INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2024

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Bryant L. Jolley, C.P.A. Ryan P. Jolley C.P.A. Darryl L. Smith C.P.A. Luis A. Perez C.P.A. Lan T. Kimoto

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Trustees Fresno Mosquito and Vector Control District Fresno, California

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the general fund of the Fresno Mosquito and Vector Control District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the general fund of the District, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

Management has omitted the management discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinions on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information on page 6, Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension liability on page 23, and the Schedule of Contributions on page 24 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated August 20, 2024 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

August 20, 2024

# GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2024

	General Fund		Adjustments (Note 7)		tement of
Assets					
Cash and investments	\$	3,916,936	\$ -	\$	3,916,936
Interest receivable		24,720	-		24,720
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation			452,955		452,955
Total assets		3,941,656	452,955		4,394,611
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>		<u>-</u>	931,217		931,217
Total deferred outflows of resources			931,217	-	931,217
Liabilities					
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities		20,710	-		20,710
Compensated absences		118,775	-		118,775
Net pension liability			1,659,092		1,659,092
Total liabilities		139,485	1,659,092		1,798,577
Deferred Inflows of Resources		_	77,183		77,183
Total deferred inflows of resources			77,183		77,183
Fund Balances					
Committed		235,384	(235,384)		-
Assigned		1,400,000	(1,400,000)		-
Unassigned		2,166,787	(2,166,787)		<u> </u>
Total fund balances		3,802,171	(3,802,171)		-
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources					
and fund balances	\$	3,941,656	\$ (2,065,896)		1,875,760
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets					452,955
Restricted					235,384
Unrestricted					2,761,729
Total net position				\$	3,450,068
Total liet position				φ	3,430,000

See accompanying notes 4

# GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES AND STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	General Fund	Adjustments General Fund (Note 7)	
Revenue			
Property taxes	\$ 2,586,185	\$ -	\$ 2,586,185
Interest	82,797	-	82,797
Other	54,647		54,647
Total revenue	2,723,629		2,723,629
Expenditures			
Salaries, wages, payroll taxes and benefits	1,832,976	17,977	1,850,953
Chemicals	124,473	-	124,473
Communications	16,638	-	16,638
Insurance	91,900	-	91,900
Repairs and maintenance	50,791	-	50,791
Memberships and publications	28,447	-	28,447
Office	61,383	-	61,383
Professional services	45,308	-	45,308
Special district expenditures	63,395	-	63,395
Materials and supplies	8,736	-	8,736
Travel and transportation	15,579	-	15,579
Gas and petroleum	30,284	-	30,284
Utilities	26,224	-	26,224
Capital outlay	31,885	(31,885)	-
Depreciation	-	81,619	81,619
Total expenditures	2,428,019	67,711	2,495,730
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	295,610		-
Change in net position		(67,711)	227,899
Fund Balances/Net Position			
Beginning of year	3,506,561	(284,392)	3,222,169
End of year	\$ 3,802,171	<u>\$ (352,103)</u>	\$ 3,450,068

See accompanying notes 5

# STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenue				
Property taxes	\$ 2,280,918	\$ 2,280,918	\$ 2,586,185	\$ 305,267
Interest	35,000	35,000	82,797	47,797
Other			54,647	54,647
Total revenue	2,315,918	2,315,918	2,723,629	407,711
Expenditures				
Salaries, wages, payroll taxes and benefits	1,695,500	1,695,500	1,832,976	(137,476)
Chemicals	120,000	120,000	124,473	(4,473)
Communications	17,000	17,000	16,638	362
Insurance	91,996	91,996	91,900	96
Repairs and maintenance	50,000	50,000	50,791	(791)
Memberships and publications	27,000	27,000	28,447	(1,447)
Office	51,000	51,000	61,383	(10,383)
Professional services	35,000	35,000	45,308	(10,308)
Special district expenditures	69,000	69,000	63,395	5,605
Materials and supplies	22,000	22,000	8,736	13,264
Travel and transportation	18,000	18,000	15,579	2,421
Gas and petroleum	60,000	60,000	30,284	29,716
Utilities	22,000	22,000	26,224	(4,224)
Capital Outlay			31,885	(31,885)
Total expenditures	2,278,496	2,278,496	2,428,019	(149,523)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 37,422	\$ 37,422	295,610	\$ 258,188
Fund Balance				
Beginning of year End of year			3,506,561 \$ 3,802,171	

