



Mission Statement: To protect the health and socio-economic well being of the citizens of Twin Falls County from harmful vectors and pests, employing environmentally sound abatement practices.

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Ex-Officio Members:

Erik J. Wenninger, Ph.D. University of

Idaho Extension

Logan Hudson, South Central Public

Health District

Contact Information:

Mail: PO Box AC
Twin Falls Idaho, 83303-0094

Office location: 507 Grandview
Drive South, Suite A
Office 208-733-2338

tfcpad@qwestoffice.net
www.tfcpad.org

Report Prepared by District Manager Kirk Tubbs

Report to Twin Falls County Pest Abatement District Board of Trustees

*How to read this report: Much background information is contained in this report and is similar from year to year, new or updated information is marked with a * In order to streamline reading for repeat readers of this report.*

Introduction

*This was the sixth season of operation for Twin Falls County Pest Abatement District (TFCPAD). This season was unique in that we had historically high rainfall and a warm fall; however we maintained our primary focus of using an Integrated Pest Management approach to control larva of Black Flies and Mosquitoes. The staff consisted of one full time manager, and during the summer three full time seasonal employees. A part time office administrator helps out with board meetings. To accommodate workers' college schedules and other obligations employees worked varying amounts of hours and different schedules during the season.

Geographic Area

The TFCPAD primarily conducts work inside Twin Falls County. The county contains approximately 1,232,000 acres. Twin Falls County has a population of 77,230 (2010 Census) Work is targeted to the areas that will produce the best results for the time and money spent.

Surveillance and subsequent treatment areas for Black Fly control consisted of most moving waters in Twin Falls County: The Twin Falls Canal system which contains 110 miles of major canals and over 1,000 miles of laterals, the Salmon Falls Canal System which has over 300 miles of main and lateral canals, and the Roseworth Canal System which contains over 10 miles of main and lateral canals. In addition portions of coulee drainage streams, Rock Creek, Deep Creek, Cedar Draw, Dry Creek, Salmon Falls Creek, and the Snake River received some treatment. The entire Milner Irrigation Canal System was also treated; this system originates in Twin Falls County, runs through Cassia County, then returns into Twin Falls County and contains over 25 miles of canal.

Mosquito Control work was conducted mainly in the more populous areas of the county. Priority in treatments was given to residential areas, locations where historically West Nile Virus was found and recreational or high public use areas. Mosquito monitoring conducted during the season further helped to focus our work where it was most needed. In general the Snake River was the dividing line for treatments, but a few areas in adjacent counties were treated when we treated along the Snake River due to their direct impact on Twin Falls County. Clearlake's Homeowners Association and the area near Centennial Park are some examples.

In addition to our work inside Twin Falls County, some limited surveillance work was conducted in Jerome, Gooding, Cassia, Lincoln and Minidoka County. This also provided some mosquito samples which were tested for West Nile Virus (WNV) as well.

1. Collaborative Agreements

We have welcomed partnerships and the sharing of information and resources in order to fulfill our mission. All parties worked with previously continued in provide assistance. Some of the more significant collaborators are noted.

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare provided WNV testing supplies as well as \$3,000 for mosquito surveillance through a grant. The state lab also provided confirmative virus testing.

The Twin Falls Canal Company, Salmon Falls Canal Company, and Milner Irrigation District provided canal information, water flow rates, and data and access to their waterways for treatments.

Clearlake's Homeowners Association contracted to have mosquito surveillance and control. This resulted in treatments that benefited Twin Falls County residents in adjacent area as well as the homeowners association.

The Shoshone Basin Sage Grouse Working Group which includes a partnership of Federal and State land management agencies, Non Government groups as well as private land owners and grazing permit holders. They partnered with us to treat water sources in areas of concern for sage grouse. We provided product and training and they provided the manpower to treat these remote locations with the goal of reducing WNV incidence in sage grouse. The 71 Cattlemans Association helped in this effort as well. Members of this organization operate in Both Twin Falls and Owyhee Counties

2. Surveillance

2.1 Black Fly (BF) adult surveillance (Also known as Biting Black Flies and Buffalo Gnats.) is conducted using the same traps and methods that are used for adult mosquito's surveillance. The traps are not intended to remove or catch all the BF, rather they provide a measurable comparison from year to year and from site to site.

*Primary reasons for treatment of BF populations are to reduce the economic impact to livestock and reduce the potential for transmitting viral Vesicular Stomatitis. No Vesicular Stomatitis was detected in Idaho this year. Positive livestock premises were found in Texas, Colorado and Nebraska this year.



Photo 1. *S. vittatum* feeding on horses ear.

Simulium vittatum is the predominate species found throughout the county. It generally does not bite humans; it prefers to feeds on livestock and is a concern because of its potential for disease transmission and its negative effect on livestock behavior. When people notice Black Flies swarming in their face, it is generally this species.

Simulium bivittatum This very small species of BF has a similar lifecycle and habitat preferences to *Simulium vittatum*, but likes to bite people as well as animals. They are smaller and harder to see, and are general more numerous in the west end of the county. Locals often refer to them as no-see-ums.

2.2 Black Fly larval surveillance in canals primarily took place with yellow sample ropes hung in the waterways. A six inch section of the rope was marked off and larvae found on that section were monitored. Other waterways were also monitored by pulling up vegetation and looking at it and rocks for larva presence. In fluctuating water flows the BF Larva move around a great deal in the stream searching out optimum attachment sites, rendering the rope surveys not as effective. Some waterways are surveyed year round. Surveillance was done in order to find BF Larva, to gage larval stage and growth so treatment could be conducted where needed and at optimum larval stage.

