

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

SACRAMENTO-YOLO MOSQUITO & VECTOR CONTROL



Sacramento-Yolo
MOSQUITO & VECTOR
CONTROL DISTRICT

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Dear Residents, Colleagues & Friends

On behalf of the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District, I am pleased to present the 2025 Annual Report, highlighting the District's continued commitment to protecting public health through surveillance, mosquito control, and public education. Throughout the year, staff across all departments worked collaboratively to respond to mosquito-borne disease activity, address the expanding threat of invasive mosquitoes, and engage the public with timely and effective prevention messaging.

One of the most significant accomplishments of 2025 was the launch of the District's first Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) Pilot Program in South Natomas. This innovative pilot marked a major milestone for the District and required extensive coordination and collaboration across departments. The program was initiated in response to the continued spread of invasive *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes and reflects the District's commitment to advancing science-based mosquito control strategies. The SIT Pilot Program was made possible through the dedicated efforts of multiple teams. Urban Operations staff conducted sterile mosquito releases twice weekly throughout the pilot area from July-October while continuing routine mosquito control activities and engaging residents through door-to-door outreach. Laboratory staff supported the program through enhanced surveillance, ongoing monitoring, and data analysis to evaluate mosquito populations and pilot outcomes. Public Information and Education staff led comprehensive outreach efforts to ensure transparency, educate residents, and support community understanding of the program.

Despite the growing concern over invasive mosquitoes, West Nile virus (WNV) remained the District's top public health priority in 2025. The Laboratory and Surveillance teams conducted extensive monitoring through mosquito trapping and dead bird testing, while Control Operations responded quickly with ground-based treatments when surveillance data indicated an increased risk of virus transmission. Field staff also focused on identifying and treating breeding sites, inspecting thousands of catch basins, and responding to resident service requests.

Integrated mosquito management efforts were further supported through the strategic use of mosquitofish, ecological management practices implemented in collaboration with landowners, and data-driven decision-making supported by the Geographic Information Systems Department. The Public Information and Education Department played a key role in supporting District operations by delivering timely, accurate, and transparent messaging through media relations, advertising, social media, presentations, and community engagement, helping residents understand mosquito risks and available services. The Information Technology Department ensured reliable systems and data infrastructure, while Administration and the Shop provided essential support services to keep District operations running efficiently.


As we move forward, the District remains committed to delivering effective, responsive, and innovative mosquito control services to the communities we serve. For more information or assistance, please visit www.FIGHTtheBITE.net or call 1-800-429-1022.

Sincerely,



Gary Goodman
District Manager

Sincerely,



Charles Duty
2025 President, Board of Trustees

Our History



In 1915, the California Legislature adopted the “Mosquito Abatement Act” (now incorporated into the California Health and Safety Code, Division 3) which formed the basis for the creation, function and governing powers of Mosquito Abatement Districts.

On June 18, 1946, the Sacramento County-Yolo County Mosquito Abatement District was formed by joint resolution of the Board of Supervisors for Sacramento and Yolo counties. The driving force behind the formation of the District was the public’s need for protection against mosquito-borne diseases and relief from serious pest nuisance.

In July of 1990, the District Board voted by resolution to change the name of the District to the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District to better reflect the expanded services and responsibilities the District assumed regarding ticks, yellow jackets and other vectors.

The District is governed by a Board of Trustees, each appointed by one of the incorporated cities or one of the counties within the District’s boundaries. Board meetings are held at 10:00 am on the third Tuesday of each month in Elk Grove.



2025 BOARD OF TRUSTEES OFFICERS

President: Charles Duty, Sacramento County

Vice President: Janell Darroch, West Sacramento

Secretary: Staci Gardiner, City of Isleton

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Chris Barker, City of Davis

Marcia Mooney, City of Galt

William Reisen, Yolo County

Lyndon Hawkins, City of Elk Grove

Raymond LaTorre, City of Sacramento

Robert J. McGarvey, City of Rancho Cordova

Craig Burnett, City of Folsom

Jayna Karpinski-Costa, City of Citrus Heights

Gar House, City of Winters

Tania Garcia-Cadena, City of Woodland



DISTRICT STAFF

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, PUBLIC INFORMATION, CONTROL OPERATIONS, FISHERIES AND LABORATORY

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

8631 Bond Road
Elk Grove, CA 95624
Phone: 1-800-429-1022
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CONTROL OPERATIONS

YOLO COUNTY

1234 Fortna Avenue
Woodland, CA 95776
Phone: 1-800-429-1022
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PERSONNEL

Manager: Gary Goodman
Assistant Managers: Tony Hedley
and Steve Ramos
Administrative Managers:
Lisa Pelletier
Program Coordinator: Marty Scholl
Senior Administrative Assistants:
Tatiana Ochoa
Administrative Assistants:
Dania Smith and Catalina Garcia

LABORATORY

Laboratory Director: Sarah Wheeler
Biologist: Mario Novelo Canto
Vector Ecologist: Debbie Dritz
Microbiologist: Kara Kelley
Laboratory Technicians:
Whitney Clack, Joy Drake,
Stanley Roberts, Katrina Stokes,
Haley Unmacht, James Brodigan,
Anna Cutshall, and Elizabeth Slagboom

FISHERIES

Fisheries Supervisor: Ken Harris
Field Technicians: Callahan Wieland
and Rocky Molina

PUBLIC INFORMATION & EDUCATION

Public Information Officer:
Luz Maria Robles

ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

Ecological Management Supervisor:
Kevin Combo
Ecological Management Technicians:
Guy Kachadorian and Timothy Guimont

MAPPING & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Mapping/Systems Coordinator:
Ruben Rosas
**Information Technology
Administrator:** Dan Fisher

SHOP

Supervisors: Robert Fowler
Mechanics: Ben Weisenberg
and Don Henson

MOSQUITO CONTROL OPERATIONS

CATCH BASIN CREW

Supervisor: Ryan Wagner
Field Technicians: Shan Badhan,
Yeng Chang, Jay Geigle, Eric Guimont,
Garrett Koch, and Nate Pascual

NORTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Supervisor: Richard Speakman
Field Technicians: Nick Ascarrunz,
Ron Burkhouse, Alex Cherney,
Richard Fowler, Timothy Yuen,
Grant White, Jacob Pascual,
and Cory Hearst

SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Supervisor: Demetri Dokos
Field Technicians: Kevin Valone,
Katie Kirkham, Jonas Leuluai,ii,
Brian McGee, Aaron Gruen,
and Rollin Phelps

URBAN OPERATIONS CREW

Supervisor: David Smith
Field Technicians: Dave Zepf,
Katherine Kellogg, Cason Reyes,
Anthony Barrera, and AJ Misirili

NORTH YOLO COUNTY

Supervisor: Brett Day
Field Technicians: Garrett Bell,
Jason Lloyd, Zeb Middleton, Mark Pipkin,
and Jake Vigna

SOUTH YOLO COUNTY

Supervisor: Will Hayes
Field Technicians: Dan Bickel,
Frank Mendez, Soda Sanouvang,
Kylie Letamendi, George Santiago,
Phillip Merritt, and Adrian Ruvalcaba

Integrated Pest Management



Mosquito and vector control are based on scientifically planned management tactics and control strategies that reduce the abundance of target pests in a timely manner. This method is commonly referred to as “Integrated Pest Management” (IPM). This comprehensive program incorporates five basic methods: public information and education, mosquito and vector surveillance, biological control, physical control, and microbial and chemical control.

PUBLIC INFORMATION & EDUCATION

The District’s outreach program educates and informs the public about mosquito and West Nile virus prevention methods through an extensive advertising and media campaign. District messages are also disseminated to the public by participating in a variety of community events, health fairs, presentations to schools and community organizations as well as partnerships with local groups.

MOSQUITO & VECTOR SURVEILLANCE

The District closely monitors mosquito activity, climate change and arbovirus activity by testing mosquitoes, sentinel chickens, wild birds and ticks for the presence of pathogens, parasites or arboviruses. This research and surveillance information helps guide efficient control of vectors and vector-borne diseases in Sacramento and Yolo Counties.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

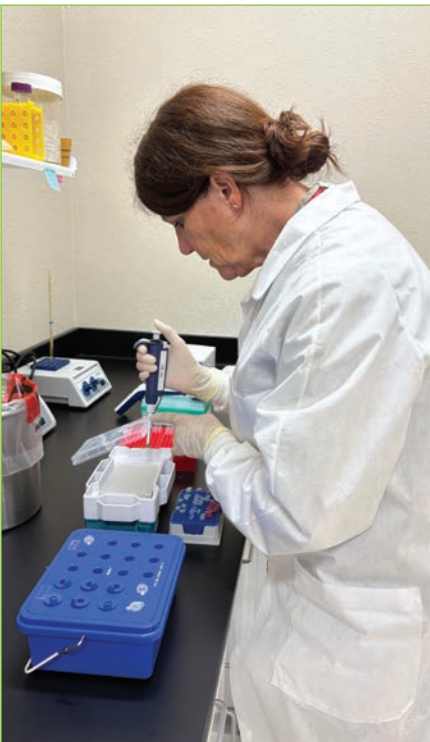
Biological control is the use of specially chosen living organisms to control a particular pest. This chosen organism might be a predator, parasite, or pathogen which will attack the harmful insect resulting in a desired reduction of pest population levels. The most common biological tool against immature mosquitoes in California are mosquito-eating fish such as the mosquitofish, *Gambusia affinis* and the Guppy, *Poecilia reticulata*. When introduced to a mosquito breeding source, these fish quickly adapt, multiply and become numerically capable of sustaining an effective control level.

ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

Ecological Management consists of altering the pest’s environment such as: promoting effective drainage, controlling emergent vegetation and encouraging appropriate timing of irrigation otherwise known as mosquito reduction best management practices in urban, agricultural and conservation areas. By managing aquatic sources, opportunity for mosquitoes to develop is eliminated.

MICROBIAL & CHEMICAL CONTROL

Microbial and chemical control are the prudent use of specific microbials and chemical compounds (insect growth regulators and insecticides) that reduce mosquito populations. These materials are applied when other methods are unable to maintain mosquito numbers below a level that is considered tolerable or when emergency control measures are needed to rapidly disrupt or terminate the transmission of disease to humans and animals. These products and application methods used are registered for public health use by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, as well as California Environmental Protection Agency, and are designed to minimize non-target effects. Larvicides target immature mosquitoes; adulticides are chemicals that reduce adult mosquito populations.



Public Information & Education

In 2025, the District's Public Information and Education Department continued to deliver year-round outreach focused on mosquito prevention and mosquito-borne disease awareness, including West Nile virus, dengue, and chikungunya. Outreach relied on extensive earned media coverage across television, radio, print, and digital platforms, supported by English- and Spanish-language advertising, outdoor billboards, online digital advertising, and ongoing social media messaging to disseminate timely information and prevention guidance. The District also participated in radio and television public-affairs programming to reinforce key public-health messages.

The most significant initiative of the year was the launch of the District's first Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) Pilot Program in South Natomas, which required a significant level of public outreach, education, and transparency. The pilot was launched in July in response to the continued spread of invasive *Aedes* mosquitoes (*Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*), with the highest infestations observed in South Natomas. Other areas with significant populations of invasive mosquitoes include Fair Oaks, Orangevale, Land Park, and Rosemont.

To support the SIT Pilot Program, the Department implemented a comprehensive communications strategy that included educational materials, a dedicated project webpage, door hangers distributed to residents within the pilot area, targeted social media and coordination with local elected officials. The first sterile mosquito releases took place on July 8 and continued thru the end of October 2025. The campaign was supported by a proactive media strategy, including a press event and on-site interviews, resulting in strong and largely positive regional media coverage.

In addition to SIT outreach, the District staff participated in wide variety of community events, distributed educational materials and repellent products, answered questions, and promoted District services to all residents.

In 2025, West Nile virus activity continued throughout the District. While overall activity was low in mosquito samples and dead birds testing positive for the virus, human cases were unfortunately reported in both Sacramento and Yolo counties, reinforcing the importance of continued public education and prevention messaging.

Overall, the Department's 2025 efforts emphasized proactive communication, innovation, and public trust, with the successful rollout of the SIT Pilot Program serving as the defining achievement of the year.





FURTHER OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

COMMUNITY EVENTS

The District participated in a wide range of community events throughout the year, hosting educational and engaging booths that featured live mosquito and mosquitofish displays, a bug box, repellent demonstrations, free individual repellent packets, information on invasive mosquitoes, and a variety of message-reinforcement items. District staff actively engaged with residents, answered questions about mosquito prevention and District activities, and promoted available services. In 2025, the District participated in a total of 47 community events across Sacramento and Yolo counties.



PRESENTATIONS TO SCHOOLS, COMMUNITY GROUPS AND LOCAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

As part of the District's community education and outreach efforts, staff provided presentations to a wide range of service groups, neighborhood associations, schools, and local elected officials. In 2025, a total of 32 presentations were delivered.

SCHOOL ASSEMBLIES

To expand and strengthen the District's school outreach efforts, a partnership was formed with Red Shoe Productions to organize and deliver *Fight the Bite: "What Bugs You?"* school assemblies. These interactive 45-minute assemblies, designed for students in grades 2–5, educate children about mosquito biology, prevention, and the District's Be a Mosquito Buster program through engaging games and hands-on activities that reinforce the District's "D's" of mosquito prevention. In 2025, a total of 29 assemblies were held at local schools, reaching 8,605 students, as well as teachers and other school staff.



REPELLENT DISTRIBUTION

Promoting the use of mosquito repellent is an important component of the District's education and outreach efforts to help residents protect themselves from mosquito bites. The District offers free mosquito repellent wipes to agencies and community organizations for distribution during outdoor and evening activities. In 2025, field technicians delivered repellent to agencies serving homeless populations, parks and recreation departments, senior centers, and local businesses. Community organizations may request mosquito repellent by emailing info@fightthebite.net.



Mosquito & Vector Surveillance

The District laboratory conducts the following activities to protect public health in Sacramento and Yolo Counties:

- Mosquito abundance surveillance
- Mosquito-borne disease surveillance for:
 - » West Nile virus (WNV)
 - » Saint Louis encephalitis (SLEV)
 - » Western equine encephalitis (WEEV)
- Tick and Lyme disease surveillance
- Yellowjacket abundance surveillance
- Identification of arthropods of public health significance
- Pesticide resistance testing and management
- Product efficacy testing
- Mosquito control research

SURVEILLANCE OF MOSQUITOES

Mosquito surveillance is an essential component of the District's Integrated Vector Management (IVM) program and is designed to provide real-time data on mosquito abundance and mosquito-borne disease activity. The primary mosquito-borne disease in California is West Nile virus. To control the spread of this virus the District maintains a systematic approach for locating areas with high mosquito abundance and mosquito-borne disease activity. In addition, the District has implemented a robust surveillance program to monitor the invasive species *Aedes aegypti* that was detected in 2019.

In addition to the mosquito species found in Sacramento and Yolo Counties, District technicians are also trained to recognize any exotic or introduced species, if present, in any of the thousands of samples they collect each year.





The District uses a range of trap types that target different species and mosquito life stages:

- A) **Encephalitis Vector Surveillance (EVS) Trap** Uses dry ice (carbon dioxide) as an attractant and targets host-seeking mosquitoes; set for one night and used to collect mosquitoes that are tested for encephalitis viruses.
- B) **Locker Trap** This trap was designed by the District; it runs continuously and uses compressed liquid carbon dioxide to attract host-seeking mosquitoes; used for abundance surveillance.
- C) **Gravid Trap** Can be configured to run continuously or for a single night; uses water infused with fermented hay and hog chow to attract gravid females seeking a place to lay eggs; used for both abundance and mosquito-borne virus surveillance.
- D) **Biogents Sentinel Trap (BG-S)** Can be configured to run continuously or for a single night; uses trap design, carbon dioxide, and BG lure (proprietary odor blend) to attract mosquitoes, especially effective for collecting *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*.
- E) **Biogents Counter Trap (BG-C)** This is an attachment that rests on top of a BG-S that counts “mosquito-sized” objects that enter the trap; used primarily in rice field habitats; set with compressed liquid carbon dioxide that attracts host-seeking mosquitoes.

In 2025, mosquito abundance surveillance was conducted at 24 sites across Sacramento and Yolo Counties. At each trap location a gravid trap and locker trap configured for constant operation were deployed in tandem. In total, 64,075 female mosquitoes comprising 15 species were collected in Yolo County and 75,838 female mosquitoes from 17 species were collected in Sacramento County.

The tables below show the total number of each mosquito species captured at 24 abundance monitoring sites in Sacramento and Yolo Counties during 2025.

