



# ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Solano  
County  
Mosquito  
Abatement  
District



Prepared by Bret Barner

# Manager's Statement

The Solano County Mosquito Abatement District staff respectfully submits the following 2025 Annual Report.

In 2025, the District placed a major emphasis on strengthening and expanding our surveillance efforts throughout the county. Surveillance is the backbone of our Integrated Vector Management program.

Enhanced surveillance allowed us to better inform the public of potential disease risks. It also allowed our operations team to respond strategically and efficiently, focusing resources where they were needed most and adjusting control efforts based on verified field data.

Our operations team worked tirelessly throughout the season to suppress mosquito populations in areas with the greatest impact to residents. From routine source inspections to targeted larviciding and adulticiding, staff remained committed to protecting public health.

These accomplishments were made possible through the continued support and direction of the Board of Trustees. The Board's commitment to public health, fiscal responsibility, and operational excellence allows District staff to perform at a high level while remaining accountable to the communities we serve.

The District remains committed to continuous improvement, transparency, and proactive service. As we move forward, we will continue to evaluate our strengths, identify areas for growth.

Respectfully submitted,



Miguel Cardenas  
District Manager  
Solano County Mosquito Abatement District

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# Independent Special District

The Solano County Mosquito Abatement District (SCMAD) is an independent special district and is not a part of the Solano County governmental system. Rather, each city within the district's jurisdiction appoints a trustee to represent their community on the SCMAD's Board of Trustees; in addition to the trustees that represent the municipalities, the county at large is also given a representative trustee position called the Trustee-at-Large. Independent special districts are formed by residents and sanctioned by the State of California Government Code to provide local services.

## 2025 Board of Trustees

**President:** Marlon Osum, Suisun City

**Vice President:** Ronald Schock, Trustee-at-Large

**Secretary:** Paul Wade, Fairfield

**Trustee:** Robert Macauley, Vacaville

**Trustee:** Tad Smith, Dixon

**Trustee:** Walt Stanish, Rio Vista

**Trustee:** Daniel Glaze, Vallejo

**Trustee:** Mike White, Benicia



## 2025 SCMAD Staff

**Manager:** Miguel Cardenas

**Supervisor:** Mark McCauley

**Administrative Assistant:** Tami Wright

**Biologist:** Bret Barner

**Mosquito Control Technicians:**

Tommy Bosson

Ian Caldwell

Ryan Dawson

Damon Gray

Brian Slover



# Mission Statement

The SCMAD is a special district responsible for mosquito abatement throughout the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Solano County, which covers 909 square miles. Within this area, SCMAD contends with an extremely diverse range of aquatic habitats and temperature regimes. There are 24 mosquito species known to occur within Solano County, 12 of which are significant either as disease vectors (i.e., capable of transmitting disease) or as nuisance pests.

SCMAD functions to control all mosquitoes that may bring disease or harassment to humans and domestic animals. Our program evaluates and selects the most effective and economical techniques to carry out this mission, all while prioritizing the least possible damage to non-target organisms and the environment. SCMAD deploys a variety of preventative management techniques, known as Integrated Vector Management (IVM), to control mosquitoes including biological, physical, and chemical control measures.

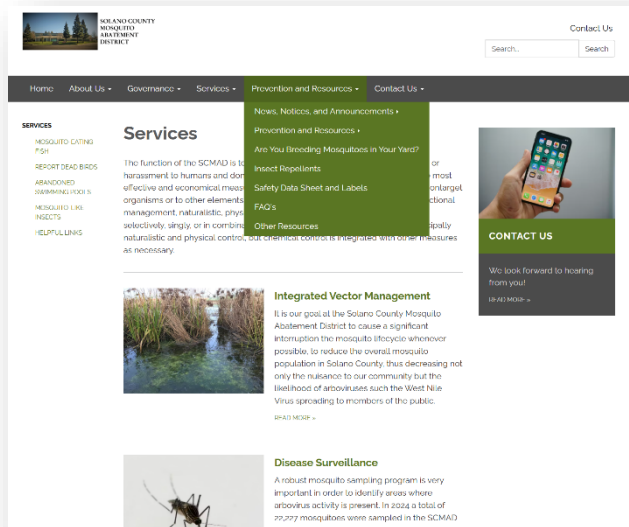
# History of SCMAD

Founded in 1930 to control the *Aedes* mosquitoes produced in the 184 square mile Suisun Marsh, the SCMAD was formed according to the guidelines set forth by the Mosquito Abatement Act of 1915 and the California Health and Safety Code.



# Working with the Public

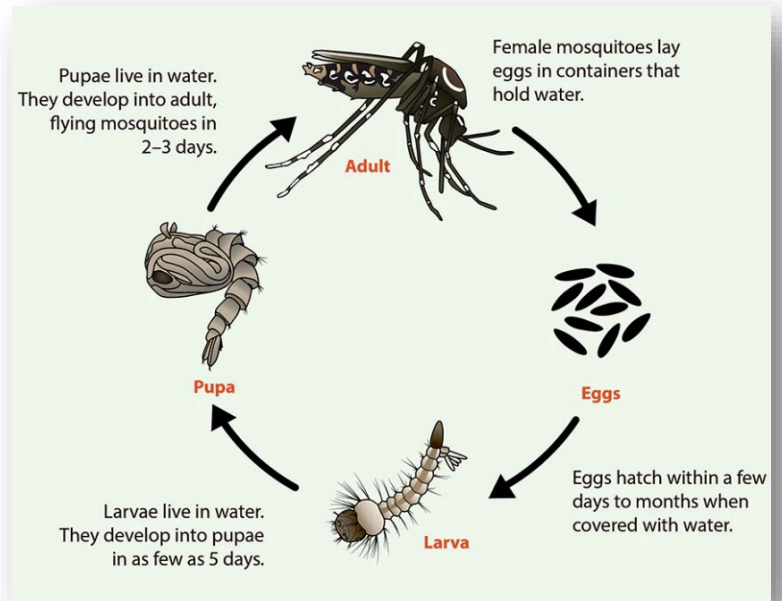
SCMAD staff works diligently to monitor and suppress mosquito populations within Solano County's 909 square mile boundary. It is, however, nearly impossible to predict the mosquito population trends with any degree of certainty. SCMAD relies on information provided by the public, which assists us in allocating our resources to respond effectively and efficiently. In 2025, SCMAD's mosquito control technicians responded to approximately 425 service requests. During service request, SCMAD mosquito control technicians conduct habitat evaluations and make treatment applications if necessary. If you would like to make a service request, you can do so by calling the SCMAD office at (707) 437-1116 or visiting **SolanoMosquito.com**.



# Mosquito Biology

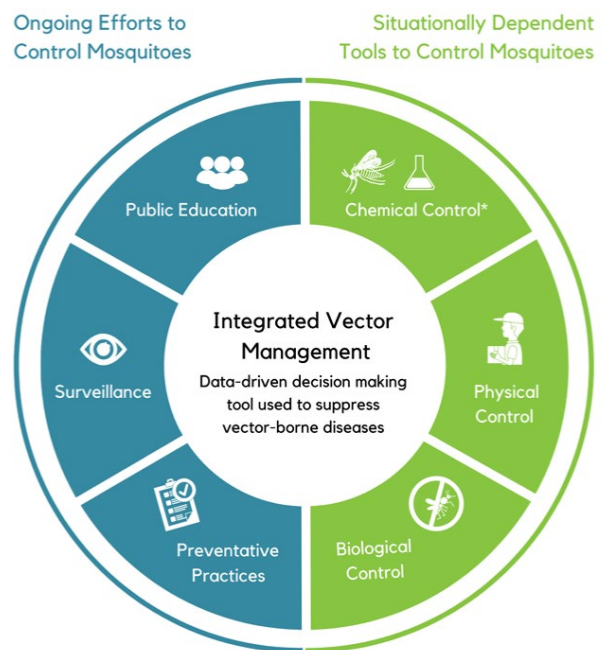
In general, mosquitoes can be broken into two categories: standing water species and floodwater species. Standing water species require water to be present at the time of oviposition (egg laying), while floodwater mosquitoes require a dry surface for oviposition in areas that are prone to flooding. Eggs of standing water mosquitoes will all hatch sequentially within days of being deposited, whereas the eggs of floodwater species require a prolonged period of dormancy before they can hatch in a nonsequential pattern.

All mosquitoes undergo a four-stage life cycle, a process known as complete metamorphosis, which includes the egg, larvae, pupae, and adult mosquito phases. Adult male and female mosquitoes feed primarily on sucrose from plants; the female mosquito also requires the addition of protein found in a bloodmeal to produce viable eggs. It is during this blood feeding stage that both humans and domestic animals are prone to mosquito bites, causing both annoyance to the host and exposure to disease transmission.



# Mosquito Abatement Methods

SCMAD utilizes an Integrated Vector Management (IVM) strategy. IVM is a rational, decision-making process used to optimize the use of resources for vector control. The purpose of IVM is to improve the efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness, and sustainability of disease-vector control. Additionally, when compared to traditional pest control methods, IVM is a more environmentally conscious method of mosquito control. SCMAD's IVM program integrates biological and disease surveillance information into selecting the appropriate abatement method. The vector control methods of IVM can be broken into three categories: physical control, biological control, and chemical control.



# Physical Control

The most effective method of controlling mosquitoes is to drain or eliminate standing water where mosquitoes may breed; this method of physically modifying mosquito breeding habitat is referred to as physical control. Physical control can be broken into two types: source elimination/reduction and source management.