2.3 Mosquito surveillance for larva was conducted by dipping for larva in standing water sources such as ponds and water retention areas. Work primarily focused around the more populated parts of the county; however any standing water encountered was sampled whenever possible.

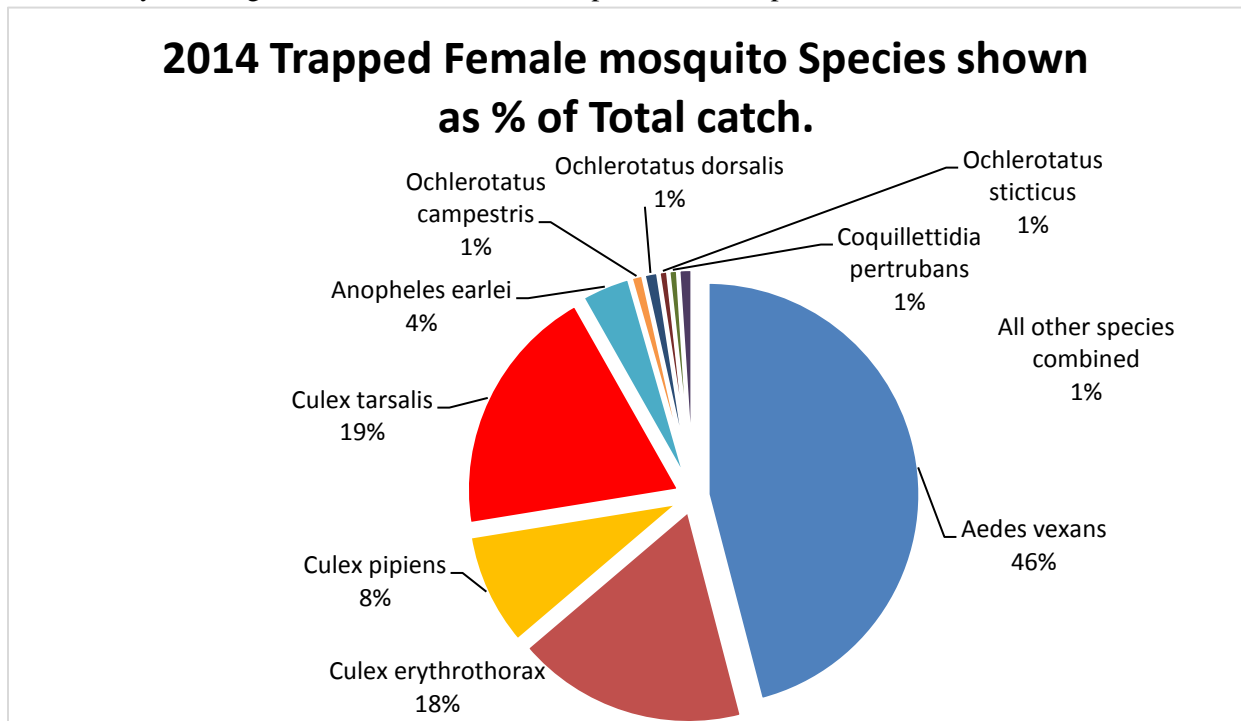


Chart 1. Adult Mosquito catch

***Adult mosquito** trapping was conducted on a weekly basis during the season (May1 to Oct 10). Traps used a light and CO2 produced by dry ice or a CO2 cylinder to attract the mosquitoes. Traps were set in the evening and retrieved the following day. 194 trap nights produced a total of 6,110 female mosquitoes that were identified to species as a part of this surveillance. (This number excludes data where traps failed or where efforts were being duplicated or traps from surrounding counties.) This trapping provided mosquitoes for West Nile Virus (WNV) testing as well as feedback on treatment results and needs. Testing of mosquitoes this year was conducted in house with confirmation testing of results being done by the state health lab. Using data from previous years we conducted surveillance in three ways:

Targeted surveillance of high priority areas.

Random sampling to locate new areas in need of treatment.

Abundance trapping to provide a look at populations over time.

Using data from previous years and state guidelines we have established a Twin Falls County specific operations guide and treatment thresholds and procedures. These guidelines were followed regarding trap counts of certain mosquito species and when a high number were caught, traps were reset to help determine if the population was rising or falling and to evaluate the effectiveness of our treatment efforts. The goal was to find potential problem areas quickly so that we could maintain key mosquito species population numbers below the threshold where disease is easily transmitted. These guidelines are reviewed and updated with the new data as needed.

2.4 West Nile Virus Testing

*West Nile Virus is considered endemic in Idaho. Our goal is to reduce the likelihood of virus transmission by limiting its primary vector in Twin Falls County the *Culex tarsalis* & *Culex pipiens* mosquitoes. We test mosquitoes regularly as part of our surveillance. This year 106 pools of mosquito were tested in house as part of routine surveillance. TFCPAD uses a rapid immunochromatographic system for screening samples (referred to as a RAMP test). It provides quick and accurate testing of samples. In some cases samples fall within a range where additional testing is required; when needed the state lab provided confirmative testing.

*Results of RAMP test are: First positive mosquito pool location was found on August 6 between Twin Falls and Kimberly. On August 21, 4 additional WNV positive mosquito pools were found between Buhl and Hagerman along the Twin Falls/Jerome and Twin Falls/Gooding county line between Twin Falls and Gooding County.

