INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

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CERTIFIED PURI IC ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Trustees Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement District Firebaugh, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the general fund of the Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, 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, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 and *Government 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 and *Government 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's 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 opinion on the basic financial statements is 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 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 September 23, 2022, 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 solely 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.

September 23, 2022

GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2022

	Ge	neral Fund	justments Note 9)		ntement of t Position
Assets					
Cash and investments	\$	2,830,399	\$ -	\$	2,830,399
Interest receivable		9,161	-		9,161
Deposits		533,914	-		533,914
Accounts receivable		3,752	-		3,752
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		-	2,378,245		2,378,245
Net pension asset			 16,141		16,141
Total assets	_	3,377,226	 2,394,386		5,771,612
Deferred Outflows of Resources		-	 242,788		242,788
Liabilities					
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities		59,948	_		59,948
Compensated absences		57,110	-		57,110
Long-term liabilities					
Due within one year		-	120,896		120,896
Due in more than one year		-	 254,180		254,180
Total liabilities		117,058	 375,076		492,134
Deferred Inflows of Resources	_	<u>-</u>	 132,549		132,549
Fund Balances					
Unassigned		3,260,168	 (3,260,168)		
Total fund balances		3,260,168	 (3,260,168)		
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources,					
and fund balances	\$	3,377,226	\$ (2,752,543)		624,683
Net Position					2.002.170
Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted					2,003,169
				Φ.	3,386,548
Total net position				\$	5,389,717

See accompanying notes.

GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES AND STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	General Fund		_	ustments Note 9)		atement of activities
Revenue						
Property taxes	\$	1,613,724	\$	_	\$	1,613,724
Interest		32,865		_		32,865
Other		195,506		_		195,506
Total revenue		1,842,095		_		1,842,095
Expenditures						
Salaries and wages		703,466		-		703,466
Employee benefits		238,713		(532,839)		(294,126)
Chemicals		80,603		-		80,603
Communications		4,668		-		4,668
Insurance		65,364		-		65,364
Repairs and maintenance		25,978		-		25,978
Memberships and publications		16,763		-		16,763
Office		6,999		-		6,999
Fees and assessments		3,913		-		3,913
Professional services		21,027		-		21,027
Special district expenditures		47,790		-		47,790
Materials and supplies		1,051		-		1,051
Travel and transportation		17,971		-		17,971
Gas and petroleum		39,775		-		39,775
Utilities		18,228		-		18,228
Capital outlay		10,075		(10,075)		-
Debt service						
Principal		116,945		(116,945)		-
Interest		15,511		-		15,511
Depreciation				97,414		97,414
Total expenditures		1,434,840		(562,445)	-	872,395
Excess of revenue over expenditures		407,255		-		-
Change in net position		-		562,445		969,700
Fund Balances/Net Position						
Beginning of year		2,852,913				4,420,017
End of year	\$	3,260,168	\$		\$	5,389,717

See accompanying notes. 5

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND JUNE 30, 2022

		Original Budget	 Amended Budget		Actual	Fa	ariance worable favorable)
Revenue							
Property taxes	\$	1,644,283	\$ 1,644,283	\$	1,613,724	\$	(30,559)
Interest		20,000	20,000		32,865		12,865
Other	_	62,700	 62,700		195,506		132,806
Total revenue	_	1,726,983	 1,726,983		1,842,095		115,112
Expenditures							
Salaries and wages		762,934	762,934		703,466		59,468
Employee benefits		271,458	271,458		238,713		32,745
Chemicals		100,000	100,000		80,603		19,397
Communications		5,500	5,500		4,668		832
Insurance		69,333	69,333		65,364		3,969
Repairs and maintenance		25,030	25,030		25,978		(948)
Memberships and publications		17,700	17,700		16,763		937
Office		7,440	7,440		6,999		441
Fees and assessments		3,500	3,500		3,913		(413)
Professional services		21,500	21,500		21,027		473
Special district expenditures		60,250	60,250		47,790		12,460
Materials and supplies		1,300	1,300		1,051		249
Travel and transportation		23,400	23,400		17,971		5,429
Gas and petroleum		43,950	43,950		39,775		4,175
Utilities		18,000	18,000		18,228		(228)
Long-term debt		132,456	132,456		132,456		-
Capital outlay	_	140,000	 140,000		10,075		129,925
Total expenditures	_	1,703,751	 1,703,751		1,434,840		268,911
Excess (deficiency) of revenue							
over expenditures	\$	23,232	\$ 23,232		407,255	\$	384,023
Fund Balance							
Beginning of year				_	2,852,913		
End of year				\$	3,260,168		