## Source Elimination/Reduction

This form of physical control eliminates larval habitat by modifying the landscape to allow for better drainage or by eliminating the source entirely. Habitat modification or elimination can be as simple as cleaning gutters, flushing pet water bowls, or covering an unmaintained spa or it could be as complex as adding drainage canals to a marsh. While SCMAD does not conduct these more complex types of habitat modification or land management strategies that eliminate habitats conducive to mosquito breeding (such as ditching and vegetation management), we do work closely with landowners to promote this method of mosquito control on their own properties.



## Source Management

When a source of mosquitoes cannot be eliminated completely, source management is a practice that can reduce the population of mosquitoes. Source management often includes water management, vegetation management, and infrastructure maintenance like floodgate repairs. This method of habitat modification is often employed at duck clubs when lowlands are flooded to create a desirable duck habitat prior to duck hunting season. Source management requires more labor hours to monitor for mosquito larvae and often results in the application of a chemical treatment when necessary.

Physical control may not always be a practical method of mosquito abatement due to the practical limitations of source size, logistical hurdles, or cost. For this reason, the SCMAD utilizes biological and chemical control methods to prevent mosquitoes from completing their lifecycle.

# Biological Control

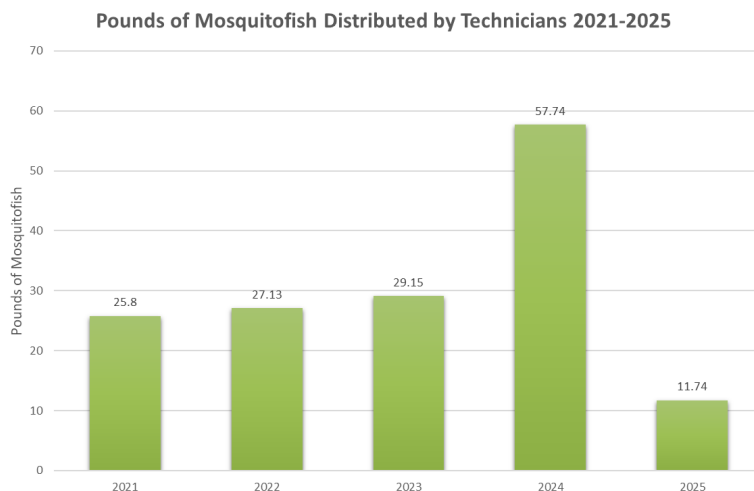
When a body of water does not drain regularly or is a permanent feature not suitable for physical control, such as source elimination, reduction, or maintenance, it may be selected as a candidate for biological control. Biological control takes place when the mosquito population is managed by introducing a predator population into the mosquitoes' ecosystem. Mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*) are a prime example of biological control.



SCMAD distributes free mosquitofish to the public for use on private properties in Solano County. Mosquitofish are commonly stocked in places like ornamental ponds, livestock troughs, neglected swimming pools, and large fountains. The SCMAD staff will also stock mosquitofish in other locations including golf course ponds and sedimentation ponds.

Mosquitofish are ideally suited for biological control because they are small (under 2.5 inches in length) and are able to reproduce quickly. These fish have also been observed eating up to two times their body weight in mosquito larvae per day. Mosquitofish are also extremely resilient in harsh environmental conditions and can be successfully stocked where other aquatic predators might not survive. Stocking mosquitofish in a permanent water feature can result in months, or even years, of effective mosquito control.

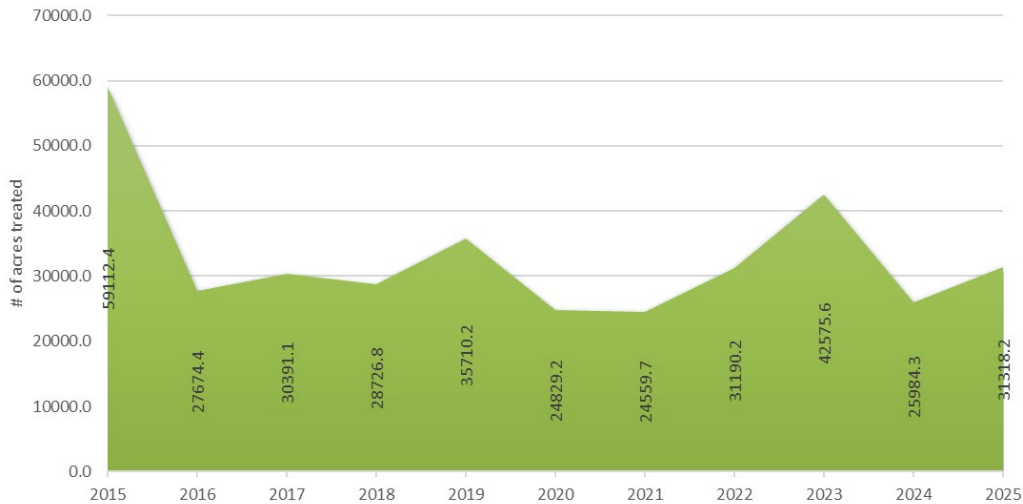
The SCMAD mosquitofish program has become very popular with the public. These fish are distributed at special events throughout Solano County where staff educate the public about mosquito control. In 2025, 11.74 lbs. of mosquitofish were distributed county wide, providing long-lasting, pesticide-free mosquito abatement to approximately 43.97 acres.



# Chemical Control

When physical and biological control methods are not viable options to reduce the mosquito population, SCMAD selects a chemical control method to reduce the number of mosquitoes. SCMAD works diligently to select and use all chemical pesticides in a manner that poses the lowest possible risk to both the public and to the environment. Chemical pesticides used by SCMAD are classified into two categories: larvicides and adulticides.

**Total Acres Treated with Pesticide 2015-2025**



## Larvicides

Larvicides are insecticides that target mosquitoes in the larval stage. Larvicides are, by far, SCMAD's most frequently used form of pesticide, although adulticide applications treated a greater area per application. Most larvicides used by SCMAD contain the active ingredient (AI) known as (S) Methoprene, an AI frequently used as a public health pesticide because of its low toxicity to people, animals, and non-target aquatic organisms. It can be highly effective at reducing the number of mosquitoes that emerge from any aquatic environment treated.



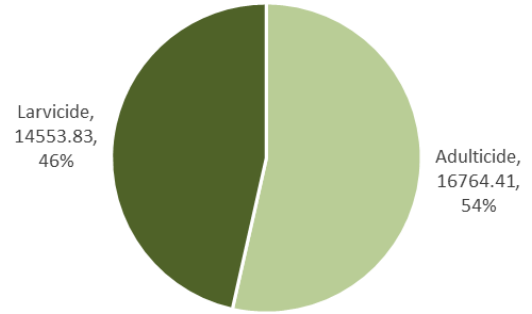
In 2025, SCMAD applied larvicides by hand, ATV, drone, helicopter, and fixed-wing aircraft. Larvicides are important in controlling the mosquito populations that develop in tidal marshes in late winter, spring, and summer. Larvicides are also utilized to control mosquito populations that develop in the fall when duck clubs are flooding prior to duck hunting season.

## Adulticides

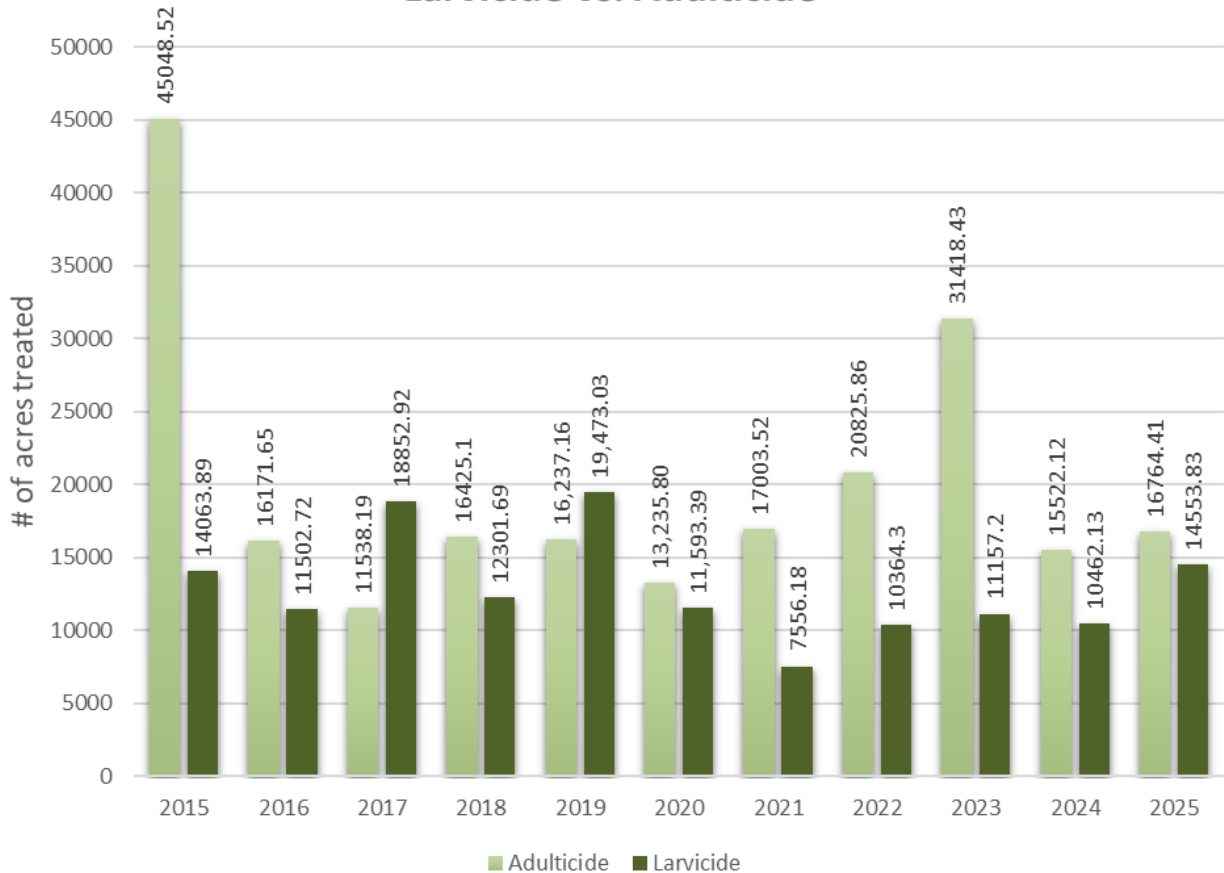
Adulticides are chemical pesticides that target mosquitoes in their adult life stage. Adulticides utilized by SCMAD are effective in rapidly reducing the number of adult mosquitoes in a specific area for a short period of time; however, if the mosquito source is not abated, adulticide treatments will not provide long-term control.