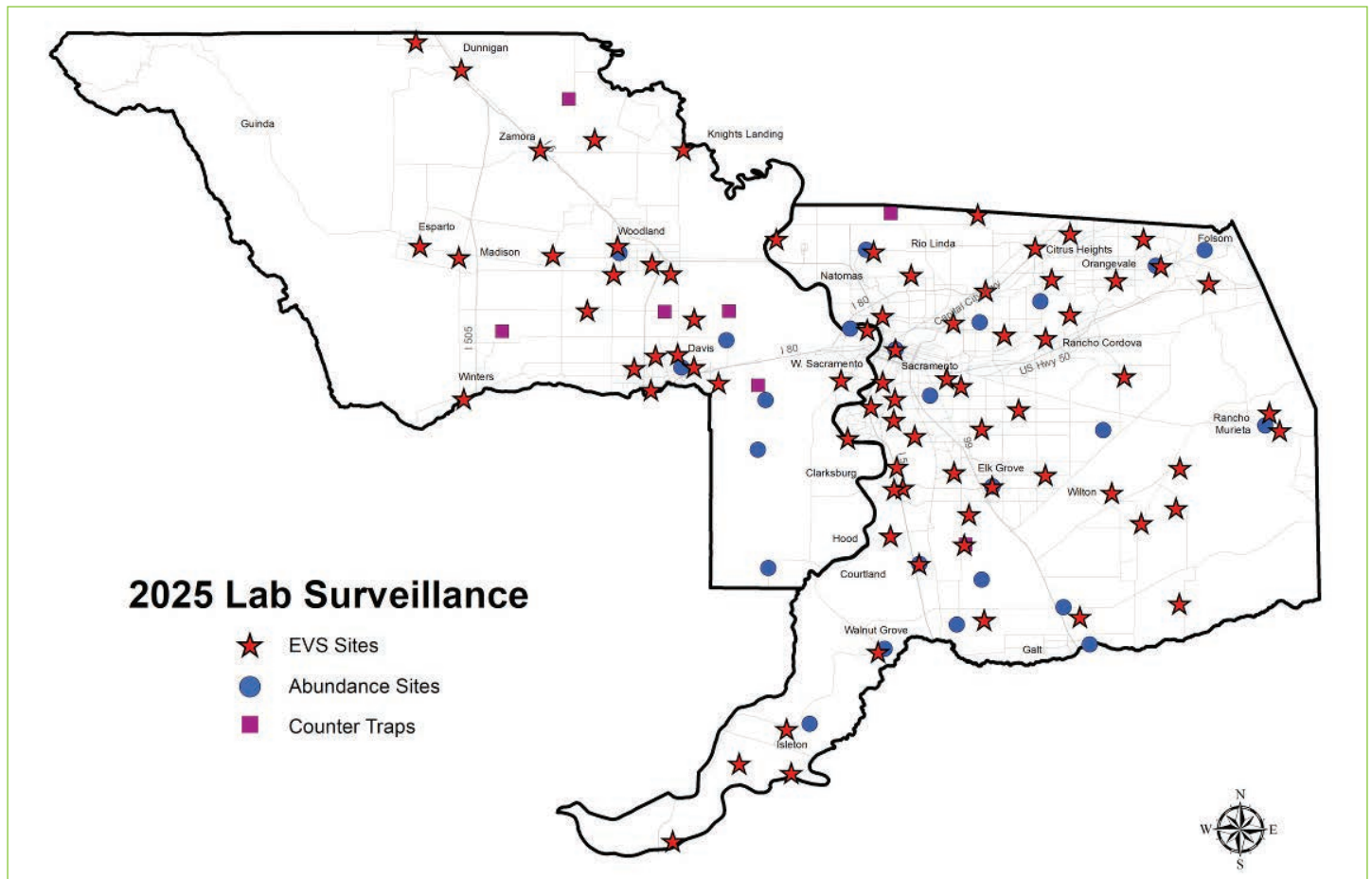
2025 YOLO COUNTY MOSQUITO ABUNDANCE SURVEILLANCE

Species	Clarksburg-63113	Clarksburg-63106	Davis - 54334	Davis - 6642	Davis-54347	Woodland - 54320
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>			1	1		13
<i>Aedes melanimon</i>	1727	1109	203	2	905	4
<i>Aedes nigromaculis</i>	2	11			1	
<i>Aedes sierrensis</i>		1				1
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	52	4			12	
<i>Anopheles franciscanus</i>	2		2		11	
<i>Anopheles freeborni</i>	52	226	1212	60	3721	988
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>			1			
<i>Culex erythrorhax</i>	36				2	1
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	201	269	644	405	758	4402
<i>Culex stigmatosoma</i>		2	2	1	7	8
<i>Culex tarsalis</i>	1272	9105	12705	1203	19979	2148
<i>Culiseta incidens</i>	10	14	13	8	6	87
<i>Culiseta inornata</i>	158	105	72	27	77	23
<i>Culiseta particeps</i>	1					

2025 SACRAMENTO COUNTY MOSQUITO ABUNDANCE SURVEILLANCE

Species	Sacramento - 63055	Sacramento - 63252	Sacramento - 54440	Sacramento - 63331	Sacramento - 63367	Sacramento - 63139	Carmichael - 54386	Folsom-63197	Orangevale - 63196	Sloughhouse - 54421	Elk Grove-63525	Elk Grove - 63517	Elk Grove - 18894	Galt-54471	Galt-54472	Galt-54468	Isleton - 18975	Walnut Grove - 63577
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	1	27		3	44			2	22					16				
<i>Aedes melanimon</i>	33	1	383	34	9	50	3	1	1	243	9	17	4	16	24	353	3632	58
<i>Aedes nigromaculis</i>						1				1						1		7
<i>Aedes sierrensis</i>	1	2	5	78				1		1	1	1			459			2
<i>Aedes vexans</i>			24	1		1					4	2		5	3	53	695	6
<i>Aedes washinoi</i>								3							1			290
<i>Anopheles franciscanus</i>			6			1				1					1		1	
<i>Anopheles freeborni</i>	59	25	76	44	4	5391	14		2	28	60	73	192	9	7	529	285	40
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>						1				1								
<i>Culex erythrorhox</i>			17			3				1			5		14	3	40	
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	71	261	163	1919	6282	219	629	1280	1556	1014	7588	5180	2512	1312	1633	666	685	29
<i>Culex stigmatosoma</i>	1	6	20	10	3	12	25	10	8	23	21	12	34	71	8	10	42	5
<i>Culex tarsalis</i>	280	16	1159	126	139	6471	101	152	114	171	1035	1723	1168	2268	1190	5302	5181	91
<i>Culiseta incidens</i>	2	2	17	302	192	5	52	51	114	77	7	101	145	150	192	6	47	22
<i>Culiseta inornata</i>	23	5	247	4	5	87	8	7	5	3	14	52	4	10	1	26	169	15
<i>Culiseta particeps</i>																		93
<i>Orthopodomyia signifera</i>										1								

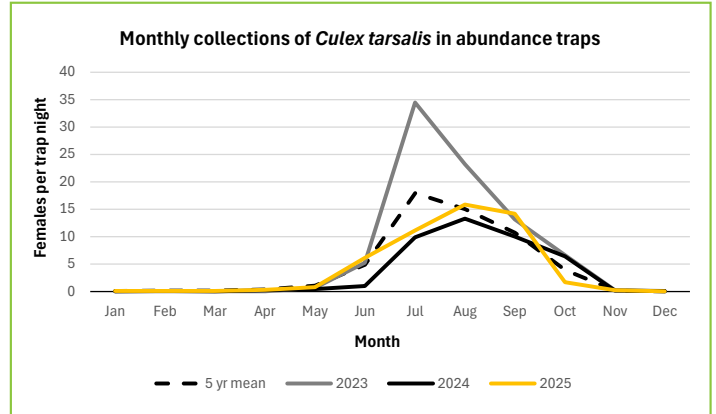
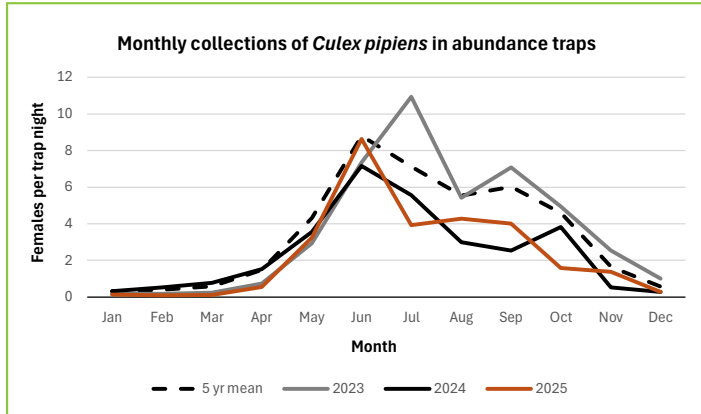
2025 LAB SURVEILLANCE MAP



ADULT MOSQUITO ABUNDANCE TRENDS

All mosquito species are monitored throughout the year, but the District is particularly interested in *Culex pipiens* and *Culex tarsalis*, our primary vectors of West Nile virus. The abundance of these species is closely monitored and is used to direct control efforts. *Culex tarsalis* abundance peaks July-August, these mosquitoes primarily utilize rice fields and wetland habitats for immature development. The active season for *Culex pipiens* is longer, with the highest abundance trends observed June-September. *Culex pipiens* use both urban sources such as catch basins and standing water around homes and rural sources including dairy lagoons and roadside ditches.

The charts below show the mean number of female mosquitoes per trap night captured in both locker and gravid traps set at 24 abundance surveillance sites across Sacramento and Yolo Counties. The previous two years and the 5-year average abundance trends for *Culex tarsalis* and *Culex pipiens* are shown.