Mosquito species identification also lets us know what type of habitat to look for, and if we were dealing with a potential vector of disease or just a nuisance mosquito. Vectors of disease generally bite, lay eggs and then feed again. This repeat feedings transmits the disease. Nuisance species bite, lay eggs and die and are not likely to spread disease. Most nuisance species are in flood water areas and most disease vectors come from more permanent standing water. Trap results can be used in planning when and where to work to reduce potential disease vectors before they become a problem.

* Chart 1. shows the population distribution of trapped female mosquitos in TFC. *Culex tarsalis* and *Culex pipiens* are the two species likley to carry WNV. *Culex* are most often found in ponds and various containers. *Culex pipiens* most often come from storm drains and small containers of water in areas where people live. A dry summer favored *Culex* species mosquitoes in 2013. Adults overwinter as pregnant female adults, emerging in the spring ready to lay eggs in small ponds or containers.(See chart 3 for the spring numbers showing up in May for 2013 & 2014.) Flooding events favor other species whose eggs lie dormant in the soil waiting for the right flooding conditions to hatch. This years data shows a high total *Aedes vexans* catch of over 46% of our total catch. Dry summers also tend to concentrate birds who may have WNV at the limited watersources allowing for a higher infection rate of mosquitoes. This summer high rain followed by a warm fall resulted in lots of floodwater mosquitoes late in the season, with mosquito numbers peaking in August rather than July.

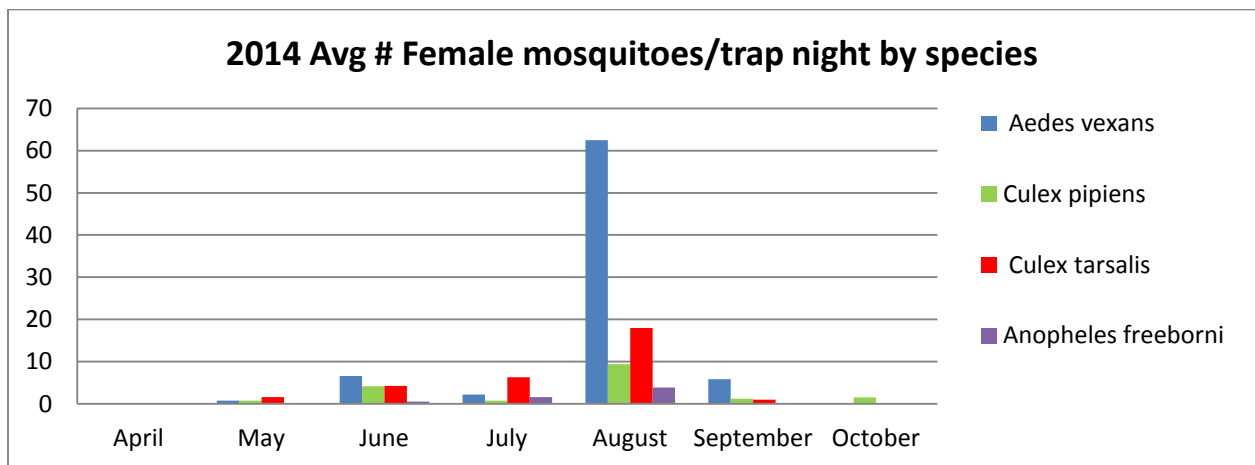
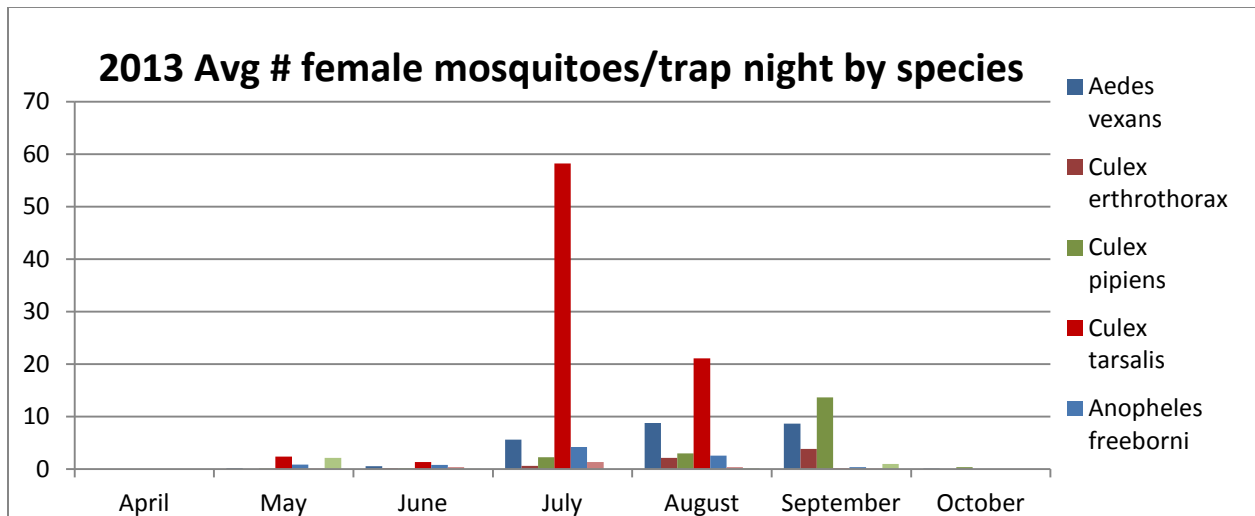


Chart 2.

*Keeping Culex numbers low reduces the potential for WNV transmission. Dry years tend to concentrate birds, mosquitoes and people at the same water source increasing the potential for disease transmission. This season’s abundant rain actually flushed out some larvae from prime Culex habitat, at the same time created lots of additional habitat. If the flooding had happened early in the season, a lot of additional larviciding would have been required to keep numbers low.