Adulticides used by SCMAD are not target-specific and could negatively impact the beneficial insect population. For this reason, SCMAD only applies adulticides in or around areas that have known arbovirus transmission actively occurring. In Solano County adulticides are ONLY deployed by ground vehicle or with a hand applicator. SCMAD has never applied adulticides using aircraft.

2025 Proportion of Total Acres Treated Larvicide vs. Adulticide



Total Acres Treated 2015-2025 Larvicide vs. Adulticide



# 2025 Mosquito Surveillance

In 2025, SCMAD used a variety of surveillance techniques to monitor and lower the mosquito population for both public nuisance and public health reasons. Mosquito surveillance yields an abundance of data that is useful for district staff. For example, the species and abundance of adult mosquitoes trapped in a specific time period could yield valuable information about where the mosquitoes are breeding, what flight range the mosquitoes have, and whether the public is at risk of disease transmission; larvae mosquito samples give us information about when the next generation of mosquitoes might emerge, their potential population size if unabated, how far they could travel, whether the species is a known vector of disease, and if pesticides applied are effective.

## Larval Surveillance

To identify mosquito breeding sources and plan abatement efforts, SCMAD technicians collect larval samples from aquatic habitats as a response to service requests or from known breeding sources. These samples are brought back to SCMAD laboratory where the specimens are inspected, and all mosquito larvae are identified to species. This population data allows SCMAD to assess the upcoming risk to the public and the future adult mosquito population if unabated. Larval surveillance is crucial to not only achieving mosquito control before the mosquito population emerges as biting adults, but it also allows us to monitor our pesticides' effectiveness. In 2025, SCMAD laboratory processed 476 mosquito larvae samples.



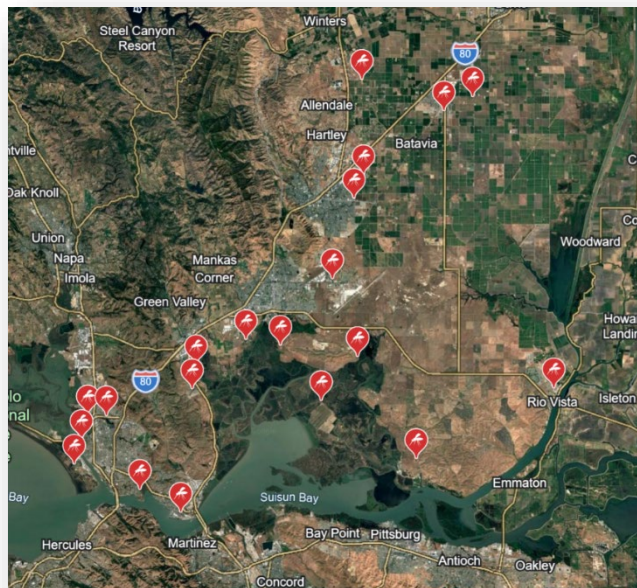
**# of Mosquito Larvae Samples Processed  
2015-2025**



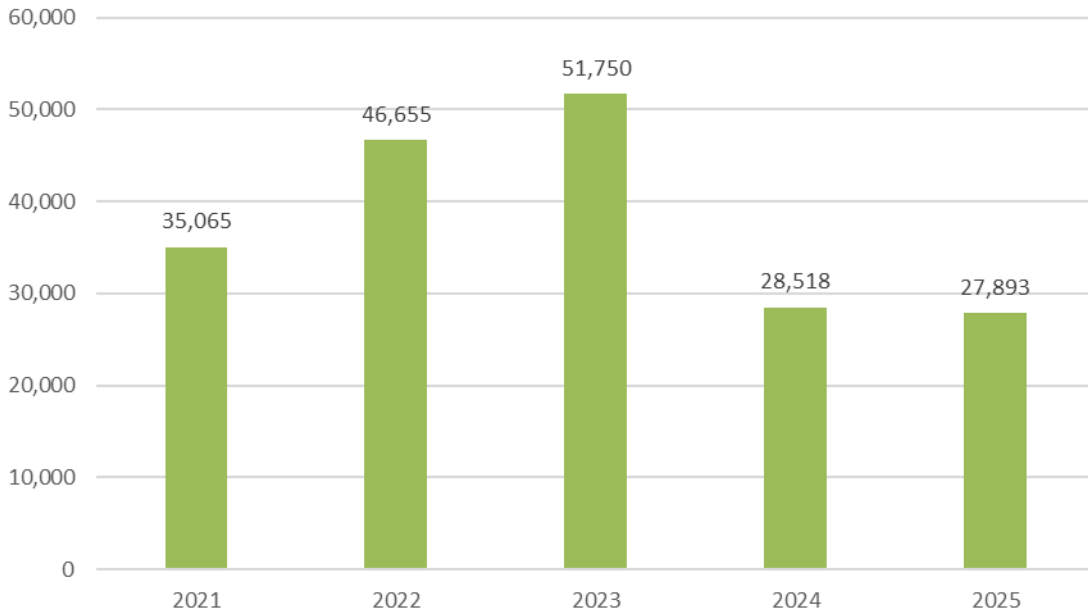
## New Jersey Light Traps

SCMAD uses New Jersey Light Traps (NJLTs) as semi-permanent monitoring stations for adult mosquito surveillance. SCMAD deploys these traps throughout the county for roughly 9 months a year by partnering with local landowners. NJLTs use light to attract mosquitoes at night, capturing and killing them. These traps are very effective in providing SCMAD staff with mosquito diversity and long-term comparable population data used for resource allocation decisions. The trap numbers and location are roughly the same year to year, which allows the SCMAD to use the data from previous years to compare and identify trends and patterns in the adult mosquito population.

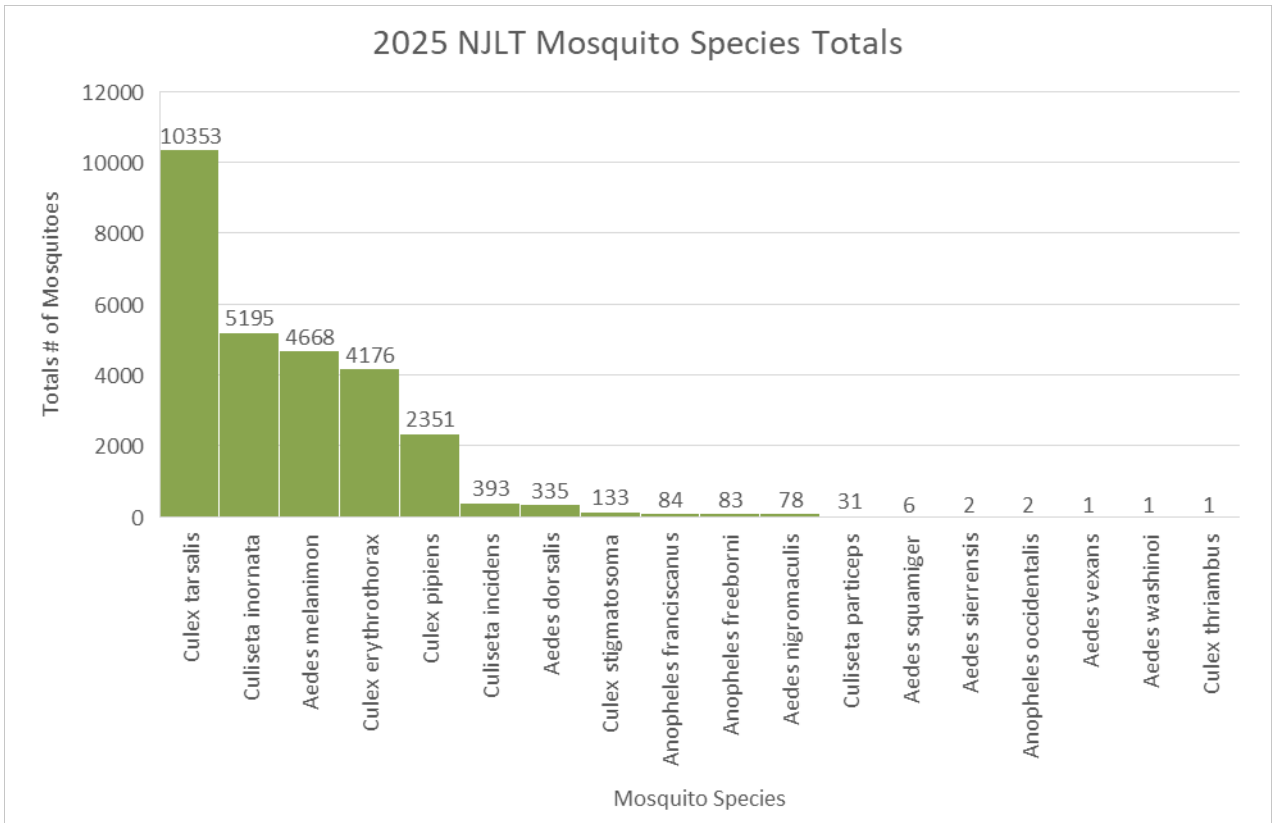
Light traps are a very effective method in measuring the mosquito population overall because they attract a wide range of mosquito species. These traps are also useful in measuring the male adult mosquito population, too. The number of male mosquitoes captured in a NJLT provides useful information in terms of source proximity to the trap site. Male mosquitoes in general do not fly far from their source of origin. Male mosquitoes are, in general, not strong fliers nor do they possess the need to fly great distances in the way female mosquitoes may to obtain a blood meal. Interpreting both the species and sex ratios of the trapped mosquitoes will aid technicians in determining where a particular type of source may be located. In 2025, 20 light traps were collected and reset on a weekly basis from March through November. The map plots the location for each of the deployed NJLTs.