See accompanying notes.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies of the Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement 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 Westside Mosquito Abatement District is a California special district formed in 1959 for the control and eradication of mosquitoes in western Fresno County. The District is governed by a Board of Trustees, which consists of seven members.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements – The government-wide financial statements, which are the statement of net position 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, 2022

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 Westside 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 Position 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 \$2,500 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. 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, 2022

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:

	Years
Buildings, structures and improvements	40
Aircraft	15
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.

Long-Term Liabilities – Long-term liabilities consist of a capital lease payable. In the Government-Wide Financial Statements long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities Statement of Net Position. Debt principal payments are reported as decreases in the balance of the liability on the Statement of Net Position. In the fund financial statements, however, debt principal payments of Governmental Funds are recognized as expenditures when paid. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources.

Pension Plan – All full-time District employees are members of the State of California Public Employees' Retirement System. The District's policy is to fund all pension costs accrued; such costs to be funded are determined annually as of July 1 by the System's actuary. See Note 8 for further discussion.

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

- 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.

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 Position This category presents external restrictions on net position 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 Position This category represents net position 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 asset and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the District's California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) plan and additions to/deduction from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. 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, 2022

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Change in Accounting Principles – For the year ended June 30, 2022, the District implemented GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases* (GASB 87). The objective of this statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financing of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. There was no net effect of implementing GASB 87 as of June 30, 2022.

Note 2 – Cash and Investments

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2022 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position:

Cash and Investments

\$ 2,830,399

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2022 consist of the following:

County of Fresno's Pooled Cash	\$ 2,761,469
Deposits with Financial Institution	68,730
Petty Cash	200
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 2,830,399

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Note 2 – Cash and Investments (continued)

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.

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.

Investments Authorized by the California Government Code

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

	Maximum
Authorized Investment Type	Maturity
U.S. Treasury Obligations	None
U.S. Agency Securities	None
Banker's Acceptances	180 days
Commercial Paper	270 days
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A
Investment Contracts	30 years

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Note 2 – Cash and Investments (continued)

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 Central California 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.

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.

Custodial Credit Risk

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, 2022

Note 3 – Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	July 1, 2020	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2021
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 252,291	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 252,291
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	252,291			252,291
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	2,545,576	-	-	2,545,576
Machinery and equipment	679,013	10,075		689,088
Total capital assets, being depreciated	3,224,589	10,075		3,234,664
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(507,050)	(62,316)	-	(569,366)
Machinery and equipment	(504,246)	(35,098)	<u>-</u> _	(539,344)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,011,296)	(97,414)		(1,108,710)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	2,213,293	(87,339)		2,125,954
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,465,584	<u>\$ (87,339)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 2,378,245

Note 4 – Central California Vector Control JPA

The District participates as a member of the Central California Vector Control JPA (JPA). The JPA is comprised of seven districts located throughout central California and is organized under the joint powers agreement pursuant to the California Government Code. The purpose of the JPA is to provide dental and vision insurance to the District's employees. The JPA members are represented in the governance of the agency through an elected Board of Directors which consists of one member from each member district. The District's share of the JPA Members Deposit at June 30, 2022 was \$533,914.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Note 5 – Long-Term Liability

Long-term debt at June 30, 2022, consisted of the following:

	Balance ily 1, 2020	<u>.</u>	Additions	R	etirements	Balance ne 30, 2021	Current Portion
Direct borrowing:							
Financed Purchase	\$ 492,021	\$	-	\$	(116,945)	\$ 375,076	\$ 120,896
Other Noncurrent Liabilities							
Compensated absences	57,949		-		-	57,110	-
Net pension liability	 510,552		-		_	 (16,141)	
Total Business-Type Activity Debt	\$ 1,060,522	\$	_	\$	(116,945)	\$ 416,045	\$ 120,896

Financed Purchase – On April 1, 2013, the District entered into a "Lease with Option to Purchase Agreement" with Municipal Finance Corporation for the construction of a new building. The lease bears an interest rate of 3.35% and terminates on May 14, 2025. Upon full payment of the lease, ownership transfers to the District.