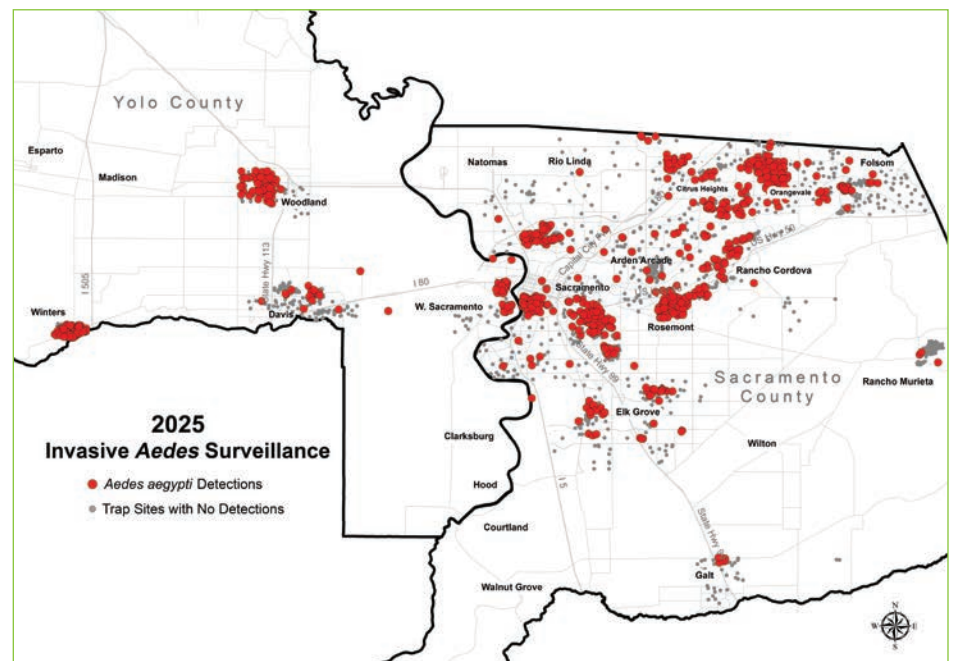


The invasive mosquito *Aedes aegypti* continues to expand its range in Sacramento and Yolo Counties. The District employs two complementary approaches to monitor invasive *Aedes* populations. First, known populations are routinely monitored using BG-Sentinel (BG-S) traps, and surveillance data are used to guide targeted control interventions. Second, BG-S traps are deployed strategically throughout Sacramento and Yolo Counties to detect new infestations and assess potential spread.

Aedes aegypti utilizes small water-holding containers commonly found around homes for larval development. Eggs can persist in dry conditions for extended periods and hatch when containers are refilled with water. This species is an aggressive human-biting mosquito that actively seeks hosts during both daytime and nighttime hours.



2025 INVASIVE AEDES SURVEILLANCE MAP



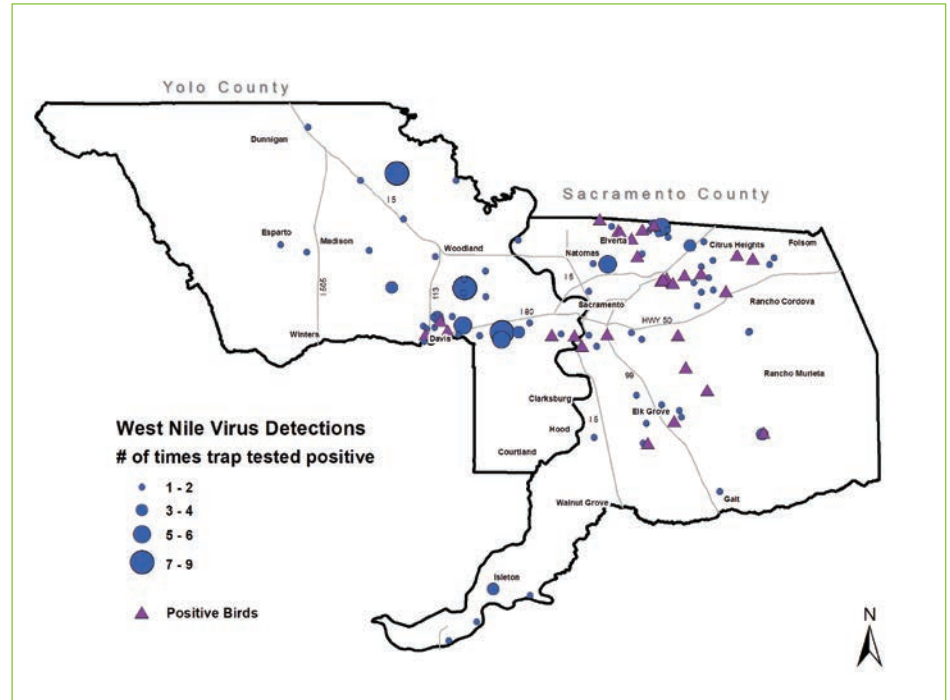
ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS SURVEILLANCE

MOSQUITOES

From May through October EVS and gravid traps are set overnight throughout Sacramento and Yolo counties. Starting EVS trapping locations are shown on the 2025 Laboratory Surveillance Map. Trap locations shifted in response to WNV detections. Mosquito collections were returned to the lab, identified to species and sex, counted, and *Culex pipiens* and *Culex tarsalis* were sampled in collections of up to 50 females by location and trap type. Mosquito samples were tested in-house for SLEV, WEEV, and WNV using reverse transcriptase quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR).

During 2025, 295,131 female and 5,823 male mosquitoes from 20 species were captured in EVS and gravid traps deployed for encephalitis virus surveillance. Of these, 384,475 female *Culex tarsalis* (2976 samples; Sacramento County = 1,511; Yolo County = 1,465), 28,895 female *Culex pipiens* (2,732 samples; Sacramento County = 1,970; Yolo County = 762), and 600 *Culex stigmatosoma* (196 samples; Sacramento County = 185; Yolo County = 11) were tested. Overall, 97 samples of *Culex tarsalis* (Sacramento County = 29; Yolo County = 68), 38 samples (Sacramento County = 29; Yolo County = 9) of *Culex pipiens*, and 9 samples (Sacramento = 9) of *Culex stigmatosoma* tested positive for WNV (see 2025 West Nile Virus Surveillance Map). The first WNV-positive pool was detected in Sacramento County on June 10, 2025, and the last was detected in Yolo County on October 17, 2025. Neither SLEV nor WEEV was detected.

2025 WEST NILE VIRUS SURVEILLANCE MAP



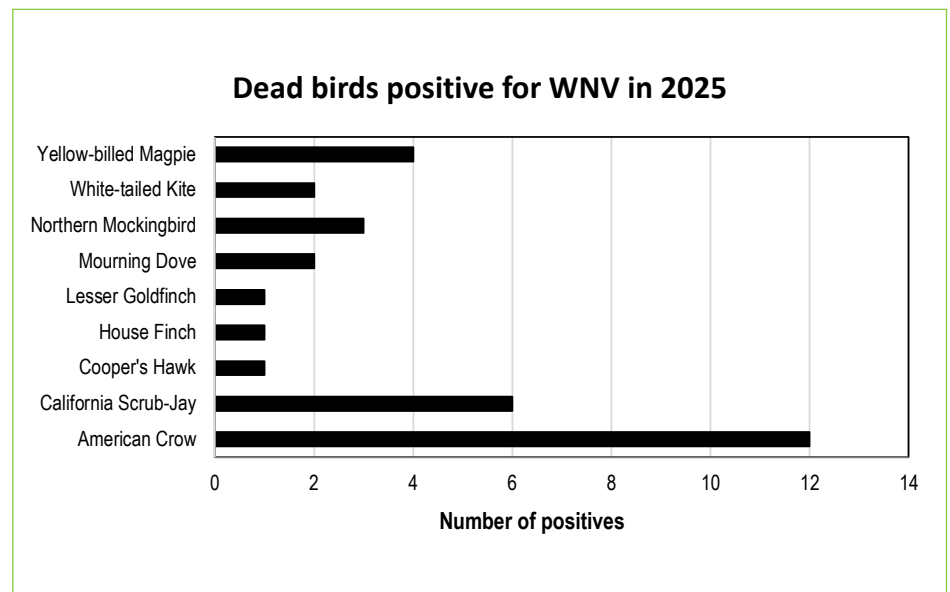
DEAD BIRDS

Bird mortality is an indicator of WNV activity. Dead birds are reported by the public to the WNV Call Center (1-877-WNV BIRD, or online at westnile.ca.gov). Birds reported in Sacramento and Yolo Counties are collected by the District and tested for WNV, SLEV, and WEEV. Dead birds are often the first indicator of WNV activity in an area and are an important component of our surveillance program, helping us to track and target WNV transmission.

In 2025, 1026 dead birds were reported to the WNV Call Center from Sacramento and Yolo Counties. Of these, 345 birds (Sacramento County = 298; Yolo County = 47) were collected and tested for WNV, SLEV, and WEEV. Overall, 32 (Sacramento County = 27; Yolo County = 5) dead birds tested positive for WNV (see 2025 West Nile Virus Surveillance Map). The bird species found positive for WNV are shown in the accompanying figure (Dead birds positive for WNV in 2025).



2025 DEAD BIRDS POSITIVE FOR WNV



TICK AND LYME DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

Lyme disease is caused by the bacterium *Borrelia burgdorferi*. In Sacramento and Yolo Counties, it is primarily transmitted by the tick *Ixodes pacificus*, commonly known as the western blacklegged tick.

The District conducts tick surveillance at 20 fixed locations consisting of high-use recreational trails with suitable tick habitat from November through May. Ticks are collected using a standardized flagging method, in which a 1 m × 1 m white flannel cloth is dragged along the edge of trails for short distances and then inspected for attached ticks. Collected ticks are identified to species and sex, counted, and pooled (up to five *I. pacificus* per pool) by site for testing.

Tick pools are tested at the District laboratory using quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) to detect *Borrelia burgdorferi*. When positive ticks are identified, informational signage is posted to increase public awareness and encourage preventive measures to reduce tick exposure and Lyme disease risk.