*Climate summary data provides some understanding to mosquito populations. High temperatures speed up mosquito larval growth and creates faster mosquito production. Extra habitat can easily be created by rain fall. This summer, according to the

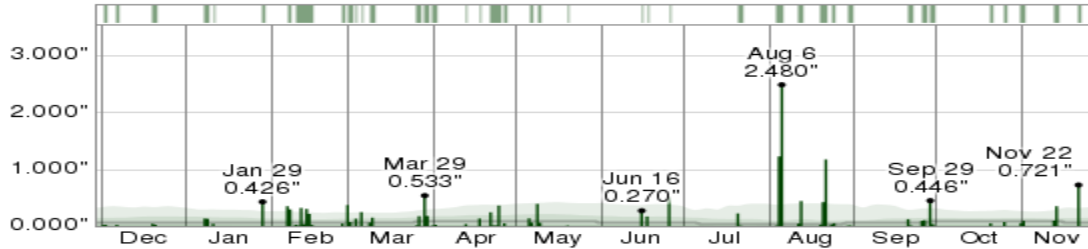
National Weather Service, July had 90% of its days above average temperature. This was perfect for high



Photo 2 Flooding in Twin Falls following high rain events.

mosquito production. In August we received record amounts of rain. 39% of days in the month receiving some precipitation and a total of 5.906" of rain compared to the normal 0.307". This record setting rain flushed out much of our extended release larval control products and created vast amounts of additional mosquito habitat. We can see the results of this reflected in our adult mosquito counts. (Charts 2 & 3)

Precipitation Quantity



The daily measured quantity of liquid (or liquid equivalent in the case of solid precipitation) precipitation over the course of the last 12 months, with the median non-zero quantity (thick gray line) and 10th, 25th, 75th, and 90th non-zero percentiles (shaded areas). The bar at the top of the graph is green if any precipitation was measured that day and white otherwise. (National Weather Service data recorded at Twin Falls Airport)

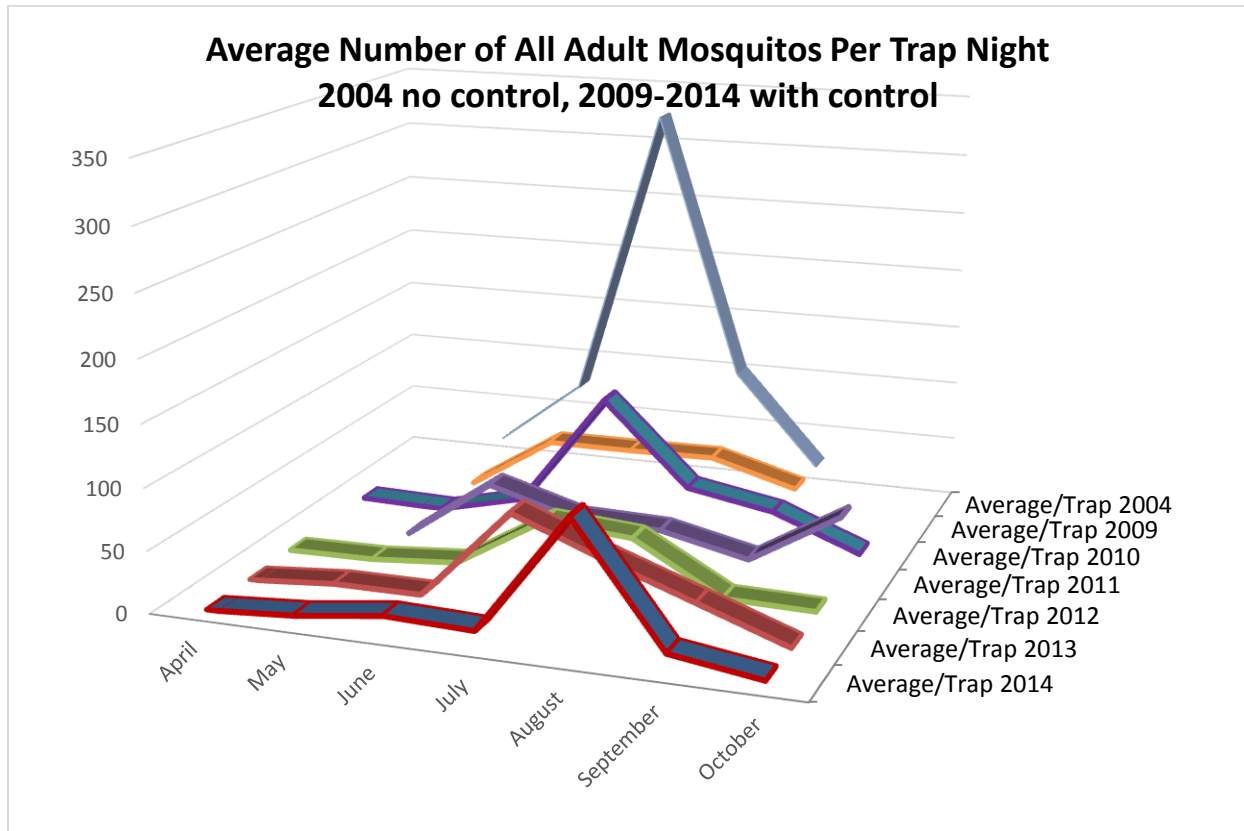
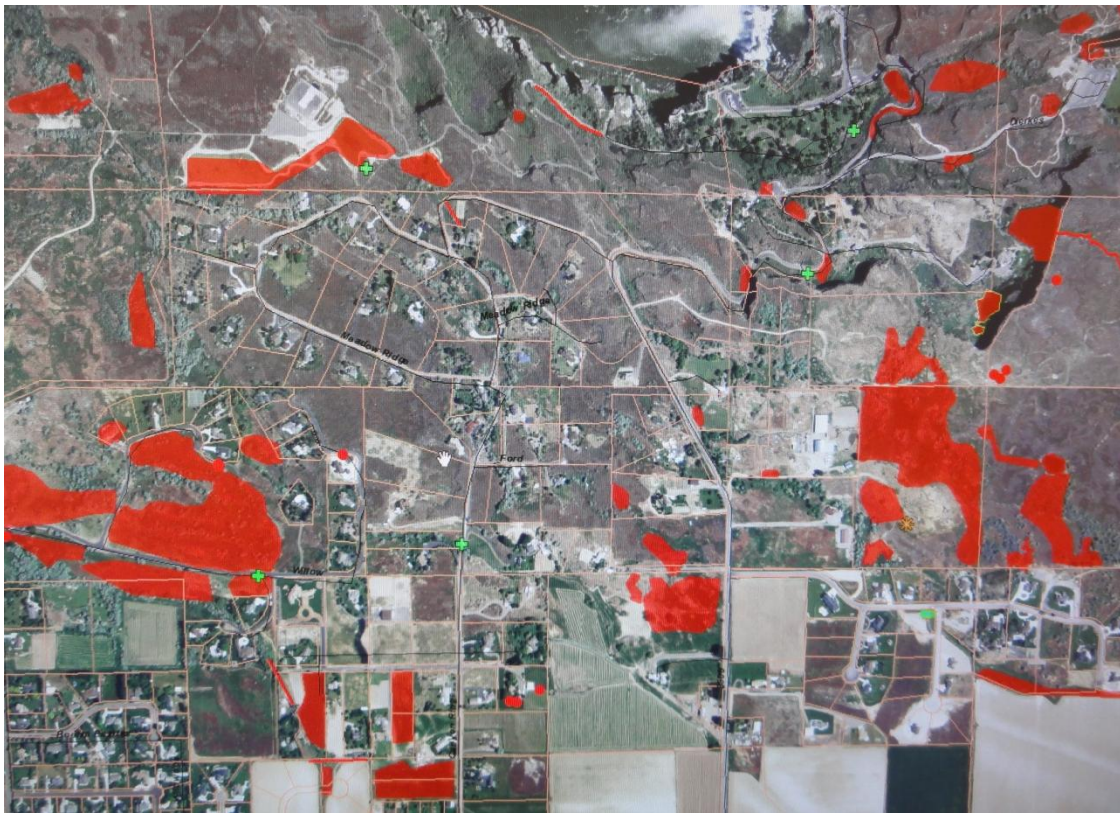