### NJLT Adult Totals 2021-2025



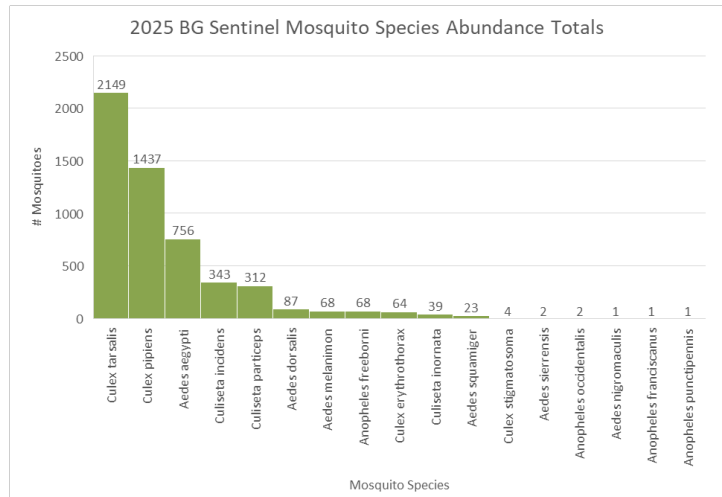
### 2025 NJLT Mosquito Species Totals



## BG Sentinel Trap

BG Sentinel traps contain a battery-powered motor that pulls in mosquitoes flying near the top of the trap. These traps can also be retrofitted to receive power from an electrical outlet. Mosquitoes are attracted to the octenol, carbon dioxide, and BG-Lure with which this trap is baited. The overall black and white design of the BG Sentinel trap is attractive to *Aedes* mosquitoes.

BG Sentinel traps attract female mosquitoes in search of a host and are used mainly to monitor for invasive *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*. In 2025, the most abundant species this trap collected were *Culex tarsalis*. *Culex* mosquitoes captured in BG Sentinel traps were pooled and tested for arbovirus, making this trap useful for the SCMAD arbovirus surveillance program.



## Invasive *Aedes* Mosquitoes

New detections of the Yellow Fever mosquito included Vallejo (Mare Island) and Vacaville. The extent of these new detections remained relatively small (less than 1/8 mi<sup>2</sup>). The established population in Dixon spread 0.5 miles further south from where it had previously been detected in 2024. Routine trapping and input from the public continues to be extremely useful in SCMAD's effort to detect this species early and to mediate control measures to manage its spread. We encourage the residents of impacted neighborhoods to remove yard waste that may hold standing water as this acts as prime breeding habitat for this invasive mosquito species.



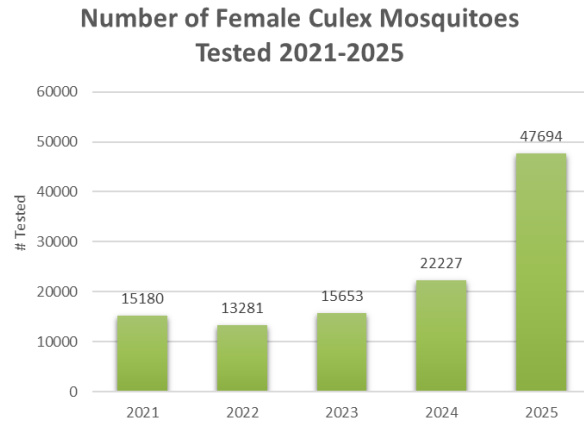
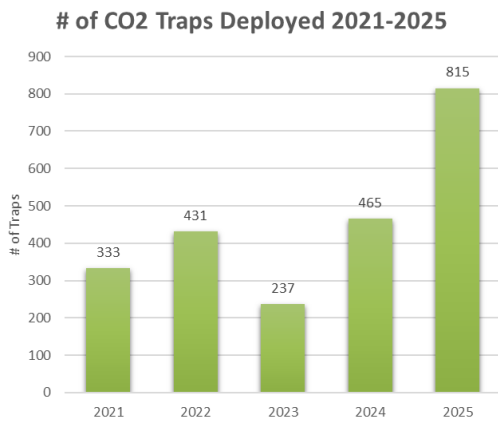
In the early morning hours of August 15, 2025 an adulticide efficacy field trial was conducted using a susceptible strain of laboratory-raised *Culex* mosquitoes. The field trial was conducted on the Solano County side of unincorporated Winters using a truck-mounted fogger. Cages of adult mosquitoes were placed prior to application, including control cages outside of the treatment area, and then collected post-treatment. Mortality was measured at collection, 12-hours, 24-hours, and finally at 48-hours. These field trials are useful for many reasons, most importantly for the purpose of ensuring that mosquito control products are actually reaching the intending targets and that they are being applied at a rate that is capable of causing mortality in the local mosquito population.

# Arbovirus Surveillance

## Mosquito Population Testing

A robust mosquito sampling program is very important to identify areas where arboviruses are active to prevent human transmission from occurring. In 2025, there were 815 CO<sub>2</sub> traps deployed from which 104,242 mosquitoes were captured and then identified in the SCMAD laboratory. From this total there were 47,694 mosquitoes pooled and tested for arbovirus.

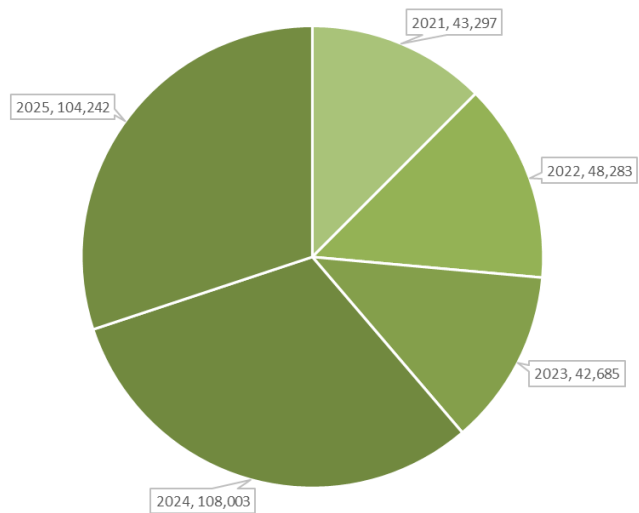
The purpose of this testing is to identify areas within Solano County where the human population was at risk of contracting mosquito-borne disease, such as West Nile virus, which is most active between the months of August and September in Solano County. When these areas are identified, mosquito control technicians respond by conducting a habitat assessment and developing and implementing an effective abatement strategy to quickly lower the mosquito population in these areas. Solano County Public Health and the Municipalities City Managers are also notified of any positive test results.