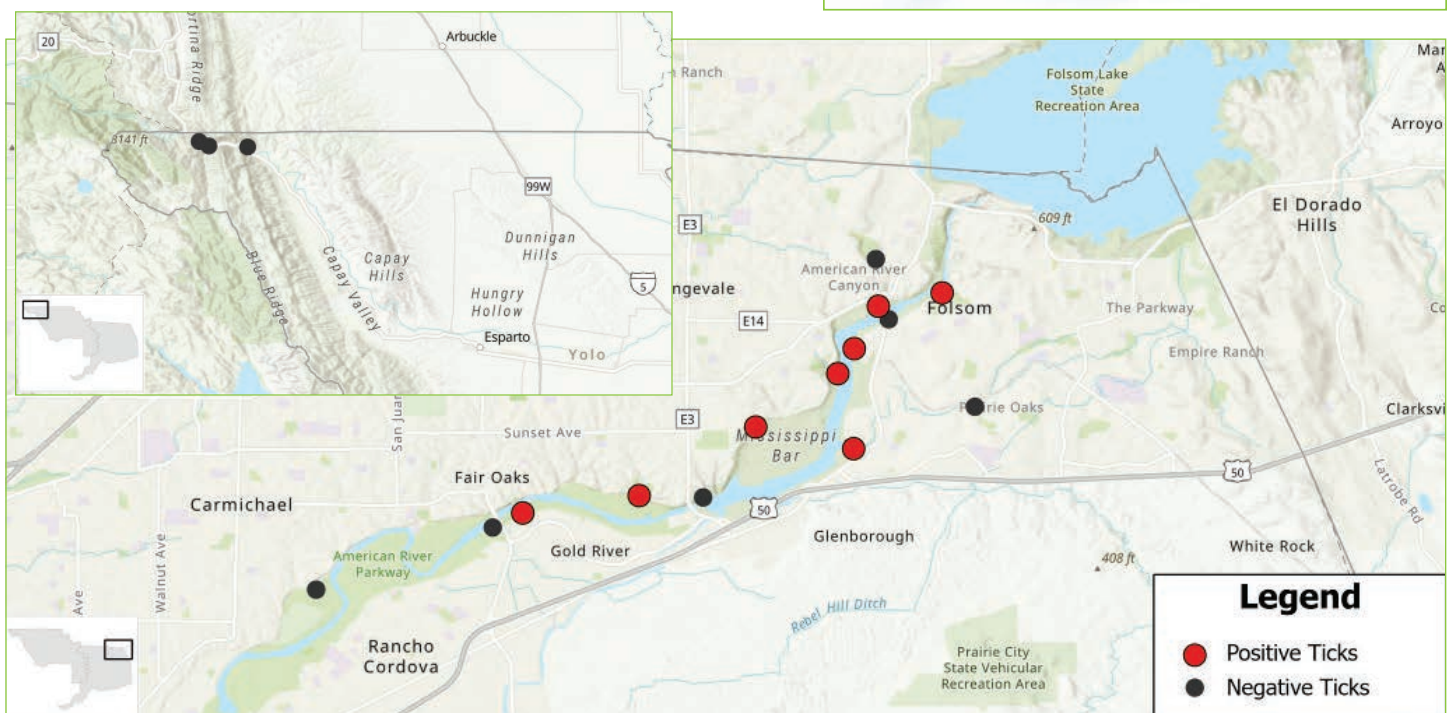
In 2025, a total of 1,308 *Ixodes pacificus* ticks were collected (Sacramento County = 1,149; Yolo County = 159), comprising 341 test pools (Sacramento County = 295; Yolo County = 46). *Borrelia burgdorferi*-positive ticks were detected at seven locations across four cities: Fair Oaks, Folsom, Gold River, and Orangevale (see Tick Surveillance Map for site-specific locations).

2025 COLLECTED TICKS

City	County	# <i>Ixodes pacificus</i> collected	MIP*
Brooks	Yolo	26	0.0
Carmichael	Sacramento	1	0.0
Fair Oaks	Sacramento	121	1.7
Folsom	Sacramento	512	3.7
Gold River	Sacramento	225	7.6
Orangevale	Sacramento	174	4.6
Rancho Cordova	Sacramento	42	0.0
Rumsey	Yolo	14	0.0
Winters	Yolo	20	0.0

*Minimum Infection Prevalence (MIP): MIP is equal to the number of pools positive for *Borrelia burgdorferi* divided by the number of ticks tested multiplied by 100.

2025 TICK SURVEILLANCE MAPS



YELLOWJACKETS

The District's yellowjacket monitoring and control program was established to address nuisance and safety issues associated with high yellowjacket populations. The program consists of trapping drones and queens and removal of yellowjacket nests. In the spring, the District uses apple juice-baited traps to capture queens before nests can be established. Later in the season, traps are baited with heptyl butyrate to attract drones. When yellowjacket nests pose safety concerns they are removed.



PESTICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Pesticides play an important role in mosquito and vector control Integrated Vector Management (IVM) programs. Growing insecticide resistance to the available active ingredients used for mosquito control impacts the efficacy of our control operations. Therefore, the District performs both adult and larval resistance testing on mosquitoes collected throughout Sacramento and Yolo Counties. To aid in this work the District maintains reference mosquito colonies of both *Culex pipiens* and *Culex tarsalis* and utilizes resistance testing protocols from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and recommendations from the Mosquito and Vector Control Association of California.



ARTHROPOD IDENTIFICATION SERVICE

Besides identifying mosquitoes and ticks collected through our surveillance program, the District receives and identifies many other arthropods brought in by the public. Some of the previously identified species include: ants, termites, springtails, mites, solitary and carpenter bees, long-horned beetles, honey bees, yellowjackets and wasps, spiders, stored product pest beetles, moths, bedbugs, and midges.



RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

The District routinely evaluates new and current strategies for controlling mosquitoes, and collaborates with researchers from academia and industry. Evaluations take place both in the field and laboratory. One technique for evaluating product efficacy is through a field efficacy trial where bioassay cages of adult mosquitoes and droplet impingers are deployed to assess spray events. These data aid in the development of new products and guide implementation of vector control strategies.



Biological Control



Biological control elements are natural predators, parasites, or pathogens used to reduce pest population levels. The Fisheries Department is responsible for breeding mosquitofish and other fish species that prey on mosquito larvae. Mosquito-eating fish are readily available for the District's field technicians and to the general public through the service request program.

The District maintains 22 ponds that collectively produce approximately 2,500 to 5,000 pounds of fish annually. Today, the District is one of the largest mosquitofish-producing facilities in the nation.

MOSQUITOFISH, *Gambusia affinis*

The most successful biological tool against immature mosquitoes in California is the mosquitofish, *Gambusia affinis*. When introduced to a mosquito breeding source, the mosquitofish quickly adapts, multiplies, and becomes numerically capable of sustaining an effective control level.



The mosquitofish, a live-bearing American fish, is utilized as a predator of mosquito larvae in many diverse aquatic habitats throughout the world. A comparatively small species, full-grown females are usually less than 2½ inches in total length, while males are typically under 1½ inches. The muted silver and light olive green body color is common to both sexes. In addition, they are able to lighten or darken their body color pigmentation to more closely match their immediate environment.

GUPPIES, *Poecilia reticulata*

The guppy, *Poecilia reticulata*, has been used for biological mosquito control since World War I. It has been introduced almost all over the world from the areas of tropical South America to which it is indigenous. In many areas, the guppy has provided good control of mosquitoes in highly polluted sources, such as sewage pools, dairy lagoons, chicken ranch ditches, and slightly acidic sources. Unlike the mosquitofish, the guppy's ability to reproduce or control mosquitoes is not reduced by low levels of dissolved oxygen, and guppies thrive in areas where mosquitofish cannot successfully develop.



BIOLOGICAL CONTROL DISTRIBUTION

SYMVCD’s state-certified mosquito and vector control technicians provided mosquitofish and guppies to residents of Sacramento and Yolo Counties free of charge.



BIOLOGICAL CONTROL DATA FOR 2025

RICE FIELDS STOCKED WITH MOSQUITOFISH

Number of Fields	184
Pounds of Fish *	2,617
Acres Stocked	11,060

WILDLIFE REFUGES AND DUCK CLUBS STOCKED WITH MOSQUITOFISH

Number of Fields	57
Pounds of Fish	1,571
Acres Stocked	4,730

SOURCES STOCKED WITH GUPPIES

Number of Sources	13
Pounds of Guppies	0.95
Acres Stocked	0.345

MOSQUITOFISH SUPPLIED TO TECHNICIANS

Woodland Facility	45.67 pounds
Elk Grove Facility	264.1 pounds

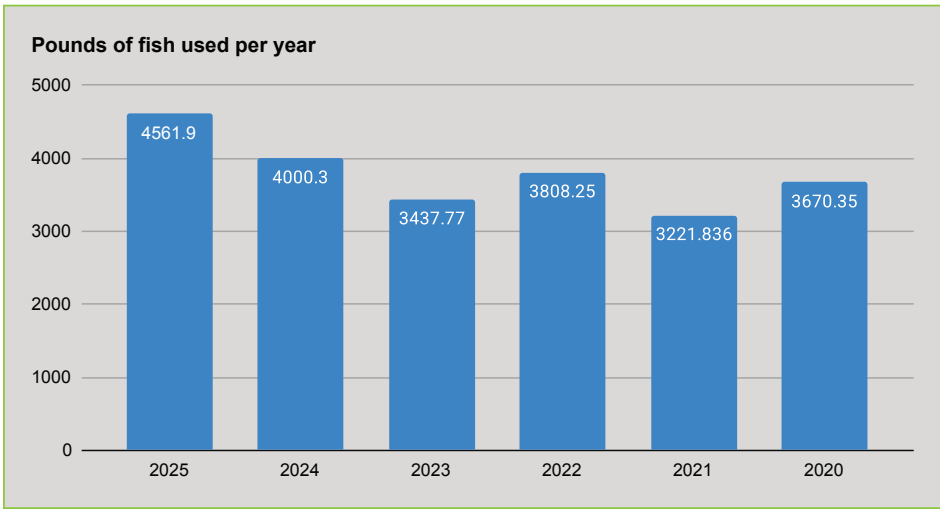
SUMMARY OF ALL MOSQUITOFISH PLANTS IN 2025

Number of Sources	3,039
Pounds of Fish	4,561
Acres Stocked	16,874

* 1 pound of fish equals approximately 450 fish.