Chart 3: Chart Includes 2004 data from health department during which no control work was conducted remainder is TFCPAD data.

3. Mapping

GIS units were used to provide accurate records of treatment locations, to measure treatment areas, and to record this information for future use. The GIS units allow for field recording of data, field review of previous work and mapping of all treatments. Map 1 is a screen shot of our GIS mapping showing mosquito surveillance and treatment sites. The pink line is a drain tile. These drains are often a source of year-round water and an overwintering location for black flies. Blue shaded areas are areas that we treat when flooded. The blue dots mark small point sources for mosquitoes. The red lines show ditches that can hold stagnant water and produce mosquitoes when not flushed. The red indicates that these are due for another inspection or treatment. The GIS tracks how long products are effective for and changes color when it's approaching time to inspect it again.



Map 1. Screen shot from GIS map to give an idea of information recorded. Shaded areas are treatment blocks for mosquitoes. Dots are small point sources treated for mosquitoes like ponds or storm drains. Shoshone falls area.

4. Source Reduction

Educational efforts in utilizing good landscape design to reduce potential pest habitat has been a part of our public education campaign as well as our meeting with homeowners. The biggest impact we are having in source reduction is through educational effort. We cannot find and treat every potential breeding site, but when landowners know what to look for they help immensely by draining or flushing standing water. The species of concern for WNV are short range flyers which are why preventing mosquito production in backyards is so important.

*TFCPAD helped promote a Tire Amnesty day and conducted public education as part of this day. Southern Idaho Solid Waste offers two tire amnesty days per year across the region. TFCPAD promotes the spring day in the media as removal of discarded tires greatly reduces container habitat for certain species of mosquitoes. No direct cost for tire disposal is occurred by TFCPAD.



Photo 3 Mosquito Habitat near Fair Grounds

Educational Public Service
Announcements were produced and aired during the summer months on local radio stations to educate people about backyard mosquitoes. Eliminating mosquito habitat when possible is the best way to eliminate mosquitoes.

5. Larval Control

Almost all control efforts were targeted towards the larval stage of both mosquitoes and black flies. At this stage of the lifecycle they are confined to a smaller nursery and treatment is safe and effective. Studies suggest that larviciding 1,000 acres is the equivalent of adult control on 72,000 Acres. (Larvicide Logic educational publication, Valent USA 2013) With Black Flies, there is no efficient way to control adults without treating large geographic areas. A mile of river with good Black Fly habitat can produce over 1 billion black flies per day; hence it is best to treat the source.