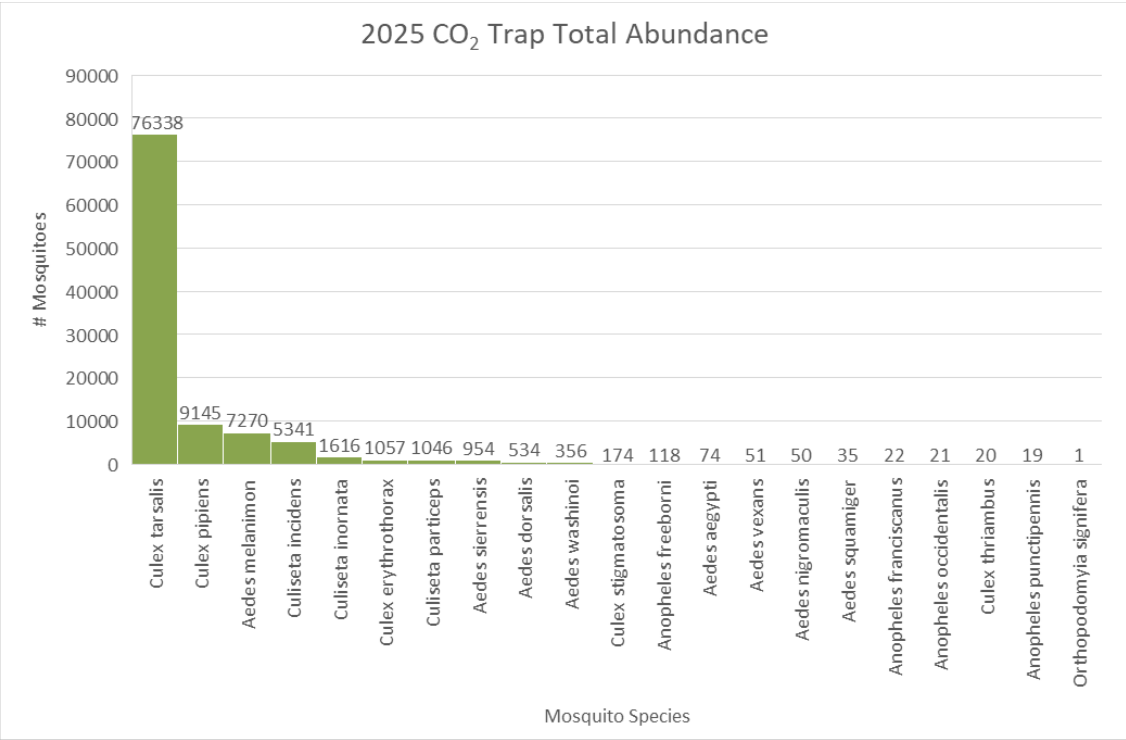


## CO<sub>2</sub> Traps

CO<sub>2</sub> mosquito traps emit carbon dioxide to attract adult mosquitoes, and these traps yield a very high catch rate. However, due to battery and bait limitations, they can only be deployed for less than 24 hours; adult mosquitoes are still alive and viable for arbovirus testing when these traps are collected the next day. Mosquitoes must be fresh to test for the viral RNA that is present in an arbovirus-infected mosquito. The mosquitoes that are trapped in CO<sub>2</sub> traps do not yield the same population information as New Jersey Light Traps. Instead, CO<sub>2</sub> traps attract host-seeking female mosquitoes. Male mosquitoes are certainly captured by these traps as well, but it is thought that they are attracted to the female mosquitoes that have already been trapped.

CO<sub>2</sub> Trap Adult Mosquito Totals 2021-2025



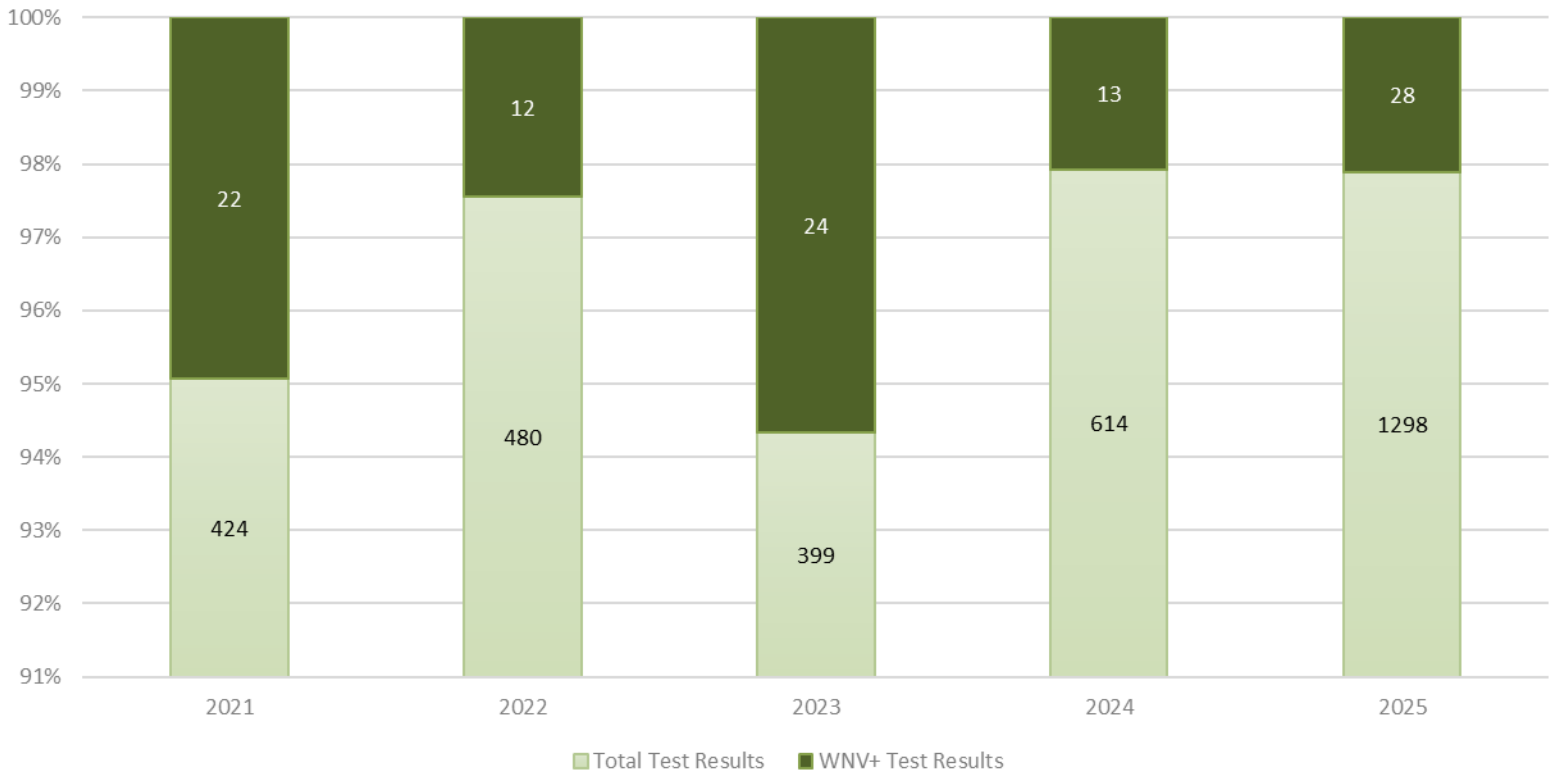


2021-2025 CO <sub>2</sub> Trap Species Abundance					
Mosquito Species	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	0	0	11	8	74
<i>Aedes dorsalis</i>	1923	957	801	744	534
<i>Aedes melanimon</i>	1636	943	327	4183	7270
<i>Aedes nigromaculis</i>	36	0	0	14	50
<i>Aedes sierrensis</i>	9	13	28	84	954
<i>Aedes squamiger</i>	1	0	3	11	35
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	1	12	0	13	51
<i>Aedes washinoi</i>	3	0	4	24	356
<i>Anopheles franciscanus</i>	4	31	4	18	22
<i>Anopheles freeborni</i>	39	9	10	98	118
<i>Anopheles occidentalis</i>	0	0	1	30	21
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	0	1	0	9	19
<i>Culiseta incidens</i>	243	332	137	1388	5341
<i>Culiseta inornata</i>	132	216	181	1748	1616
<i>Culiseta particeps</i>	8	285	77	213	1046
<i>Culex erythrothorax</i>	33	97	233	249	1057
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	9576	3968	1285	8994	9145
<i>Culex restuans</i>	0	0	4	21	0
<i>Culex stigmatosoma</i>	46	73	52	227	174
<i>Culex tarsalis</i>	29589	41344	39523	89920	76338
<i>Culex thriambus</i>	18	2	3	7	20
<i>Orthopodomyia signifera</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43297</b>	<b>48283</b>	<b>42685</b>	<b>108003</b>	<b>104242</b>

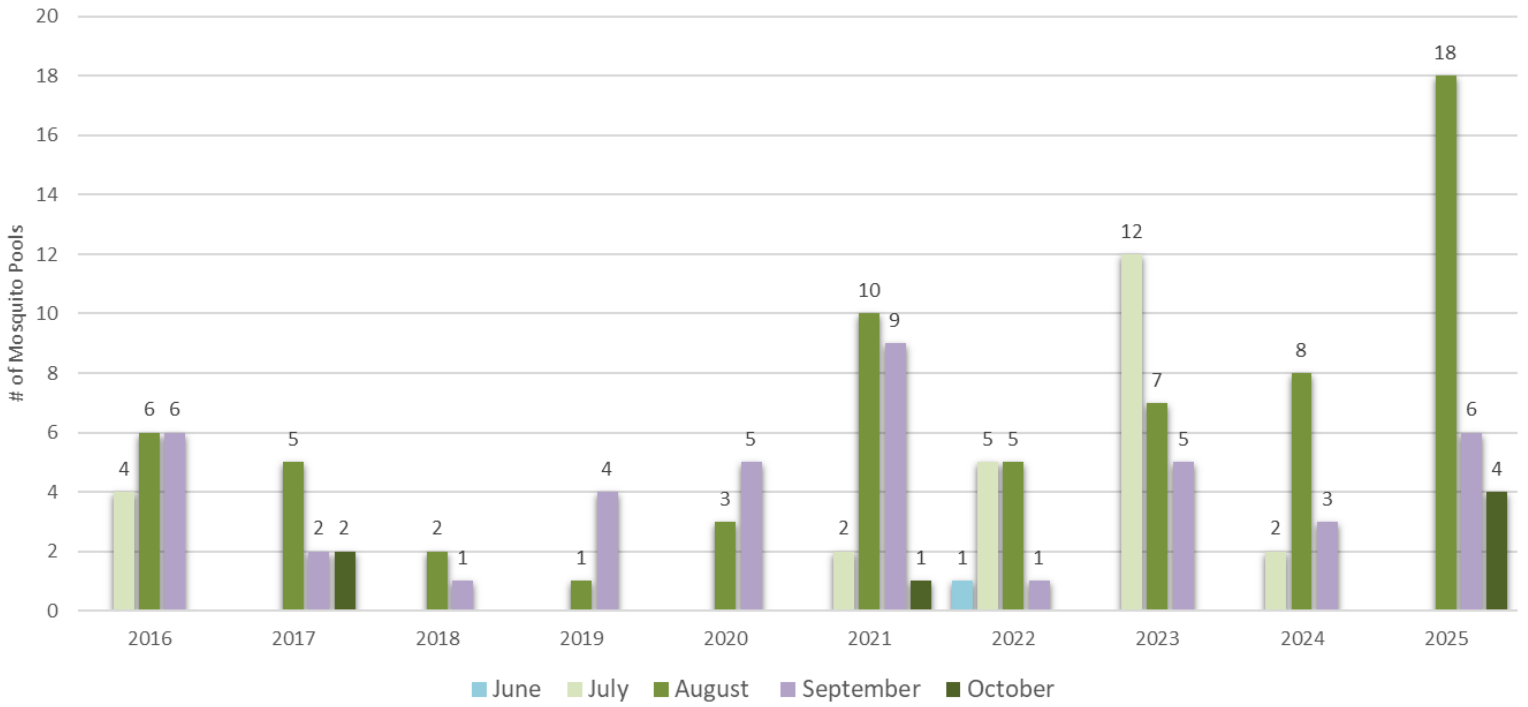
### Mosquito Pool Total WNV Tests VS WNV+ Test Results