A COMPARISON OF MOSQUITOFISH USED 2020-2025



Ecological Management



DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

The Ecological Management Department oversees the physical, environmental, and cultural control components of the District’s Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program. The Department actively seeks opportunities to reduce or eliminate mosquito development sites through the implementation of ecologically based, site-specific Mosquito Reducing Best Management Practices (BMPs). These efforts reduce reliance on chemical control measures and, when necessary, initiate abatement actions related to continued violations of California Health and Safety Code §2060. In addition, the Department provides operational support to all District programs, including assistance with mosquito surveillance and control applications as needed.

MOSQUITO REDUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP) MANUAL

In 2025, the Department continued promoting landowner implementation of Mosquito Reducing Best Management Practices as outlined in the District’s Mosquito Reduction Best Management Practices Manual. The Manual provides guidance on District BMP policies, mosquito biology, and ecologically based mosquito reduction strategies. It includes land-use-specific sections addressing mosquito management in managed wetlands, stormwater and wastewater systems, irrigated agriculture and rice production, dairies, unmaintained swimming pools, cemeteries, and tire storage facilities. The Manual serves as the foundation for all Ecological Management Department programs, including Stormwater, Managed Wetlands, Agriculture, Urban/Industrial initiatives, development and environmental project reviews, and property access enforcement. Department staff provided detailed guidance to property owners and land managers on BMP implementation and, in select cases, assisted with physical improvements and environmental modifications. The BMP Manual is publicly available at www.fightthebite.net/programs/ecological-management/.

ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

During 2025, the Department addressed 68 BMP projects submitted by Control Operations field staff. These projects included access improvements to significant mosquito breeding sites, vegetation management, and the elimination or reduction of mosquito breeding habitats. Each project was evaluated and assigned a BMP plan in accordance with the District’s BMP Manual and IPM policies. Projects were implemented collaboratively with landowners and managers to reduce or eliminate standing water, minimize mosquito production, improve mosquito control product efficacy, and ensure safe access for mosquito control operations. Following completion, Department staff conducted ongoing monitoring to ensure long-term effectiveness and compliance with preventive maintenance requirements.

PLANNING REVIEW PROGRAM

In 2025, the Ecological Management Department reviewed 42 proposed development projects submitted by cities, counties, and state and federal agencies. Reviews focused on identifying potential impacts to mosquito production and ensuring long-term mosquito control access and maintenance. Many projects incorporated Low Impact Development (LID) features designed to manage stormwater runoff. Staff provided comments and recommendations to address potential mosquito production concerns associated with these features, particularly stormwater and sewer infrastructure. Project proponents were encouraged to develop Vector Control Plans (VCPs) that incorporate long-term maintenance strategies in coordination with Department staff to mitigate mosquito-related risks.

STORMWATER AND DRAINAGE PROGRAM

The Stormwater and Drainage Program continued monitoring and maintenance coordination for a variety of stormwater conveyance and treatment systems, including storm drains, retention and detention basins, and settling and infiltration ponds. Department staff addressed drainage blockages, access limitations caused by dense riparian vegetation, and upland mosquito breeding within drainage corridors. Collaboration with federal, state, and local agencies focused on preventing stormwater backups that could create significant mosquito breeding habitats. Priority was given to projects in areas of high mosquito abundance and elevated risk of vector-borne disease transmission near populated areas in Sacramento and Yolo Counties.

MANAGED WETLANDS PROGRAM

The Managed Wetlands Program addressed the challenges associated with seasonal flooding of dry wetlands for habitat enhancement, which can create favorable conditions for mosquito production, particularly during periods of high temperatures and dense emergent vegetation. These conditions increase the risk of vector-borne disease amplification, including West Nile virus (WNV). To promote effective wetland BMP implementation, Department staff participated in multiple federal, state, and private wetland stakeholder meetings to discuss evolving wetland policies, develop site-specific wetland management plans, and implement BMPs to mitigate mosquito breeding. These efforts resulted in projects such as disking, mowing, and excavation activities across wetland complexes. The Department conducted on-site meetings with private wetland managers to recommend BMPs and discuss flood timing and irrigation strategies that balance habitat objectives with mosquito control goals. In 2025, 1,761 acres across 15 private wetland properties were flooded prior to October 1, and 3,461.5 acres of state and federal wetlands were flooded prior to October 1 for waterfowl habitat. Private wetland properties that flooded prior to October 1 were invoiced for mosquito control services under the District's Wetland Cost-share Program.

AGRICULTURE PROGRAM

In 2025, the Agriculture Program completed 23 vegetation management projects to improve technician access and enhance safety, along with 16 irrigated pasture BMP projects designed to reduce standing water and mosquito production. Projects included excavation of drainage ditches and installation or repair of culverts. Staff excavated approximately 22,000 linear feet of drainage ditches, reducing an estimated 135 acres of mosquito breeding habitat. Landowners and irrigators were encouraged to adopt BMPs outlined in the District's BMP Manual to achieve long-term mosquito reduction on agricultural properties.

CEMETERIES PROGRAM

The Ecological Management Department monitored mosquito production at 32 cemeteries across Sacramento and Yolo Counties. In 2025, approximately 77,096 water-holding containers were inspected and treated using water-absorbing crystals and chemical controls. The Department enhanced surveillance and treatment efforts in response to the introduction of *Aedes aegypti* (Yellow-Fever Mosquito) in 2019 and the detection of *Aedes albopictus* (Asian Tiger Mosquito) in Sacramento County in 2022. These efforts remain critical to mitigating the public health risk posed by invasive mosquito species.



Microbial & Chemical Control



Microbial and chemical controls are the use of specific microbials and chemical compounds (insect growth regulators and insecticides) that eliminate immature and adult mosquitoes. They are applied when biological and physical control methods are unable to maintain mosquito numbers below a level that is considered tolerable or when emergency control measures are needed to rapidly disrupt or terminate the transmission of disease to humans. Larvicides target immature mosquitoes. Adulticides are insecticides that reduce adult mosquito populations. All products applied by the District are registered with the California Environmental Protection Agency.

MOSQUITO AND MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Level I – Normal Season

The District performs routine mosquito, mosquito-borne disease and public health pesticide efficacy surveillance activities. The District also attends community events, provides presentations and distributes outreach material to various community organizations.

Level II – Positive Dead Birds and/or Mosquito Pools

Response is initiated when the District's Laboratory detects a mosquito-borne virus [i.e., West Nile virus (WNV), Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (WEE), St. Louis Encephalitis (SLE)] in mosquito pools or dead birds within the District's boundaries.

Level III – Positive Sentinel Chickens/Animals

A response is initiated when the District's Laboratory detects a seroconversion to a mosquito-borne virus (i.e., WNV, WEE, or SLE) in a sentinel chicken(s) or when the District is notified of a mosquito-borne infected horse or other animal within the District's boundaries.

Level IV – Positive Human Case

A response is initiated when the Sacramento/Yolo County Public Health Laboratory officials notifies the District that a human has locally acquired a mosquito-borne virus (i.e., WNV, WEE, SLE) disease within the District's boundaries.

Level V – Multiple Human Cases, Epidemic Conditions

A response is initiated when County Public Health Laboratory or CDPH officials notifies the District that multiple mosquito-borne virus (i.e., WNV, WEE, or SLE) infections have occurred in humans within a specific area or there is evidence that epidemic conditions exist. The epidemic area is defined as the geographic region in which human cases are clustered (incorporated city, community, neighborhood, or zip code).

MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL OPERATIONS

The Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District provides year-round mosquito and vector control services to the residents of Sacramento and Yolo Counties. The two counties combined comprise 2,013 square miles of urban, commercial and agricultural land. The District is divided into 27 geographical zones, with state-certified technicians responsible for all aspects of mosquito and vector control in each zone, from larval surveillance to treatment.

The primary goal of field technicians is to manage mosquito populations to reduce significant health risk to the public. Field staff conduct year round inspections of various types of mosquito breeding sources, and apply larvicides or mosquitofish when necessary.

When WNV activity or high abundance numbers are detected in any given area, technicians conduct ground based treatments with truck mounted foggers, ATVs, and back packs in order to quickly reduce adult mosquito populations.