See accompanying notes 6

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies of the Fresno Mosquito and Vector Control District ("District") conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governments. Generally accepted accounting principles for local governments include those principles prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants in the publication entitled "Audits of State and Local Governmental Units" and by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (when applicable). The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies:

**Reporting Entity** - The Fresno Mosquito and Vector Control District is a California special district formed in 1942 for the control and eradication of mosquitoes and other vectors in the City of Fresno and surrounding areas. The District is governed by a Board of Trustees, which consists of five members.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements, which are the statement of net assets and the statement of activities, report information on all of the activities of the District. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The District has no business-type activities or discretely presented component units and therefore, the statements reflect only activity from governmental activities.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational and capital requirement of a particular function. Taxes and other items are reported as general revenue.

Fund financial statements display information about major funds individually and non-major funds in the aggregate for governmental funds. The District has only one governmental fund and reports it as a major governmental fund as follows:

#### Governmental Fund Type:

General Fund – The primary fund of the District is used to account for all revenue and expenditures of the District not legally restricted as to use.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation - The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability in incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenue is considered to be collectible when it is collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities for the current period. For this purpose, the District considers property taxes and other revenue to be available in the period for which levied if it is collected within 60 days after the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes and interest associated with the current fiscal period are considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenue in the current period.

**Cash and Investments** – Cash deposits consist of demand deposits with financial institutions and cash held by fiscal agents.

**Receivables and Payables** - Billed but unpaid services provided to individuals or non-governmental entities are recorded as accounts receivable.

Fresno County is responsible for the assessment, collection and apportionment of property taxes for all taxing jurisdictions. Property taxes are levied in equal installments on November 1 and February 1. They become delinquent on December 10 and April 10, respectively. The lien date is March 1 of each year. Property taxes are accounted for in the General Fund. Property tax revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available to finance current liabilities. The District considers property taxes as available if they are collected within 60 days after year end. Property tax on the unsecured roll are due on the March 1 lien date and become delinquent if unpaid on August 31. However, unsecured property taxes are not susceptible to year end accrual.

**Capital Assets** - Capital outlays are recorded as expenditures of the General Fund and as assets in the Statement of Net Assets to the extent the District's capitalization threshold is met.

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental columns in the Government-Wide Financial Statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of five years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Betterments and major improvements which significantly increase values, change capacities or extend useful lives are capitalized. Upon sale or retirement of fixed assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the results of operations.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### **Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets are included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Y ears
Buildings, structures and improvements	40
Equipment and vehicles	7
Office equipment	5

**Compensated Absences** – Accumulated unpaid vacation is accrued when benefits vest to employees and the unpaid liability is reflected as compensated absences payable. Sick leave does not vest to the employees and is not accrued.

**Fund Balance** – In the fund financial statements, governmental fund balance is made up of the following components:

- Nonspendable fund balance typically includes inventories, prepaid items, and other items that must be maintained intact pursuant to legal or contractual requirements, such as endowments.
- Restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or through enabling legislations.
- Committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the District Board. The District Board has the authority establish, modify, or rescind a fund balance commitment.
- Assigned fund balance are amounts designated by the District Board for specific purposes and do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.
- Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification that includes all spendable amounts in the General Fund not contained in other classifications.