The annual requirement to amortize the principal and interest on long-term debt at June 30, 2022 were as follows:

Years ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 120,896	\$ 11,561	\$ 132,457
2024	124,980	7,477	132,457
2025	129,200	3,255	132,455
	\$ 375,076	\$ 22,293	\$ 397,369

Note 6 - Deferred Compensation Plans

The District offers its employees deferred compensation plans created in accordance with IRC Section 457. The plan is available to all District employees and permits them to defer a portion of their current salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to the employees until termination, retirement, death, or an unforeseeable emergency. The District does not match employee contributions. In accordance with Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996, all deferred compensation plan assets are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of participating employees and are not accessible by the District or its creditors. Accordingly, these assets have been removed from the District's financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Note 7 – 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 or 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 \$242,788 in deferred outflows related to net pension asset in the Statement of Net Position. See Note 8 for further details.

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 \$132,549 in deferred inflows related to net pension in the Statement of Net Position. See Note 8 for further details.

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description – The District contributes to the California Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), an agent multiple-employer public employee defined benefit pension plan. PERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. PERS acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating public entities within the State of California. Benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by state statute and District ordinance. Copies of PERS' annual financial report may be obtained from their Executive Office - 400 P Street - Sacramento, CA 95814.

Funding Policy – Participants are required to contribute seven percent of their annual covered salary. The District is required to contribute the actuarially determined remaining amounts necessary to fund the benefits for its members. The required employer contribution rate for fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was 7.732 – 10.484%. The contribution requirements of plan members and the District are established and may be amended by PERS.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Benefits provided – CalPERs provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full time employment. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The death benefit is one of the following: the Basic Death Benefit, the 1957 Survivor Benefit, or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The cost of living adjustments for each plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law.

The Plans' provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2022, are summarized as follows:

	Classic	PEPRA
	Prior to	After
Hire Date	January 1, 2013	January 1, 2013
	2.0% at 55;	2.0% at 62;
Benefit Formula	maximum 2% COLA	maximum 2% COLA
Benefit Vesting Schedule	5 years service	5 years service
Benefit Payments	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement Age	55	62
Monthly Benefits, as a % of Eligible Compensation	2.00%	2.00%
Required Employee Contribution Rates	7.00%	6.25%
Required Employer Contribution Rates	10.484%	7.732%

Contributions – Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on July 1 following the notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions for both Plans are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The District is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the contributions recognized as part of the pension expense is as follows:

Contributions – employer \$ 99,592 Contributions – employee \$ 45.746

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

As of June 30, 2022, the District reported net pension asset for its proportionate shares of the net pension asset as follows:

Proportionate Share of

Net Pension Asset

Total Net Pension Asset

\$16,141

The District's net pension asset is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset of each Plan is measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability for each Plan used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020 rolled forward to June 30, 2021 using standard update procedures. The District's proportion of the net pension asset 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 asset for the Plan as of June 30, 2021 and 2022 was as follows:

	Miscellaneous
Proportion – June 30, 2021	0.01210%
Proportion – June 30, 2022	- <u>0.00085%</u>
Change – Increase/(Decrease)	-0.01295%

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the District recognized pension expense of \$433,245. At June 30, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension from the following sources:

	Deferred			Deferred	
	Ou	tflows of	Inflows of		
	Re	esources	Resources		
Pension contributions subsequent to					
measurement date	\$	99,592	\$	-	
Changes of assumptions		-		-	
Differences between expected and actual experience		-		(1,810)	
Differences between projected and actual investment					
earnings		14,090		-	
Differences between employer's contributions and					
proportionate share of contributions		-		(130,739)	
Change in employer's proportion		129,106			
Total	\$	242,788	\$	(132,549)	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

\$99,592 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension asset in the year ended June 30, 2022. 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	
2023	\$ (5,133)
2024	3,735
2025	8,152
2026	3,894

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions – The collective total pension liability for the June 30, 2020 measurement period was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2020. The collective total pension liability was based on the following assumptions:

June 30, 2020				
June 30, 2021				
Entry-Age Normal Cost Method				
in accordance with the				
requirements of GASB Statement				
7.15%				
2.50%				
2.50%				
Varies by Entry Age and Service				
Derived using CalPERS'				
Membership Date for all Funds				
Contract COLA up to 2.5% until				
Purchasing Power Protection				
Allowance Floor on Purchasing				
Power applies				

¹ The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS-specific data. The table includes 15 years of mortality improvements using Society of Actuaries Scale 90% of scale MP 2016. For more details on this table, please refer to the December 2017 experience study report (based on CalPERS demographic data from 1997 to 2015) that can be found on the CalPERS website.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

All other actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation was based on the results of an December 2017 experience study report (based on CalPERS demographic data from 1997 to 2015), including updates to salary increase, mortality and retirement rates. The Experience Study can be obtained at CalPERS' website.

Change of Assumption – No changes in assumptinos

Discount rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for PERF C was 7.15%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected rate of returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical returns of all the funds' asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11+ years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the rounded single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equivalent to the single equivalent rate calculated above and adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses.

The long-term expected real rates of return by asset class can be found in CalPERS' Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

The table below reflects long-term expected real rates of return by asset class. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation. The geometric rates of return are net of administrative expenses.

	New		
	Strategic	Real Return	Real Return
Asset Class ¹	Allocation	Years 1-10 ²	Years 11+3
Global Equity	50.0%	4.80%	5.98%
Fixed Income	28.0%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation Assets	0.0%	0.77%	1.81%
Private Equity	8.0%	6.30%	7.23%
Real Assets	13.0%	3.75%	4.93%
Infrastructure and Forestland	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Liquidity	1.0%	0.00%	-0.92%
Total	100%		

¹ In the System's CAFR, Fixed Income is included in Global Debt Securities; Liquidity is included in Short-term Investments; Inflation Assets are included in both Global Equity Securities and Global Debt Securities

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Aseet Changes in the Discount Rate The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) 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/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.15%) or 1-percentage point higher (8.15%) than the current rate:

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

Payable to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2022, the District has no reported outstanding amount of contributions payable to the pension plan required for the year ended June 30, 2022.

² An expected inflation of 2.0% used for this period

³ An expected inflation of 2.92% used for this period

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Note 9 – 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:

Governmental long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	\$ (375,076)
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the General Fund	2,378,245
Net pension asset applicable to governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly is not reported in the	
General Fund	16,141
Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included in the Statement of Activities	99,592
Deferred outflows of resources related to net pension liability, represent an consumption of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until that time	143,196
Deferred inflows of resources related to net pension liability, 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	 (132,549)
Net adjustment to increase net change in fund balances to arrive at net position of governmental activities	\$ 2,129,549

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Note 9 – Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

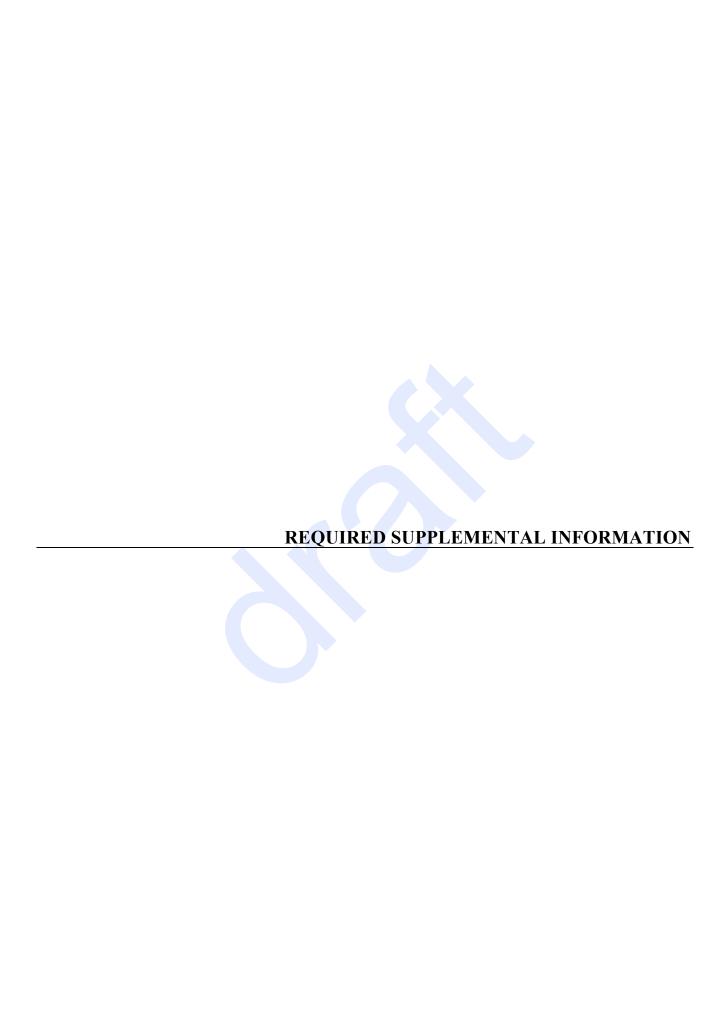
B) Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-Wide Statement of Activities