Photo 4 Mosquito habitat created by overwatering

Our primary larvicide is Bti (*Bacillus thuringiensis v. israelensis*) which is a product of a natural soil bacteria. When refined it produces multiple protein crystals that when consumed, react with the alkaline gut of a mosquito or black fly resulting in larval death. There is no secondary toxicity, or recycling of the product. It has little to no effect on non target species and does not persist in the environment. Black Fly Larvae were treated using Bti in a solution applied to moving water. Mosquito larvae

were treated with Bti spread over still water. Larval stage, quantity and water temperature were monitored to determine treatment intervals and application rates.

5.1 Black Fly

Black fly reproduction continues even during the winter. Larvae grow slowly, but have a special adaptation triggered by the cold that allows them to emerge as adults and immediately lay eggs without feeding or mating during warmer winter days. Although black fly numbers can increase in overwintering habitats, the winter also provides an opportunity to get an early start on black fly management for the following season. During the winter, canals are dry and the overwintering habitat is limited, so winter treatments can greatly reduce populations. Overwintering larvae that emerge as adults during the spring disperse and colonize canals. By reducing the number of black flies that first emerge during the spring we expect to reduce the overall population for the year. During years with typical water flow rates, the winter is one of the most cost-effective times to treat.



Photo 2 Black Fly larva overwintering on rock in river.

Flight range for Black Flies is 10-20 miles. A treatment program targeting black flies in Twin Falls County that included winter treatments gave excellent results. However, the ability of black flies to disperse long distances complicates management efforts since adults can immigrate to our area from untreated breeding sites outside the County. Despite our best efforts we will have higher numbers of black flies late summer and fall due to immigration from untreated areas outside of the county. Black fly control is best accomplished on a regional level by targeting the larvae in canals and rivers before they hatch.

The Snake River is one of the largest overwintering habitats in our area, and by treating the river we are able to reduce the numbers of black flies that would otherwise colonize canals, which benefits the entire region. As we have in the past, TFCPAD is still sampling for larvae in the canal systems and treating when appropriate. Over 1,000 individual applications of Bti were conducted for black fly control in 2014.

5.2 Mosquito

Mosquito larvae were controlled in several ways. Early in the season catch basins, storm drains, and some water retention ponds were treated using one of several slow release products. Altosid, Naturlar, and Four Star products were all used. Products lasted from 45-180 days depending on the type of location treated. The slow release formula allows these early season treatments to last during the summer. These treatments are designed to work so that even when the water dries up the product remains ready for the next time the catch basin fills with water. This treatment is ideal for storm drains where we do not have the man power to check and treat each one at intervals during the summer. Over 1,000 storm drains were treated in Twin Falls County by TFCPAD. In addition, product is supplied to the local municipalities to

use for the retreatment of drains when they are cleaned during the summer. All products used in treatments are listed on the TFCPAD website tfcpad.org.

Additional mosquito larval control was conducted by the use of *Bti* and a *Bacillus sphaericus* biological larvacide applied to standing water when mosquito larvae were found present. *Bs* works in much the same way as *Bti*, it is a natural soil bacteria that is consumed by the larvae. The difference is that it is a live bacterial that when consumed it multiplies inside the mosquito gut eventually killing the mosquito. The mosquito gut ruptures and releases the bacteria for other larva to consume. In areas of high mosquito larva this recycling of the product can make this type of treatments last longer than *Bti*. The drawback to this is that it costs more than what *Bti* does and does not work on all species of mosquitoes. A combo product that pairs the two bacteria in order to get 30 days of control has worked well for us; these products come on a loose corn cob granule (CG) and inside a water soluble pouch (WSP). Various methods are used to broadcast this over standing water.

In some areas we use a surface film to treat for mosquitoes. The surface film is a monomolecular film that coats the surface of the water reducing surface tension, preventing pupa mosquitoes from emerging from the water. It can also plug a mosquito larva's breathing tube and suffocate it. The film is designed to break down rapidly, it is only used where we find pupa.



Photo 5. Volunteers helping with bluegill capture.

5.3 Bluegill

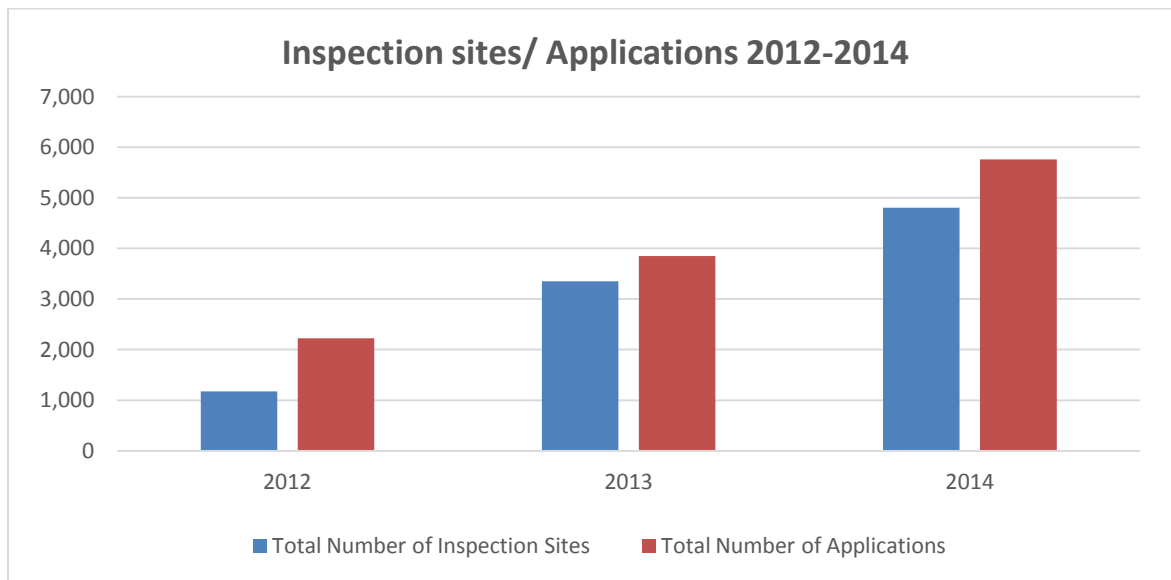
*Stocking of Bluegill for mosquito larval control was continued this year. Bluegills were collected in Dierkes Lake. Many of the locations that received fish are seasonal ponds and will need fish every year. The fish have proven to be a valuable part of our Integrated Pest Management approach. As we stock more waters and have more locations to use as sources for fish this part of our program will expand. A number of volunteers helped with fish capture. Based on the public response, this is the public's favorite part of our program. Our ongoing monitoring has shown that while Bluegill do not remove all the mosquito larvae; they remove a percentage of larvae making our other treatments more effective.

