes of Utah Code Section 17B-1-1001(3)(b)(iv)(B), the City Council hereby approves the proposed tax or increase in the property tax rate of the District for the year 2016 in the amount shown in Exhibit A.

Passed by the City Council of Salt Lake City, Utah, this _____ day of _____ 2015.

Salt Lake City Council

By: _____

ATTEST:

City Recorder

Salt Lake City Attorney's Office
Approve As To Form

Boyd Ferguson

HB_ATTYY-#47403-v1-Resolution_approving_tax_increase_for_mosquito_abatement_district.DOCX

Salt Lake City Mosquito Abatement District
Board of Trustee's
2015

TRUSTEE	OFFICE	Represents District	ORIGINAL DATE OF APPOINTMENT	EXPIRATION OF CURRENT TERM
Todd Erskine 1245 W. Sunset Drive Salt Lake City, UT 84116 Home Phone 363-2578 Work: 801-544-3431 Cell: 801-918-9253 todd@slcmad.org	Chair	1	8/08	12/31/15
Karen S. Okabe 1576 E. Tomahawk Dr. Salt Lake City, UT 84103 Home Phone: 801-364-5802 Cell: 801-870-9324 karen@slcmad.org	Vice Chair	3	6/03/14	12/31/16
La Vone Liddle 1397 S. Wilton Way Salt Lake City, UT 84108 Home Phone: 583-5411 lavone@slcmad.org	Trustee	6	2/16/10	12/31/18
Maureen Wilson 1883 S. Texas Salt Lake City, UT 84108 Home: 801-485-5241 Work: 801-524-3166 maureen@slcmad.org	Trustee	6	3/12	12/31/15
Dr. Dagmar Vitek 1774 S. 2600 E. Salt Lake City, UT 84108 Work: 385 468-4069 Cell: 801 657-1150 dagmar@slcmad.org	Trustee	6	1/27/09	12/31/16