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different from the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances 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	\$ 10,075
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	\$ (97,414)
Pension expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do no require the use of	
current financial resources an, therefore are not reported as expenditures	
in the General Fund	532,839
Principal from long-term debt is an expense in governmental funds, but the	
expense is not included in the statement of net position	116,945
Net adjustment to decrease net change in fund balances total governmental	
funds to arrive at change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 562,445

Note 10 – Subsequent Events

The District evaluated subsequent events for recognition and disclosure through September 23, 2022, the date which these financial statements were available to be issued. Management concluded that no material subsequent events have occurred since June 30, 2022 that required recognition or disclosure in such financial statements.



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE
NET PENSION LIABILITY/(ASSET)

LAST 10 YEARS* AS OF JUNE 30, 2022

			Plan's fiduciary net			
				as percentage of		position as a percentage
	Proportion of the net pension	Proportionate share of the net pension	Covered - employee	covered-employee	Plan's fiduciary net	of the Total Pension
	liability	liability/(asset)	payroll	payroll	position	Liability
2015	0.00014%	\$ 346,074	\$ 446,099	77.58%	\$ 2,725,701	88.73%
2016	0.00012%	\$ 3,299	\$ 575,424	0.57%	\$ 3,169,112	99.45%
2017	0.00706%	\$ 510,522	\$ 604,092	84.51%	\$ 3,070,589	92.61%
2018	0.00885%	\$ 348,751	\$ 627,350	55.59%	\$ 3,427,950	90.77%
2019	0.86200%	\$ 324,820	\$ 589,014	55.15%	\$ 3,536,498	91.59%
2020	0.01027%	\$ 411,141	\$ 600,660	68.45%	\$ 3,664,076	89.91%
2021	0.01210%	\$ 510,552	\$ 607,860	83.99%	\$ 3,784,388	88.11%
2022	-0.08500%	\$ (16,141)	\$ 631,038	-2.56%	\$ 4,500,189	100.36%

^{*}Fiscal year 2014-15 was the first year of implementation, therefore only eight years are shown.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS LAST 10 YEARS*
AS OF JUNE 30, 2022

	Contractually required contribution (actuarially determined)		Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contributions		Contributions deficiency (excess)			Covered-employee		Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	
2015	\$	36,312	\$	(36,312)	\$			_	\$	446,099	8.14%
2016	\$	39,951	\$	(39,951)	\$			-	\$	575,424	6.94%
2017	\$	35,067	\$	(35,067)	\$, -	\$	604,092	5.80%
2018	\$	45,353	\$	(45,353)	\$			-	\$	627,350	7.23%
2019	\$	54,846	\$	(54,846)	\$			-	\$	589,014	9.31%
2020	\$	61,897	\$	(61,897)	\$			-	\$	600,660	10.30%
2021	\$	72,420	\$	(72,420)	\$			-	\$	607,860	11.91%
2022	\$	86,530	\$	(86,530)	\$			-	\$	631,038	13.71%

^{*}Fiscal year 2014-15 was the first year of implementation, therefore only eight years are shown.

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 ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENTAL AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board of Trustees Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement District

We have audited, in accordance with the 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 governmental activities and the general fund of Fresno Westside Mosquito Abatement District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 23, 2022.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the 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.

September 23, 2022