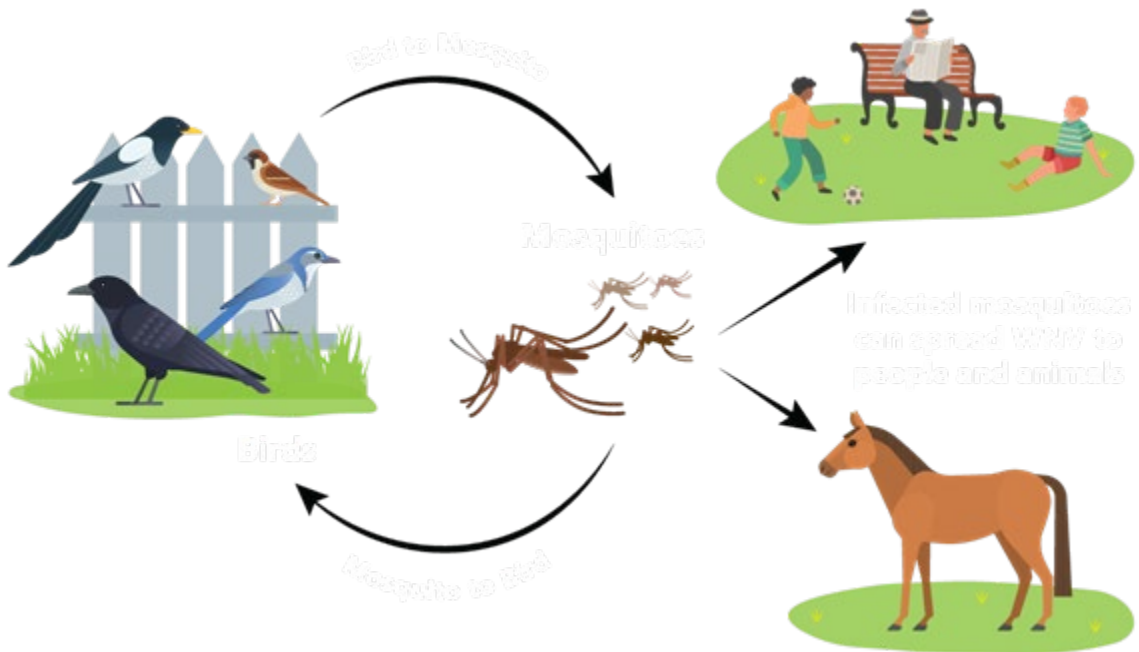
### Mosquito Pool Proportion of WNV + Test Result / Total # of Tests



## Seasonality of WNV Positive Mosquito Pools 2016-2025



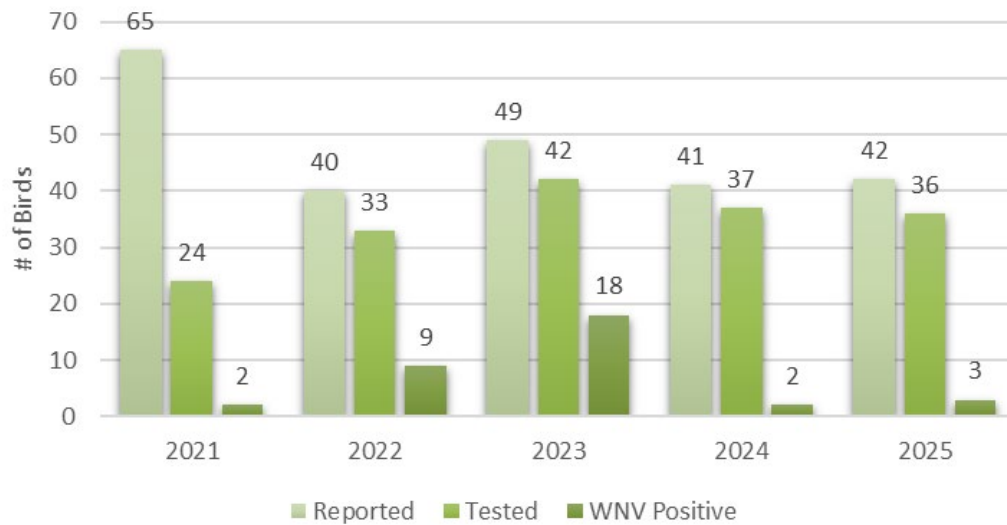
## West Nile Virus Transmission Cycle



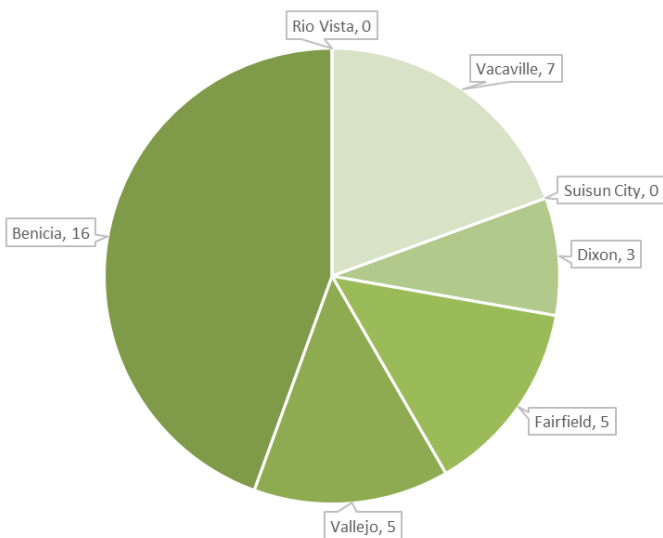
## Dead Bird Testing

SCMAD works with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and the University of California Davis to collect and test dead birds within Solano County for arboviruses. Dead birds are reported by calling **1 (877) 968-2473** or by reporting them online at <http://westnile.ca.gov> to the CDPH West Nile Virus and Dead Bird Call Center. In 2025, SCMAD sampled 12 bird species; a total of 42 dead birds were reported, 36 dead birds were tested, and 3 birds tested positive for WNV.