2025 was considered a mild to normal mosquito populations and West Nile virus season based upon historical averages. Routine aerial spraying over known agricultural sources that produced mosquitoes was performed to reduce West Nile virus as well as nuisance mosquitoes.

In addition, technicians responded to year-round service requests which included general inspections, treating neglected swimming pools, delivering and stocking mosquitofish to known sources, and looking for and treating yellowjacket populations.

Control operations staff continued to work closely with all other District departments. Field technicians assisted with education and outreach efforts by participating in community events and giving classroom presentations. They supported the Laboratory surveillance program by picking up dead birds and collecting larvae for identification and testing. They lent a helping hand to the Ecological Management program by completing brush cutting projects and ditch cleaning whenever necessary. Staff updated zone maps, cleaned and calibrated field vehicles while also winterizing all necessary equipment.

CATCH BASIN PROGRAM

The Catch Basin Program was established in 2005 to address mosquito breeding in storm drain infrastructure throughout Sacramento and Yolo counties. Catch basins are underground vault structures designed to collect stormwater and urban runoff while preventing debris from entering open waterways and sewer systems. Because these structures frequently retain standing water, they can serve as highly productive mosquito breeding sites. Program technicians monitor and apply larvicides to hundreds of thousands of catch basins annually, many of which are located near residences and businesses and capable of producing thousands of adult mosquitoes per day.

In 2025, the program continued to leverage its expanding historical database to prioritize treatment areas and respond efficiently to West Nile virus activity. Several new detections of invasive *Aedes* mosquitoes were identified in catch basins in the Citrus Heights and Orangevale areas, representing the first such detections since 2019.

The program was further strengthened by the acquisition of new right-hand-drive Jeep Wranglers, replacing an aging fleet. These vehicles were deployed in coordination with modified hybrid bicycles and e-scooters to improve access and efficiency across dense urban and suburban environments.

Larvicide efficacy trials continued throughout the season, providing ongoing, real-time evaluation of product performance under local conditions and informing return inspection intervals.

SWIMMING POOL PROGRAM

In 2025, the swimming pool program continued to be a focus of the District's urban larval control efforts. Stagnant water in swimming pools is a major concern as one pool alone can produce thousands of mosquitoes and put an entire neighborhood at risk for West Nile virus. Every season the District conducts aerial surveys to identify neglected swimming pools in residential areas. Once neglected pools are identified, the District will conduct operations to ensure breeding is eliminated. The District currently has 959 swimming pools that require annual inspections.





INVASIVE MOSQUITOES

In its fourth operational season, the Urban Operations Invasive Aedes team increased surveillance and control efforts of invasive mosquitoes throughout the District covering over 465,000 residential properties between Sacramento and Yolo counties.

URBAN OPERATIONS PROGRAM

The Urban Operations Program was established in 2022 to monitor and control the growing population of invasive Aedes mosquitoes, which breed in cryptic water sources around residential properties. These sources include plant saucers, propagating plants, fountains, bird baths, and other small containers that can hold water. *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* lay eggs individually along container surfaces, and these eggs can remain viable through dry conditions for several months.



Urban Operations technicians conduct surveillance by placing and collecting BG-S traps, performing residential inspections and treatments, and educating residents on how to prevent mosquito breeding. These integrated pest management (IPM) strategies are critical due to the mosquitoes' preference for biting humans and their strong association with urban environments. To date, there have been no localized detections of mosquito-borne diseases such as dengue fever in Sacramento or Yolo counties, although cases have been reported in parts of Southern California.



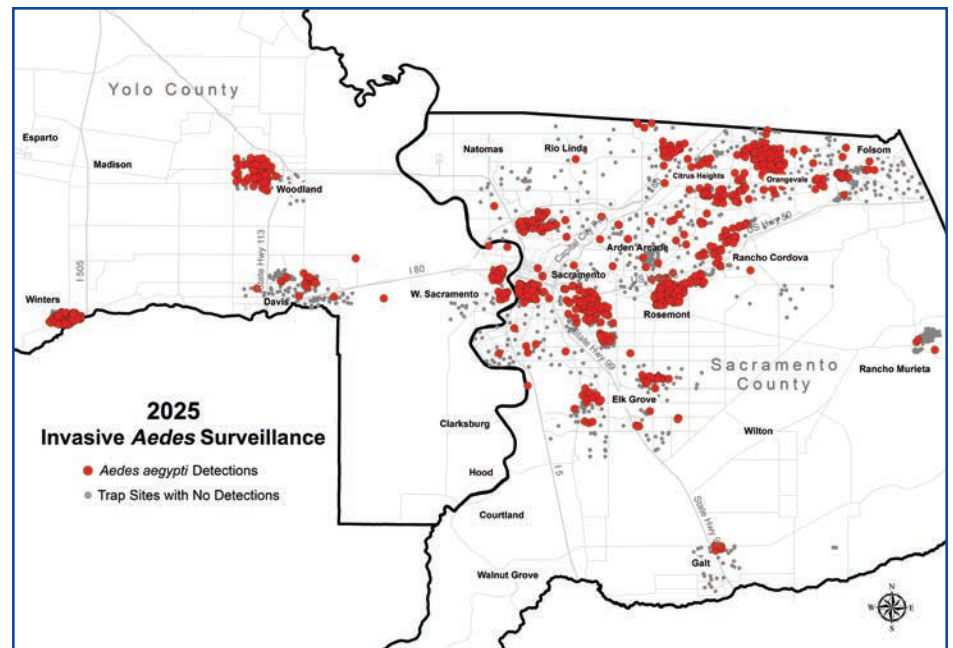
In 2025, the Urban Operations Program continued seasonal daily operations, deploying over 1,600 BG-S traps for invasive Aedes surveillance. The program also played a key role in the District's Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) Pilot Program in South Natomas, deploying an additional 1,600 BG-S traps to monitor program effectiveness alongside WALs applications.

The most significant change this season was the dramatic increase in both mosquito abundance and resident impact across much of both counties. The Urban Operations team responded to over 580 service requests, compared to just 84 the previous year. These increases were driven by the mosquitoes' day-biting behavior and their tendency to breed in residential environments. Staff inspected an additional 1,470 properties after contacting more than 8,000 residences, resulting in over 1,800 combined larvicide and adulticide treatments.

Additionally, under the guidance of the Urban Operations Supervisor, the District conducted 35 WALs applications covering just under 1,700 acres in areas including South Natomas, Fair Oaks, Orangevale, Land Park, and Rosemont. Based on the success of the SIT Pilot Program, the District and Urban Operations team will continue to evaluate its integration into future control strategies.



2025 INVASIVE AEADES DETECTIONS



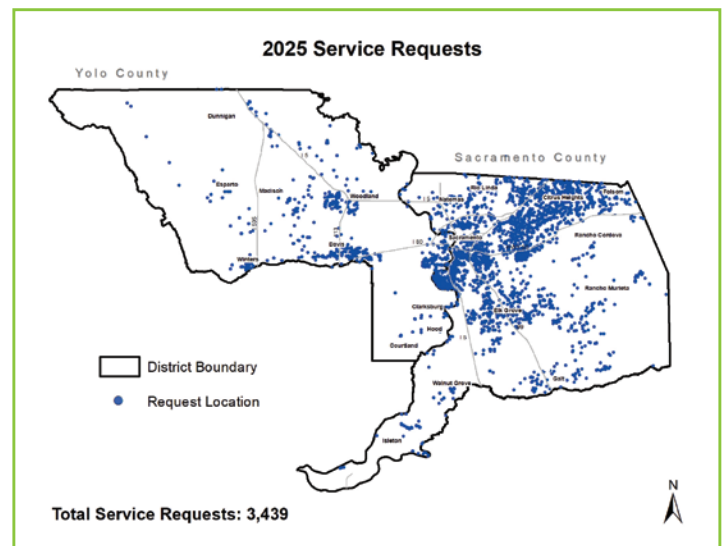
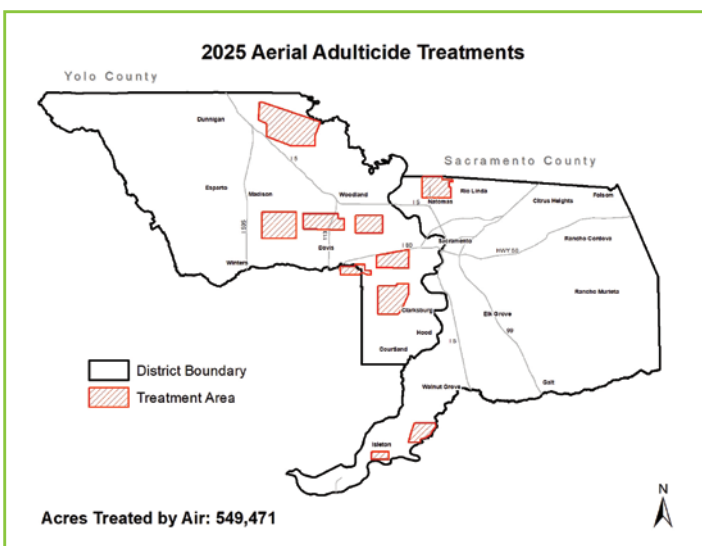
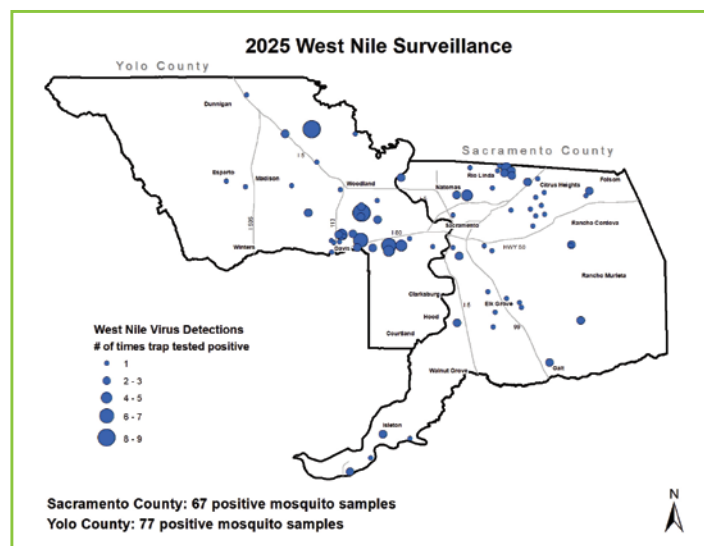
2025 MATERIALS USAGE