When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) fund balances are available, the District's policy is to apply restricted first. When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the District's policy is to apply committed fund balance first, then assigned fund balance, and finally unassigned fund balance.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

**Net Position** – The fund financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

- Net Investment In Capital Assets This category groups all capital assets, including
  infrastructure, into one component of net assets. Accumulated depreciation and the
  outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or
  improvement of these assets reduce the balance in this category.
- Restricted Net Assets This category presents external restrictions on net assets imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted Net Assets This category represents net assets of the District, not restricted for any project or other purpose.

**Budgetary Information** – The District budget is adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The District Manager is required to prepare and submit to the District Board the annual budget of the District and administer it after adoption. District Board approval is required for budget revisions that affect the total appropriations of the District.

Use of Estimates – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Pension** – For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the District's Fresno County Employees' Retirement Association (FCERA) plan and additions to/deduction from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by FCERA. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Note 2 – Cash and Investments

The District's bank deposits at year end totaled \$173,077 in demand deposits and \$500 in petty cash. Additionally, the District pools its cash and investments with the County of Fresno. The District uses the County of Fresno as a fiscal agent for processing all cash receipts and disbursements. Although the County maintains separate fund accounts for the District, the cash is not segregated, but rather commingled with other County funds and investments. Fiscal agent cash at year end was \$3,507,975. Additionally, as a member of two separate joint power agency insurance groups, the District has unobligated funds of \$235,384 on deposit. These funds have been committed by the District for insurance needs.

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2024 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position:

Cash and Investments	\$ 3,916,936

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2024 consist of the following:

County of Fresno's Pooled Cash	\$ 3,507,975
Deposits with Financial Institution	173,077
Petty Cash	500
Deposits with JPA's	235,384
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 3,916,936

#### **Fair Value Measurements**

The framework for measuring fair value provides a fair value hierarchy that categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

- Level 1: Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: Inputs to valuation methodology include inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within a fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Note 2 – Cash and Investments (continued)

The District is considered to be an involuntary participant in an external investment pool, which is under the direct authority of the Fresno County Treasurer and Tax Collector and governed by the California Government Code. The fair value of the District's investment in the pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the District's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by the County Treasurer for the entire portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by the County Treasurer, which is recorded on the amortized cost basis.

The District's only investments, which are allocated at fair value, are in the County of Fresno Treasurer's Investment Pool. The County invests in numerous types of investments ranging all levels in the fair value hierarchy. Accordingly, it is not an investment type that can be categorized in any particular level in the fair value hierarchy.

#### Investments Authorized by the California Government Code

The District is authorized under the California Government Code to make direct investments in local agency bonds, notes, or warrants within the State; U.S. Treasury instruments; registered State warrants or treasury notes; securities of the U.S. Government, or its agencies; bankers acceptances; commercial paper; certificates of deposit placed with commercial banks and/or savings and loan companies; repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements; medium term corporate notes; shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies, certificates of participation, obligations with first priority security; and collateralized mortgage obligations.

Limitations as they related to interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk are described below:

#### **Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The District manages its exposure to interest rate risk by investing in the County Treasury. The District maintains an investment with the Vector Control Joint Powers Authority.

#### **Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk**

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Note 2 – Cash and Investments (Continued)

#### **Concentration of Credit Risk**

The investment policy of the District contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. District investments that are greater than 5 percent of total investments are in external investment pools and are therefore exempt.