5.4 Pesticide use totals*

Total quantity is total product applied, not just the active ingredient. Product information can be found on district website.

TFPAD PESTICIDE USE TOTALS

Product	EPA Reg. #	Quantity Used 2014	Quantity Used 2013
Four Star (45 day)	83362-3	11 each	0 each
Four Star (90 day)	83362-3	748 each	2010 each
Four Star CRG	85685-2	1409.35 pounds	35.07 pounds
4 Star (180 day)	83362-3	2,412 each	2,599 each
Agnique (surface Film)	53263-28	4.23 gallons	3.56 gallons
Agnique WSP	53263-3	78 pouches	189 pouches
Altosid Briquet (180 day)	2724-421	2420.00 each	301 each
Altosid WSP	2724-448	0 pouches	50 pouches
Vectolex WSP (BS)	73049-20	57 pouches	485 pouches
Vectobac CG (Bti)	73049-19	225.2 pounds	318.15 pounds
Vectomax CG(BTi,BS)	73049-429	4,024.96 pounds	1,642.43 pounds
Naturlar (180 day)	8329-84	205 each	1,720.10 each
Naturlar Granular (30 Day)	8329-83	0 pounds	445.33 pounds
Vectobac 12AS(Bti)	73049-38	6,542.71 gallons	5,438.78 gallons
All Pro MBG (Granular Bti)	7699-92	81.63 pound	370.88 pound



*Total pesticide use was up as compared to previous years. Each year we find more sites to treat. This year's flooding gave us more locations to treat as well as requiring retreatment of a lot of areas due to slow release products flushing out.

6. Control of Adult Mosquito Populations

Our most effective control of adult mosquitoes is accomplished by controlling the larva.

Control of adult mosquitoes through fogging was not conducted. We have 2 emergency aerial contracts in place in the event aerial application is needed.

*Two trials were conducted this summer using a Attractive Targeted Sugar Bait. ATSB was designed to be sprayed on vegetation at adult mosquito resting sites to kill adults. First trial was to see if it was attractive to honey bees in nectar dearth conditions. Bees didn't find it attractive even under starvation conditions. The second was conducted to see how effective it was on mosquitoes. Trap counts during the test were very low, due to rain, and cold weather. It appeared to have some impact on mosquito numbers, but due to poor trap results we will need to repeat the study during better conditions.

7. Certification

*Professional Applicator Licenses were maintained by all of our applicators. In-house training was conducted on defensive driving, water safety, ATV, CPR and First Aid, equipment calibration and use, emergency procedures for spills and insect identification. The water safety portion of our training provides each employee practice in self rescues in a swift water environment. The following is a list of trainings and important meetings attended.



Jan 14 Twin Falls Canal company Meeting

Jan 16 Conservation practices for beneficial insects on Idaho farms workshop

Feb 2-6 American Mosquito Control association Meeting Seattle

February 21-23 Black Fly Conference in Athens Ga,

March 15-16 River Rescue training Course Coloma California

May 12, Budget Training

May 15 Idaho Mosquito & Vector Control Spring training workshop

June 24th Present Budget to county commissioners

Various Local Government Emergency Planning Meeting (LGIP) during the year.

8. Public Education and awareness

*The following is a list of educational events attended by TFCPAD and significant coverage by the press:

Jan 30- Feb 1 Agri-action

April 8, Filer Kiwanis club meeting

April 22 College of Southern Idaho (CSI) Sustainability Fair

May 21 COW days (Careers On Wheels education fair for local schools)

June 17th 71 cattle association summer meeting (distributed Larvicide for cattle troughs in desert)

June 25 Hansen library summer program about insects, mosquito presentation.

July 11th <http://www.kmvt.com/news/latest/Fish-Used-To-Reduce-Mosquitoes--266808851.html> news story about blue gill, also story same day about WNV and public health

<http://www.kmvt.com/fitandwellidaho/West-Nile-Virus-Concerns-Health-Officials-267437211.html>

July 12th http://magicvalley.com/news/local/baby-bluegill-brigade-to-bully-bloodsuckers/article_f96cbb80-097d-11e4-83aa-0019bb2963f4.html article about use of bluegill

July 16 Twilight tour University of Idaho Kimberly

July 17th <http://www.kmvt.com/features/riseandshine/Health-Advice-Mosquito--267497951.html>

August 13 KMVT story on standing water& Mosquitoes

August 13 Interviews with 1310 AM & 100.9 radio

August 12 Times news story about WNV & mosquitoes

August 18 Bugs in the park program for kids with Extension office

August 25-Sep 1 Twin Falls County Fair booth in Ag Pavilion.