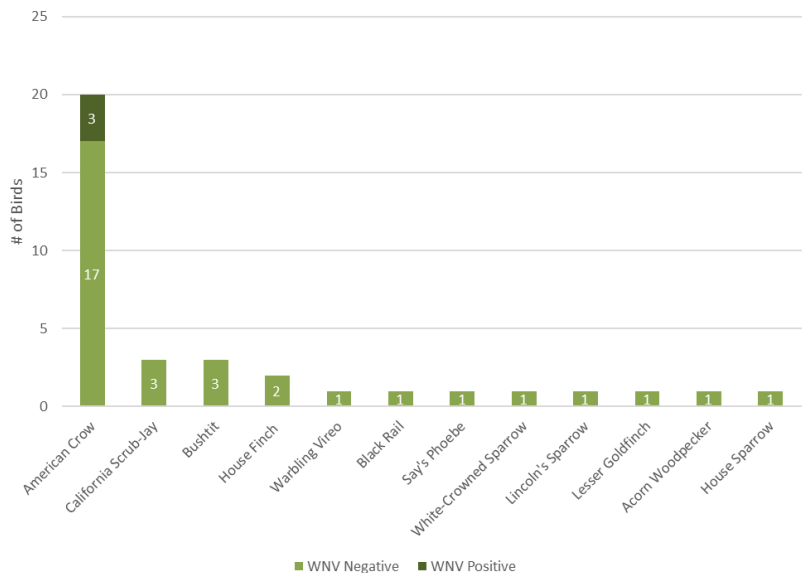
### Dead Bird Activity 2021-2025



### 2025 Dead Bird Submissions by Solano County City



### 2025 Dead Bird Submission by Species

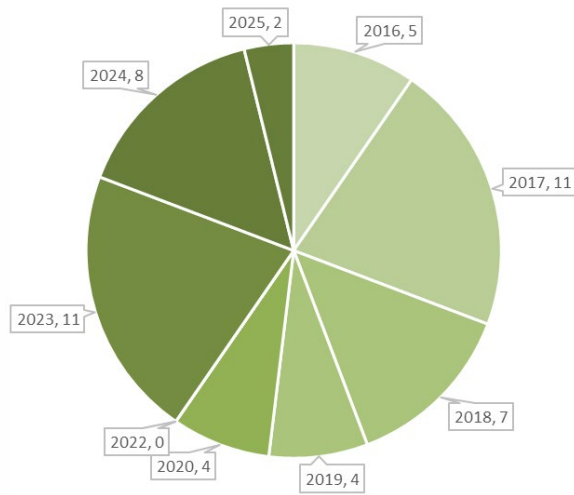


## Sentinel Chickens

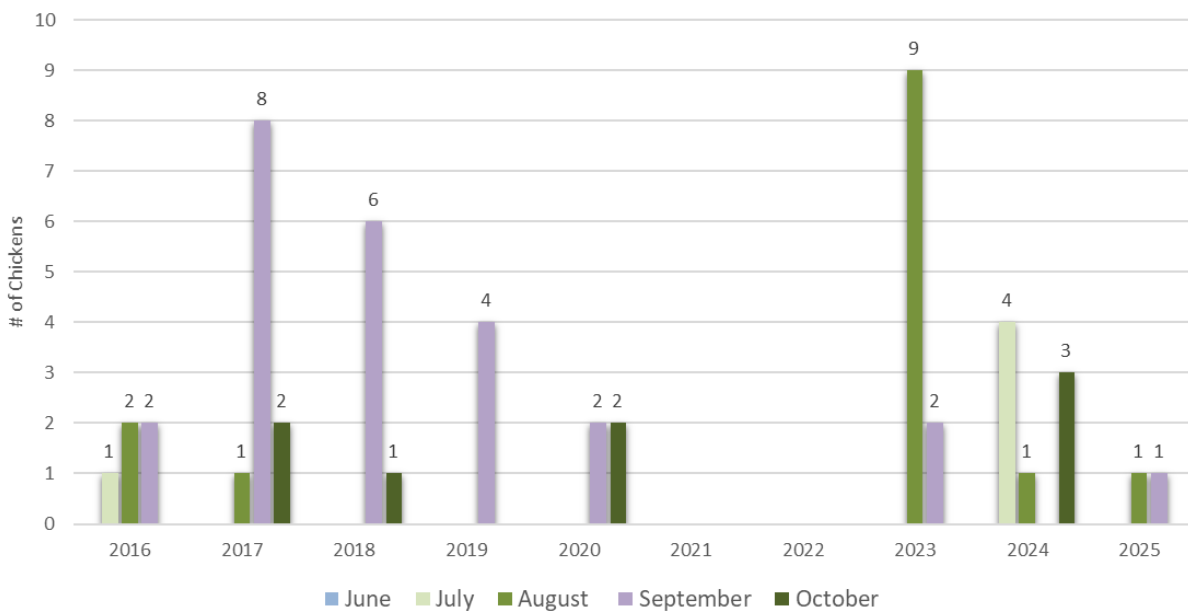
Sentinel chickens provide SCMAD with crucial information about arbovirus activity within Solano County. Three sentinel chicken flocks are located throughout Solano County. Chickens develop antibodies in response to arbovirus exposure. Chickens cannot transmit West Nile virus back to mosquitoes; they do not serve as a reservoir for the virus. Every two weeks a blood sample is taken from each chicken in our program. Flocks were downsized in 2020 to allow for faster sample collecting, increased space per chicken and cost-savings to the district; historically there have been 12 birds per flock, until 2020 when we started using 7 birds per flock, and downsized once more to 5 birds per flock in 2024. 2 sentinel chickens tested positive in 2025.



# of WNV + Sentinel Chickens 2016-2025



Monthly Seroconversions in SCMAD Sentinel Chickens 2016-2025

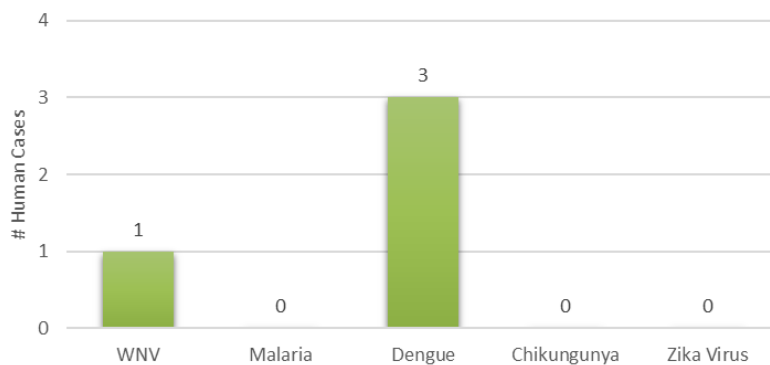


## Human Arbovirus Case Response

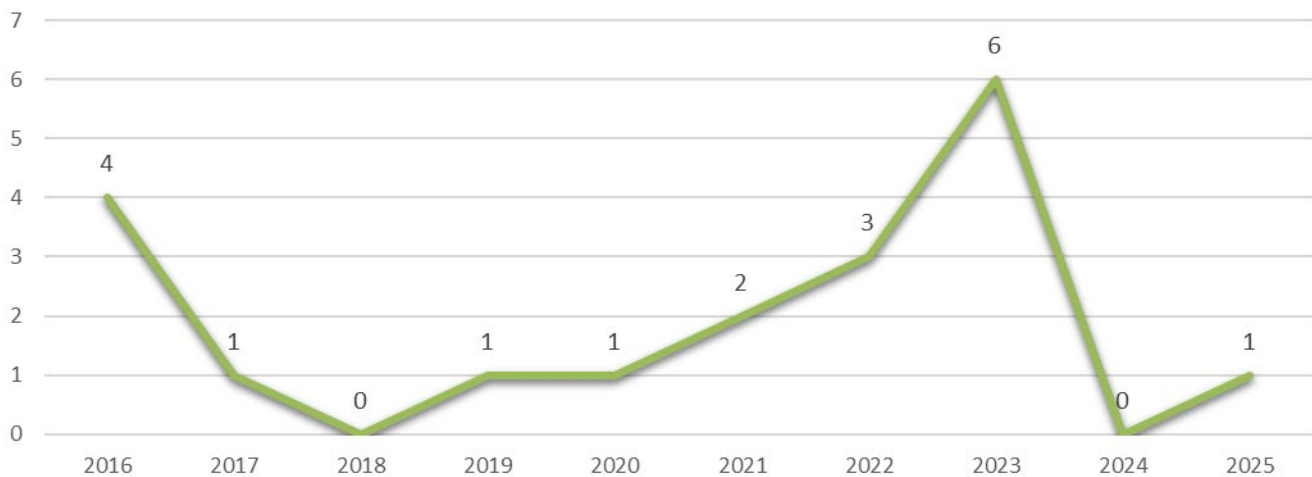
It is our goal at SCMAD to identify areas where arbovirus transmission is present and reduce the risk of disease to the residents of Solano County. In the event of a human infection, the occurrence is reported to the SCMAD by the Solano County Public Health Department (SCPHD). All information provided to SCMAD is given in a manner compliant with all HIPAA regulations and guidelines. When possible, SCMAD will collaborate with the SCPHD to determine the likelihood of the disease transmission occurring in Solano County by conducting trapping and habitat surveys. For human case responses, traps are deployed, collected, sampled, and then tested for arboviruses. *Culex* spp. are the target vector for West Nile virus (WNV) cases. Malaria response trapping focuses on *Anopheles* spp. Human cases of dengue, Zika virus, yellow fever, or chikungunya focuses response trapping on invasive *Aedes* spp.

Mosquito abatement is conducted in areas where arbovirus activity is confirmed to rapidly reduce the risk of disease transmission to the public. Any areas where arbovirus activity occurs are then monitored for 14 to 21 days to ensure there is low risk to the public. In 2025 there was one confirmed human case of WNV within Solano County. By comparison, there were no confirmed human cases of WNV in 2024.

**Solano County Human Arbovirus Cases 2025**



**Solano County Human WNV Cases 2016-2025**



# Public Outreach

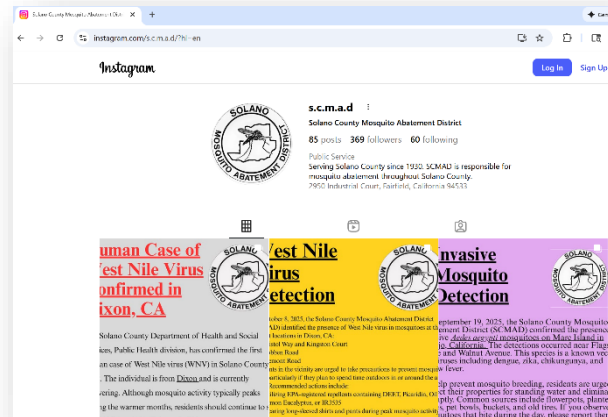
The Solano County Mosquito Abatement District (SCMAD) has maintained a robust advertising campaign over the years with bus ads in Fairfield, Suisun City, and Vacaville. These advertisements ensure that a wide range of commuters and public transport users are continually informed about our efforts and services. Physical print media ads in the Daily Republic and The Corridor have also been maintained, as they have consistently provided us with a reliable means to reach our local community through established print outlets.