#### **Custodial Credit Risk**

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The California Government Code and the District's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure District deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

The custodial risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the District's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for investments. With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Note 3 – Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	]	Balance					]	Balance
	July 1, 2023		Additions Retin		irements June 30,		e 30, 2024	
Capital assets, not being depreciated								
Land	\$	60,000	\$		\$		\$	60,000
Capital assets, being depreciated								
Buildings and improvements		332,578		27,332		-		359,910
Machinery and equipment		919,532		4,553		(66,766)		857,319
Total capital assets, being depreciated		1,252,110		31,885		(66,766)		1,217,229
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Buildings and improvements		(265,580)		(11,549)		-		(277,129)
Machinery and equipment		(543,841)		(70,070)		66,766		(547,145)
Total accumulated depreciation		(809,421)	_	(81,619)		66,766		(824,274)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		442,689		(49,734)				392,955
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	502,689	\$	(49,734)	\$		\$	452,955

#### Note 4 – Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position or fund balance that applies to future period(s) and thus, will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District reports \$931,217 in deferred outflows related to net pension liability and are only reported in the Government-wide Statement of Net Position, which are described in Note 5.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represent an acquisition of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District reports \$77,183 in deferred inflows related to net pension liability and are only reported in the Government-wide Statement of Net Position, which are described in Note 5.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Note 5 – Pension Plan

#### General Information about the Pension Plan

**Plan description** – The District participates in the County of Fresno retirement program. All full-time employees enter the plan after 30 days of employment. Current plan contribution rates for the District are 50.81% for Tier 1 members and 37.86% for Tier 5 members. Additionally, the employees make a participating contribution based upon their age. The County of Fresno should be contacted directly for further information regarding the pension plan.

**Benefits provided** – FCERA provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits to eligible employees. All regular full-time employees and permanent part-time employees who work 50% or more for the County of Fresno or the other participating agencies become members of FCERA effective on the first day or the first full pay period after employment in a permanent position.

The Plans' provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2024, are summarized as follows:

	General		
	Prior to	On or after	
Hire Date	January 1, 2013	January 1, 2013	
Benefit Formula	2.5% at 55;	2.5% at 67;	
	maximum 3% COLA	no COLA	
Benefit Vesting Schedule	Highest 1-year	Highest 3-years	
Benefit Payments	monthly for life	monthly for life	
Retirement Age	50-55	52-67	
Monthly Benefits, as a % of Eligible Compensation	2.50%	2.50%	
Required Employee Contribution Rates	10.06-10.67%	8.01%	
Required Employer Contribution Rates	50.81%	37.86%	

Contributions – The District and other participating agencies contribute to the retirement plan based upon actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the Board of Retirement. Employer contributions are adopted annually based upon recommendations received from FCERA's actuary after the completion of the annual actuarial valuation.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, \$324,904 of contributions was recognized as part of the pension expense.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Note 5 – Pension Plan (Continued)

# Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

As of June 30, 2024, the District reported net pension liabilities for its proportionate share of the net pension liability as follows:

Proportionate Share of
Net Pension Liability
Total Net Pension Liability - General \$ 1,659,092

The District's net pension liability is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability of each Plan is measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability for each Plan used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023 rolled forward to June 30, 2024 using standard update procedures. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan as of June 30, 2023 and 2024 was as follows:

	General
Proportion – June 30, 2023	0.168%
Proportion – June 30, 2024	0.175%
Change – Increase/(Decrease)	0.070%

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the District recognized pension expense of \$381,347. At June 30, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension from the following sources:

	$\Gamma$	Deferred			
	Outflows of		Deferred Inflows		
	R	Resources		of Resources	
Pension contributions subsequent to					
measurement date	\$	363,649	\$	-	
Changes in proportion and differences					
between employer's contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions		72,789		(6,209)	
Changes in assumptions or other inputs		221,445		-	
Net differences between projected and					
actual earnings on pension plan investments		186,004		-	
Difference between expected and actual					
experience in the Total Pension Liability		87,330	-	(70,974)	
Total	\$	931,217	\$	(77,183)	

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Note 5 – Pension Plan (Continued)

\$363,649 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows or resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year Ended		
June 30	_	
2025	\$	170,766
2026		37,115
2027		292,096
2028		(9,592)
Thereafter		_