August 26 Black Fly Field day received great media coverage which resulted in interest and a meeting with Jerome county Commissioners.

August 13 <http://www.kmvt.com/news/latest/Stopping-West-Nile-Before-It-Becomes-A-Problem-271145491.html>

August 24 http://magicvalley.com/business/agriculture/pest-abatement-district-to-hold-black-fly-field-day/article_9089b174-2b40-11e4-9bba-0019bb2963f4.html

August 26 http://magicvalley.com/business/agriculture/twin-falls-county-battles-black-flies-urges-others-to-join/article_e87b7e54-2da6-11e4-9c01-001a4bcf887a.html

August 28 <http://www.kmvt.com/news/latest/Biting-Black-Flies-In-Twin-Falls-County-273038441.html>

November 7 13010 AM radio interview , focus on board member positions.

Nov 19 & 20. Presentation to CSI Biology classes.

In addition we have been able to get out information through homeowners associations, contributions to newsletters, our website and even taking hatch out jars of mosquito larvae into schools. Presentations were given to Master garden clubs, Elementary school classes; College classes and other local organizations.

9. Other Business

9.1 Board meeting Dates

All Board meetings were announced and open to the public. The following is a list of Meeting dates,

1/22/2014	5/27/2014	10/23/2014
2/18/2014	7/22/2014	12/3/2014
4/10/2014	8/22/2014	

9.2 Recognition of Service

Board members serve as volunteers without compensation. Cliff Amundsen and Theresa Strolberg have served from the formation of TFCPAD, their terms expire at the end of the year.



Photo 7 Left to right, Logan Hudson, Erik Wenninger, Tony Brand, John Snelling, Theresa Strolberg, Kirk Tubbs, Cliff Amundsen, Charlie Lenkner

9.3 BUDGET FOR TWIN FALLS COUNTY PEST ABATEMENT DISTRICT

*Twin Falls County Pest Abatement District YTD Revenues & Expenses to 2013 Budget vs. Actual & 2014 Budget was approved at a public hearing Wednesday, August 21, 2013, at 7:30 PM at the TFCPAD Office.

Budget Categories	Budget Items	2014 Total Budget	2014 Actual	2015 Total Budget
Revenues	1-01 Taxes	545,058	531,469	552,293
Revenues	1-02 Grants	300		
Revenues	1-02 Foregone		4,738	17,601
Revenues	1-04 Carryover Money	417,346	559,773	573,773
Revenues	1-03 & 1-05 Other income	724	3,250	3,250
Total Revenues		963,428	1,099,230	1,146,917
Expenses				
"A" Budget(Salaries & Wages)		83,293	101,016	123,303
"B" Budget				
Benefits & Taxes Total		26,059	33,235	43,007
Building Expenses Total		22,564	25,676	25,130
Other Insurance Total		1,023	3,046	3,200
Vehicles Total		10,744	19,600	37,900
Travel Total		2,991	5,650	5,650
Training Total		2,684	4,120	2,520
IT and Communications Total		5,504	6,475	6,480
Emergency & Carry Over	10-01 Emergency Abate		30,004	
Emergency & Carry Over	10-02 Previous carry over	417,346	559,773	573,773
Community Outreach Total		3,893	7,850	10,850
Integrated Pest Management Total		283,798	291,335	303,654
Administration Total		5,033	11,450	11,450
Total"B" Expenses		781,639	998,214	1,023,614
Total Expenses		864,932	1,099,230	1,146,917
Net Revenues over expenses		\$ 98,497	\$	\$

Actual Carryover from 2013	Net Revenues 2014	Carryover to 2015
\$ 559,773	\$ 98,497	\$ 658,270

Budget Summary: Repayment to the County of Twin Falls for expenses incurred by the interim pest abatement district prior to the formation of the permanent district was completed in 2013. Additionally, the target of approximately one year's tax collection was reached this fiscal year (2014). With these two long term financial obligations completed, the board approved a second full time employee for the district. While this is a long term financial commitment that may impact expenditures in other areas, the decision was taken to secure operational sustainability.

9.4 Emergency Abatement Fund Policy

Twin Falls County Pest Abatement District
Emergency Abatement Fund Policy Position
November 16, 2011

The Twin Falls County Pest Abatement District is charged with protecting the health and welfare of the citizens of the county from pests and vectors which carry disease or which might have a negative impact on social and economic well being of the citizens. The primary focus of the district's activity is to proactively abate mosquitoes and black flies in the county before they reach numbers which could cause harm.

The district must, however, also be prepared to react to threats which are currently not an issue. To those ends, the district has worked to accumulate monies into an Emergency Abatement Fund. When the District was formed, there were no monies allocated to fund emergency abatement. The financial target for the Emergency Fund is approximately one fiscal year worth of tax collections. This amount should allow a reasonable and non-excessive response to an emergency. Since the district's formation, money has been set aside each year from a line item on the budget and any unspent operating money has also been added to the fund.

Due to State of Idaho statutes for taxing districts, in order to make the Emergency Fund money available for use, the money in the Emergency Fund must be shown on the annual budget. The result of this is that the annual budget for the Abatement District has risen steadily and significantly each year. We anticipate that when the fund target is reached the district budget will be approximately two (2) times the annual tax revenue collection.

When the emergency fund target is met, the Twin Falls county Pest Abatement Board of Trustees will re-evaluate budget expenditures, emergency fund needs, and tax collection rates and will form a policy addressing county abatement requirements at that time.