LARVICIDE MATERIALS	ACRES TREATED	AMOUNT OF MATERIAL	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS
Altosid Briquete	0.21	1.32 lb	18
Altosid Liquid and Liquid Concentrate	1,222.17	9.54 gal	394
Altosid Pellets	0.00	0.45 lb	1
Altosid Pellets WSP	0.08	0.09 lb	4
Altosid P35	1,958.21	10,586.32 lb	832
Altosid XR Briquets	0.03	0.72 lb	9
Altosid XR-G	5,158.00	29,095.20 lb	82
Altosid XRG ULTRA	1,827.08	9,112.48 lb	65
Censor	7.01	50.33 lb	9
Mosq oil BVA2/Cocobear	37.18	181.30 gal	383
Natular DT	0.52	2.98 lb	416
Natular G30	3,560.89	18,650.72 lb	986
Natular G30 WSP	0.91	15.87 lb	148
Natular XRT	0.69	27.02 lb	171
Natular SC	960.75	11.30 gal	183
Sumilarv 0.5G	9.31	185.17 lb	174
Vectobac 12AS	19,081.19	1,716.17 gal	2,087
Vectobac FG+	76,406.48	233,956.80 lb	935
VectoBac GR	6,912.91	35,279.80 lb	187
VectoBac GS	48,656.08	245,330.68 lb	1,312
Vectobac WDG	19,698.10	4,548.24 lb	183
Vectolex FG	13.01	185.05 lb	15
VectoMax FG	553.72	3,410.03 lb	433
Vectomax WSP	5.91	116.13 lb	1,152
VectoPrime FG	252.05	2,360.25 lb	4
LARVICIDE MATERIALS CATCH BASIN	BASINS TREATED	AMOUNT OF MATERIAL	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS
Altosid Pellets WSP	173	3.81 lb	173
Altosid XR-B	23,472	1,877.76 lb	23,472
Natular G30 DWSP/WSP	14,850	327.38 lb	14,850
Natular XRT	3	0.26 lb	3
Sumilarv 0.5g	26,659	587.73 lb	26,659
Vectomax FG DWSP/WSP	15,363	338.69 lb	15,363
ADULTICIDE MATERIALS	ACRES TREATED	AMOUNT OF MATERIAL	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS
Organophosphates (Ground & Air)	190,330.36	912.93 gal	32
Pyrethrins / Pyrethroids (Barrier & Air)	347,414.41	1,907.95 gal	758
Deltamethrin (Ground)	81,498.49	438.00 gal	1,575
YELLOWJACKET CONTROL MATERIAL	AREA TREATED	AMOUNT OF MATERIAL	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS
DRIONE	<1	13.99 lb	138
PT 565+ XLO	<1	0.575 gal	27

Geographic Information Systems & Information Technology

In 2025 the GIS Department recorded mosquito control treatments to 821,694 acres, which included 10,723 known mosquito breeding sources, 77,925 catch basins, 3,617 requests for service from the public, and 40,999 acres of rice. Besides the EPA registered products, mosquito eating fish were used in 16,874 acres of mosquito breeding habitat. The GIS Department provides spatial analytics, data visualization and implements multiple software platforms to evaluate and improve District operations.

The IT Department is responsible for aligning existing and future District goals with cost-effective scalable technology solutions. The Department maintains servers, wired and wireless networks and equipment, workstations, mobile devices, laptops and projectors for District meetings and public presentations. It also oversees web-based database programming, software and peripherals, as well as a virtual private data network and VoIP phone system connecting offices in Elk Grove and Woodland. Each field technician is equipped with truck-mounted laptops with mobile data and custom GIS software.



Administration

The District’s Administrative Department responds to public service requests and supports employees so they can carry out the District’s mission. By providing administrative, human resources, and financial support, the Administrative Department helps ensure employees have the tools, guidance, and infrastructure needed to serve the residents of Sacramento and Yolo Counties. We are committed to “serving the people who serve the people” to support District operations and public safety.



Shop

The District employs two Automotive Service Excellence–certified mechanics working out of the Elk Grove and Woodland locations. The shop maintains 106 vehicles, 3 forklifts, 3 Argo all terrain vehicles, 18 quad-runners, 4 John Deer Gator utility vehicles, 11 utility trailers, 2 low bed trailers, 2 Wheeled Tractors, 1 backhoe tractor, 1 compact tracked loader, 17 London ULV Foggers, 7 Curtis Dyna foggers, 6 Longray electric backpack sprayers, 2 turbine sprayers, 1 Cobra turbine sprayer and 2 Acrease 57” mowers.

The shop is also responsible for repairing and installing various types of equipment, including chainsaws, pole saws, weed eaters, hand cans, edge-trimmer, backpacks, spray guns, lab traps, pumps, and other items in need of repair. In addition, shop staff are skilled in the many aspects of metal fabrication and welding and have helped with projects such as 3D printing accessories for the lab and designing a calibration station for ULV spray systems.



Financial Statements

Sacramento–Yolo Mosquito & Vector Control District

Statement of Net Position

Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Governmental Activities	
ASSETS		
Cash and investments	\$	19,043,818
Restricted cash		26,169
Cash with fiscal agent		1,984,236
Accounts receivable		1,033,641
Interest receivable		146,745
Lease receivable		190,054
Inventory		1,798,636
Prepaid expenses		273,615
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		5,456,466
Total Assets		29,953,380
Deferred outflows of resources		
Related to net other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability		1,281,796
Related to net pension liability		8,972,914
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		10,254,710
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	40,208,090
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	\$	308,430
Long term liability:		
Due within one year		338,117
Due in more than one year		325,444
Net other post employment benefits (OPEB) liability		
Due in more than one year		1,601,090
Net pension liability		
Due in more than one year		7,144,089
Total Liabilities		9,717,170
Deferred inflows of resources		
Related to leases		183,716
Related to net other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability		1,041,831
Related to net pension liability		1,788,210
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		3,013,757
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources		12,730,927
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets		5,291,272
Unrestricted		22,185,891
Total Net Position		27,477,163
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position	\$	40,208,090

Sacramento–Yolo Mosquito & Vector Control District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Year Ended June 30, 2025

	General Funds
REVENUES	
Property taxes	\$ 20,717,408
Interest	904,031
Other tax revenue	324,992
Other revenues	766,268
Total Revenues	22,712,699
EXPENDITURES	
Aircraft services	947,201
Auditing / fiscal	37,000
Capital outlay	2,838,678
Communications	98,470
Control operations	48,855
Debt service - Principal	2,457,514
District office expenses	24,807
Ecological management	7,118
Fisheries	49,189
Gas and petroleum	170,929
Geographic information systems	3,330
Information technology	242,342
Insecticides	817,155
Insect growth regulator	1,022,703
Laboratory services	206,601
Liability insurance	296,536
Materials and supplies	18,592
Member / training	138,154
Microbial	1,121,131
Professional services	332,222
Public information	584,864
Research	52,533
Rents and leases	10,084
Safety program	4,546
Salaries and benefits	14,680,394
Structure and grounds	90,583
Utilities	119,817
Vehicle parts and labor	160,300
Total Expenditures	26,581,648
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(3,868,949)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	
Proceeds from financed purchases	1,315,559
Proceeds from inception of leases	1,307,149
Total Other Financing Sources	2,622,708
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,246,241)
Fund Balance - July 1, 2024	25,251,009
Fund Balance - June 30, 2025	\$ 24,004,768



**Sacramento-Yolo
MOSQUITO & VECTOR
CONTROL DISTRICT**

Sacramento County
8631 Bond Road
Elk Grove, CA 95624
Phone: 1-800-429-1022
Fax: 916-685-5464
Web site: www.FIGHTtheBITE.net
Hours: 7:00 am to 3:30 pm

Yolo County
1234 Fortna Avenue
Woodland, CA 95776
Phone: 1-800-429-1022
Fax: 530-668-3403
Web site: www.FIGHTtheBITE.net
Hours: 7:00 am to 3:30 pm