**Actuarial Assumptions** – The total pension liability in the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date  Measurement Date	June 30, 2022 June 30, 2023							
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry-Age Actuarial Cost Method							
Actuarial Assumptions:	Entry-Age Actuarial Cost Method							
Discount Rate	6.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation							
Inflation	2.50%							
Payroll Growth	0.50%							
Projected Salary Increase	4.10% to 12%							
Investment Rate of Return	6.50%							
Administrative Expenses	1.30% of payroll allocated to both the employer and member							
	ased on the components of the total contribtuion rate (before							
	expenses) for the employer and member							
Cost of Living Adjustments	Retiree COLA increases of 2.50% per year for General Tiers 1,							
(COLA)	2 and 3, and Safety Tiers 1 and 2 and 0.00% for General Tiers							
	4 and 5 and Safety Tiers 4 and 5.							
	For non-Tiers 4 and 5 members that have COLA banks, we							
	assume they receive 3.0% COLA increases until their COLA							
	banks are exhausted and 2.50% thereafter.							
Other assumptions	Same as those used in the June 30, 2021 funding actuarial valuation							

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Note 5 – Pension Plan (Continued)

The TPL as of June 30, 2022 was remeasured by (1) revaluing the TPL as of June 30, 2021 (before the roll forward) to include the following actuarial assumptions that the Retirement Board has adopted for use in the funding valuation as of June 30, 2022 and (2) using this revalued TPL in rolling forward the results from June 30, 2021 to June 30, 2022. The TPL determined as of June 30, 2022 also included a refinement to the Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method calculation for active members by computing eligibility service using the date of hire or the entry age provided for member contribution rate purposes, whichever is later. Before the refinement, eligibility service used to determine entry age was determined primarily using benefit service.

**Discount rate** – The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 6.50% for both June 30, 2023 and 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits for current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs for future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's Fiduciary Net Position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments for current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL as of both June 30, 2023 and 2022.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a buildingblock method in which expected arithmetic real rates of return (expected returns, net of inflation and, beginning with June 30, 2023, any applicable investment management expenses) are developed for each major asset class. These returns are combined to produce the long-term expected arithmetic rate of return for the portfolio by weighting the expected arithmetic real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adding expected inflation and subtracting expected investment expenses (beginning with June 30, 2023 including only investment consulting fees, custodian fees and other miscellaneous investment expenses) and a risk margin. Beginning with June 30, 2023 this portfolio return is also adjusted to an expected geometric real rate of return for the portfolio. The target allocation and projected arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class (after deducting inflation) are shown in the following tables. For June 30, 2022 these rates are before deducting investment management expenses while for June 30, 2023 they are after deducting applicable investment management expenses. This information was used in the derivation of the long-term expected investment rate of return assumption in the June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022 actuarial valuations. The determination of the discount rate and expected investment rate of return may change every three years based on the actuarial experience study.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

**Note 5 – Pension Plan (Continued)** 

		Long-term
		Expected Real
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Rate of Return
Large Cap U.S. Equity	23.0%	6.00%
Small Cap U.S. Equity	6.0%	6.65%
Developed International Equity	15.0%	7.01%
Emerging Markets Equity	6.0%	8.80%
U.S. Core Fixed Income	12.0%	1.97%
High Yield Bonds	4.0%	4.63%
Bank Loan	4.0%	4.07%
Emerging Market Debt	2.0%	4.72%
Real Estate	4.0%	3.86%
Value Added Real Estate	2.0%	6.70%
Opportunistic Real Estate	2.0%	8.60%
Infrastruture	4.0%	7.30%
Private Credit	8.0%	6.75%
Private Equity	8.0%	9.98%
Total	100%	

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for each Plan, calculating using the discount rate of each Plan, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (5.50%) or 1-percentage point higher (7.50%) than the current rate:

Net Pension Liability	\$ 3,069,198	\$ 1,659,092	\$ 503,775

**Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position** – Detailed information about each pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued FCERA financial reports.