**Collaboration with HOAs:** In addition to our public outreach efforts, we also worked with Homeowners Associations (HOAs) to help spread our information. This collaboration has proven to be highly advantageous, enabling us to reach even more residents through established community networks. We are looking to expand on this opportunity in the future to further enhance our outreach efforts.

**Digital Outreach:** This year, the District has placed a major emphasis on developing a digital outreach presence. This initiative aims to provide information to a different segment of individuals who consume their information digitally. By leveraging digital platforms, we can reach a larger audience in Solano County more quickly than through traditional media. A significant advantage of digital outreach campaigns is their measurability compared to traditional print media. We can become aware how many individual households are viewing our messages, allowing us to tailor our efforts and optimize engagement.

**Television and Streaming Ads:** SCMAD had three different ads playing throughout Solano County on television and streaming platforms. These ads were designed to captivate and educate viewers about mosquito control and prevention measures. Over the course of the campaign, these ads accounted for more than 730,223 impressions across multiple media platforms, effectively raising awareness and driving engagement with our initiatives.

**Instagram Launch:** Additionally, SCMAD launched its Instagram account to provide quick, visual information. Instagram is a powerful tool for reaching a diverse audience, especially younger demographics who are highly active on social media. Our Instagram posts are targeted to areas specifically relevant to their content, ensuring that our messages are both timely and pertinent. Some posts were also shared with city public information officers, who used them on their platforms to further spread information and awareness, amplifying our reach and impact.



**Website Updates:** Moreover, SCMAD has made ongoing updates to its website to enhance both information and visuals. One of the main changes to our website is the integration of direct notifications for various SCMAD items such as virus detection, planned neighborhood adult treatments, press releases, and annual reports. This feature allows the public to stay informed about important information as soon as it becomes available, ensuring they have access to the latest updates and developments.

**In-Person Outreach:** While incorporating a new approach to outreach, our staff continued to attend public events to meet residents in person and raise awareness about the services we provide. We offer two types of in-person outreach:

1. **Curated Presentations:** These presentations provide general information about the district, including our mission, services, and the importance of mosquito control. They are designed to be informative and engaging, catering to a broad audience.
2. **Information Tables:** At these events, we host tables where our staff provide information and answer questions from the public. This format allows for more personalized interactions and ensures that attendees can receive specific information relevant to their needs.



## Public Events

**Event Name:** Benicia Farmer's Market- September 4<sup>th</sup> & September 18<sup>th</sup>

Mare Island Community Meeting- April 2<sup>nd</sup>

USAF, Community Health Section (pictured) – May 15<sup>th</sup>

Dixon Rotary Club- May 28<sup>th</sup>

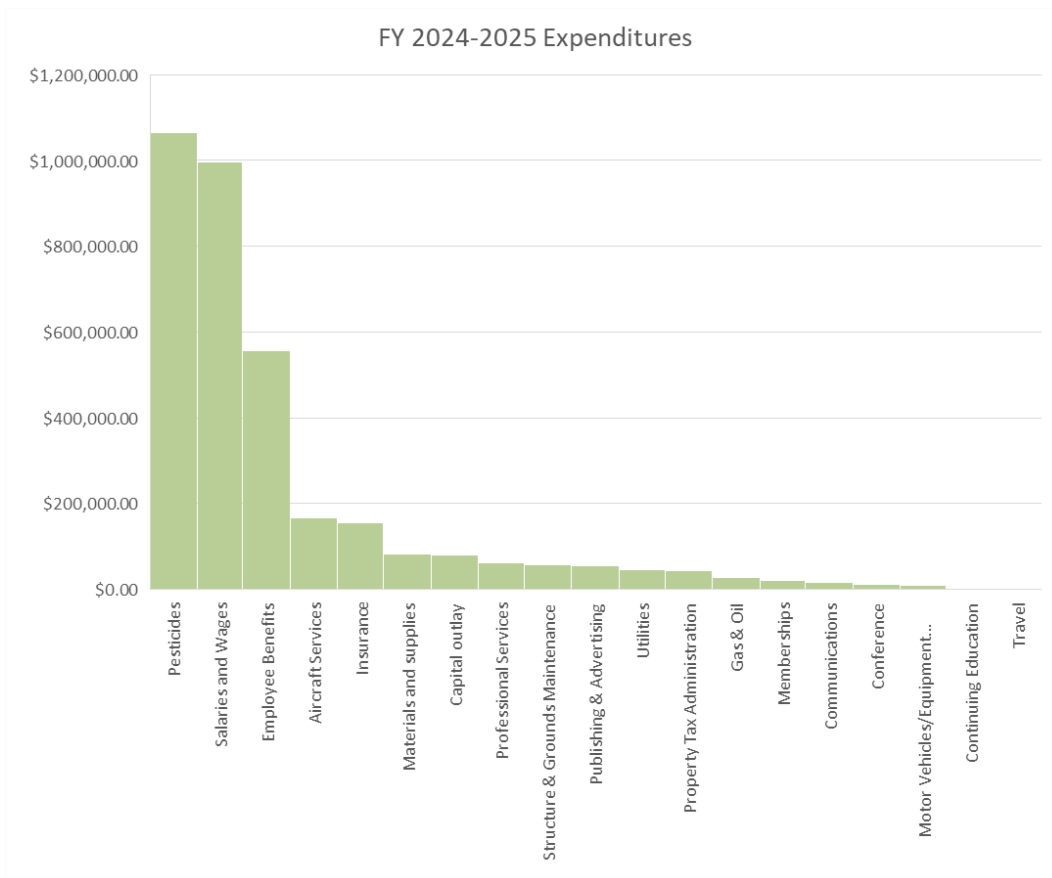
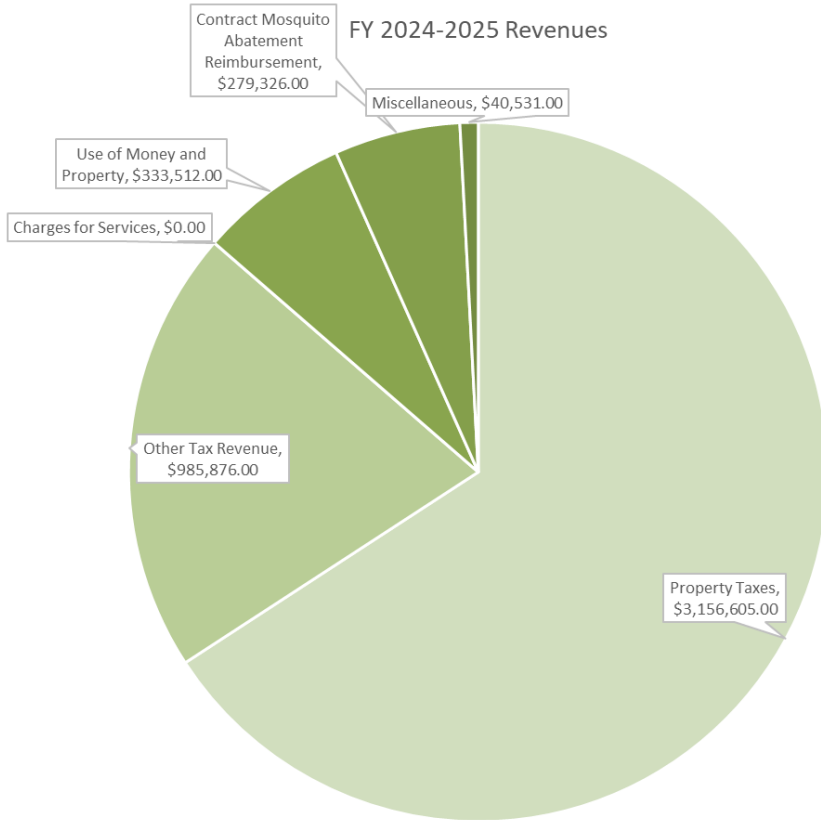
Rio Vista Hot August Bites Rib & Chili Cookoff 2025 (pictured)- August 23<sup>rd</sup>



# 2024-2025 Financial Statement

The District Manager, the Board of Trustees, and the District’s Administrative Assistant manage the budgeting, accounting, and record keeping. The finances are also audited annually by a certified third-party public accountant (Fecther & Co.). SCMAD is committed to the ethical and fiscally responsible management of public funds in the efforts to reduce the risk of disease transmission and nuisance mosquitoes to members of the public in Solano County.

<b>Revenues</b>		<b>2024-2025</b>
Property Taxes		\$3,156,605.00
Other Tax Revenue		\$985,876.00
Charges for Services		\$0.00
Use of Money and Property		\$333,512.00
Contract Mosquito Abatement Reimbursement		\$279,326.00
Miscellaneous		\$40,531.00
<b>Total Revenues</b>		<b>\$4,795,850.00</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>		<b>2024-2025</b>
Salaries and Wages		\$996,866.00
Employee Benefits		\$555,762.00
Pesticides		\$1,065,279.00
Aircraft Services		\$166,096.00
Insurance		\$155,195.00
Structure & Grounds Maintenance		\$56,000.00
Property Tax Administration		\$44,013.00
Utilities		\$44,477.00
Motor Vehicles/Equipment Maintenance		\$9,755.00
Gas & Oil		\$27,243.00
Materials and supplies		\$82,382.00
Professional Services		\$61,083.00
Memberships		\$20,096.00
Publishing & Advertising		\$55,491.00
Conference		\$10,719.00
Communications		\$16,861.00
Continuing Education		\$1,600.00
Travel		\$1,501.00
Capital outlay		\$78,918.00
<b>Total Expenditures</b>		<b>\$3,449,337.00</b>





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