**Payable to the Pension Plan** – At June 30, 2024, the District has no outstanding amount of contributions payable to the pension plan.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Note 6 – Components of Fund Balance

At June 30, 2024, portions of the District's fund balance are not available for appropriation due to District Trustee action (Committed) or policy and/or intent (Assigned). In connection with the implementation of GASB Statement 54, the following is a summary of the components of fund balance:

	Ge	eneral Fund
Committed:		
Vector Control Joint Powers Authority (VCJPA) Contingency Fund	\$	235,384
Assigned:		
Building Reserve	\$	750,000
Fleet Replacement Reserve		400,000
Unexpected Expense		250,000
Total Assigned Fund Balance	\$	1,400,000

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Note 7 – Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

# A) Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different from the fund balance of the General Fund because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the General Fund	\$	452,955
Contributions in the pension plan in the current fiscal year, changes in proportion and differences between employer's contributions and proportionate share of contributions, and net difference between projected and actual earning on pension plan investments are deferred		
outflows of resources on the Statement of Net Position		931,217
Net pension liability applicable to governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly is not reported in the General Fund		(1,659,092)
Net difference between projected and actual earning on pension plan investments and difference between expected and actual experience in the total pension liability are deferred inflows of resources on the Statement of Net Position		(77,183)
Net adjustment to decrease net change in fund balances to arrive at net position of governmental activities	<u>\$</u>	(352,103)

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Note 7 – Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

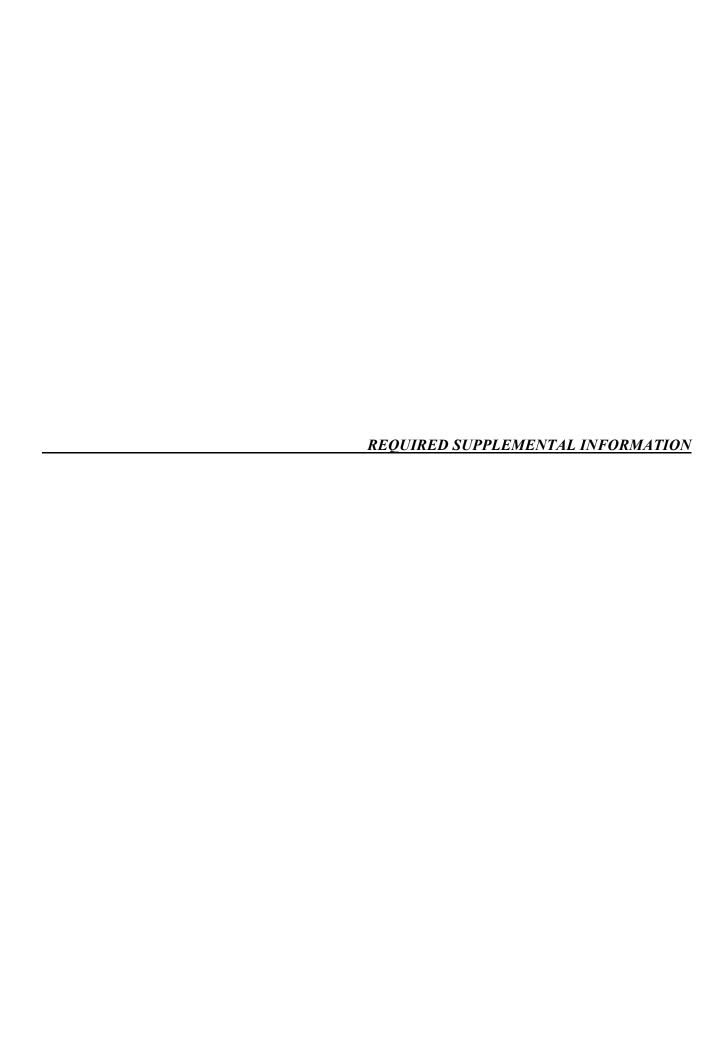
# B) Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-Wide Statement of Activities

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different from the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance because:

Governmental Funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position the cost of those assets are capitalized as an asset and depreciated over the period	
of service	\$ 31,885
Pension expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do no require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures	
in the General Fund	(381,626)
Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included in the Statement of Activities	363,649
Depreciation expense on capital assets is reported in the Statement of Activities, but they do not require the use of current financial resources.  Therefore, depreciation expense is not required as expenditures in	
the General Fund	 (81,619)
Net adjustment to decrease net change in fund balances total governmental	
funds to arrive at change in net position of governmental activities	\$ (67,711)

#### Note 8 – Subsequent Events

The District evaluated subsequent events for recognition and disclosure through August 20, 2024, the date which these financial statements were available to be issued. Management concluded that no material subsequent events have occurred since June 30, 2024 that required recognition or disclosure in such financial statements.



0.175% \$

2023

#### REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPRTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY LAST 10 YEARS\* AS OF JUNE 30, 2024

1,659,092 \$

the net pension liability as percentage of Plan's fiduciary net position as a Proportion of the net Proportionate share of the net covered-employee Plan's fiduciary net percentage of the Total Pension Covered - employee payroll pension liability pension liability payroll position Liability 0.130% \$ 884,371 \$ 156.16% \$ 731,463 82.71% 2014 566,316 2015 0.151% \$ 1,281,908 \$ 653,080 196.29% \$ 1,014,502 79.14% 0.117% \$ 380.94% \$ 2016 1,787,578 \$ 469,250 1,300,821 72.77% 2017 0.135% \$ 1,762,384 \$ 538,972 326.99% \$ 1,365,143 77.46% 2018 0.134% \$ 1,588,616 \$ 593,152 267.83% \$ 1,276,612 80.36% 2019 0.127% \$ 1,439,355 \$ 239.49% \$ 601,002 1,174,226 81.58% 2020 0.123% \$ 1,705,539 \$ 614,392 277.60% \$ 1,332,026 78.10% 2021 0.128% \$ 596,101 \$ 643,272 92.67% \$ 555,268 93.15% 2022 0.168% \$ 81.65% 1,667,794 \$ 674,738 247.18% \$ 1,361,754

744,801

Proportionate share of

222.76% \$

1,383,683

83.40%

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS LAST 10 YEAR\*
AS OF JUNE 30, 2024

	Contra	ectually required	Contribu	ations in relation to the				Contribution	ns as a
	contribution (actuarially		actu	arially determined	Contributions deficiency	Co	vered-employee	percentage of	covered-
	determined)			contributions	(excess)		payroll	employee p	ayroll
2015	\$	215,670	\$	(215,670)	\$ -	\$	566,316		38.08%
2016	\$	179,308	\$	(179,308)	\$ -	\$	653,080		27.46%
2017	\$	257,173	\$	(257,173)	\$ -	\$	469,250		54.81%
2018	\$	283,461	\$	(283,461)	\$ -	\$	538,972		52.59%
2019	\$	282,210	\$	(282,210)	\$ -	\$	593,152		47.58%
2020	\$	295,071	\$	(295,071)	\$ -	\$	601,002		49.10%
2021	\$	349,925	\$	(349,925)	\$ -	\$	614,392		56.95%
2022	\$	326,709	\$	(326,709)	\$ -	\$	643,272		50.79%
2023	\$	324,903	\$	(324,903)	\$ -	\$	674,738		48.15%
2024	\$	363,649	\$	(363,649)	\$ _	\$	744,801		48.82%

CERTIFIED PURI IC ACCOUNTANTS

Bryant L. Jolley, C.P.A. Ryan P. Jolley C.P.A. Darryl L. Smith C.P.A. Luis A. Perez C.P.A. Lan T. Kimoto

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board of Trustees Fresno Mosquito and Vector Control District

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Fresno Mosquito and Vector Control District (District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 20, 2024.

#### **Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements, on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

#### **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### **Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

August 20, 202