

**COMPTON CREEK MOSQUITO
ABATEMENT DISTRICT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022**

COMPTON CREEK MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

JUNE 30, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Trustees
Compton Creek Mosquito Abatement District
Compton, California

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities of the General Fund of the Compton Creek 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit

also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Opinions

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 Compton Creek Mosquito Abatement District as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparison of the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplemental Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such 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. 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 consists of inquires of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquires, 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 of the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.



Tahim and Associates,
A professional corporation
Santa Ana, California

November 4, 2022

COMPTON CREEK MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ending June 30, 2022

As management of the Compton Creek Mosquito Abatement District (District), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities and performance of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Please read it in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the accompanying basic financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- The District's net position increased 20.6% or \$292,926 to \$1,718,214 because of this year's operations and increase in pension income.
- During the year, the District's property taxes, and benefits assessment revenue increased by 0.5% or \$1,810 to \$383,267.
- Total revenues from all sources increased 1.2% or \$4,612 to \$389,942, from the prior year, which is primarily the result of increased assessment and miscellaneous income.
- Total expenses decreased 68.4% or \$210,116 to \$97,015 due to decreased expenditures relating to public education campaign and increased pension income.
- Total cost for the District's general fund programs was under the 2022 adopted final budget by 29.3% or \$104,107 due to funds allocated for the decreased costs related to the District's Public Education campaign, the District's professional services expense, and the travel and transportation expense.

Using This Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of net position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities and performance of the District using accounting methods similar to those used by private sector companies. The Statement of net position includes all of the District's investments in resources (assets) and the obligations to creditors (liabilities). It also provides the basis for computing a rate of return, evaluating the capital structure of the District, and assessing the liquidity and financial flexibility of the District. All of the current year's revenue and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Activities. This statement measures the success of the District's operations over the past year and can be used to determine the District's net operating reserves and credit worthiness.

District Activities

The District is an independent special district, organized since 1927 to specifically control mosquitoes. The District amplified its efforts to fight West Nile virus beginning in 2003 when the virus first appeared in California, and is now working to identify and control the invasive Asian tiger

mosquito in the likely event it reaches the District boundaries. District personnel modified techniques and enhanced disease surveillance and increased source identification and treatment efforts and realigned areas to attain operational efficiencies.

Fiscal year 2017-2018 was a period of increased efforts in the District's Public Education program and a continued emphasis on controlling vector-borne diseases such as West Nile virus, identifying new emerging threats such as the Asian tiger mosquito, and dealing with new potential sources resulting from the widespread implementation of municipal water recapture devices.

The District continues to provide services and manage its funds prudently and judiciously based on mosquito control needs and the ability of the District to collect revenues from two principal sources: 1) property (benefit) assessments, and 2) shared distribution of the county's 1% property tax levy. Property assessment and property tax revenues are collected by the County Treasurer and received by the District according to a "disbursement schedule" administered by the County. The authorized General Reserve is utilized to defray District expenses between the beginning of a fiscal year and the time of distribution of the tax receipts in a fiscal year.

The General Manager reported to the Board on the deteriorating condition of the District's current headquarters' building. Termites, lack of heating and air conditioning, the need for a temperature-controlled pesticide building and the need to comply with current Americans with Disabilities Act building entry and usage requirements were some of the items named in the report. The Board elected to retain legal counsel to examine the feasibility of replacing the District's current structure and replacing it with a completely new structure.

Government-wide Financial Statements

Statement of Net position and Statement of Activities

One of the most important questions asked about the District's finances is, "Is the District better off or worse off as a result of this year's activities?" The Statement of net position and the Statement of Activities report information about the District in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the *accrual basis of accounting*, which is similar to the accounting used by most private sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the District's *net position* and changes in them. Think of the District's net position – the difference between assets and liabilities – as one way to measure the District's financial health, or *financial position*. Over time, *increases or decreases* in the District's net position are one indicator of whether its *financial health* is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other non-financial factors; however, such as changes in the District's property tax and assessment base to assess the *overall health* of the District.

Governmental Funds Financial Statements

Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *near term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found on page 13.

Other Information

The basic financial statements also present information concerning the District's budgetary information and compliance. The information can be found on page 12.

Government – Wide Financial Analysis

Condensed Statement of Net Position

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Changes</u>
Assets:			
Current Assets	\$ 1,009,040	\$ 845,945	\$ 163,095
Capital Assets, net	68,553	82,826	(14,273)
Net Pension Asset	761,666	509,548	252,118
Deferred Outflow of Resources	<u>10,817</u>	<u>19,194</u>	<u>(8,377)</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 1,850,076</u>	<u>\$ 1,457,513</u>	<u>\$ 392,563</u>
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities	\$ 8,212	\$ 8,794	\$ (582)
Long Term Liabilities	25,322	21,990	3,332
Deferred Inflow of Resources	<u>98,328</u>	<u>1,441</u>	<u>96,887</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 131,862</u>	<u>\$ 32,225</u>	<u>\$ 99,637</u>
Net position:			
Invested in Capital Assets	\$ 68,553	\$ 82,826	\$ (14,273)
Unrestricted	<u>1,649,661</u>	<u>1,342,462</u>	<u>307,198</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 1,718,214</u>	<u>\$ 1,425,288</u>	<u>\$ 292,926</u>

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the District, assets of the District exceeded liabilities by \$ 1,718,214. A portion of the District's net position, \$68,553, reflects its investment in capital assets. The District uses these capital assets for operations; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. At the end of fiscal year 2022, the District reflected a positive balance in its unrestricted net position of \$1,649,661 that may be utilized in future years. The District receives the bulk of its funding from the Los Angeles Tax Collector at the end of December and April, which coincides with the property tax payment dates of December 10 and April 10.

Condensed Statement of Activities

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Change</u>
Total: Revenues:	\$ 389,942	\$ 385,330	\$ 4,612
Total Expenditures:	<u>97,016</u>	<u>307,131</u>	<u>(210,115)</u>
Change in net position	292,926	78,199	214,727
Net position – beginning of period	<u>1,425,288</u>	<u>1,347,089</u>	<u>78,199</u>
Net position – end of period	<u>\$ 1,718,214</u>	<u>\$ 1,425,288</u>	<u>\$ 292,926</u>

The statement of activities shows how the District’s net position changed during the fiscal year. In the case of the District, net position increased by \$292,926 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The final actual expenditures for the General Fund at year-end were \$104,017 less than budgeted. The variance is a result of the District’s conservative and prudent budgeting policies. Actual revenues were greater than the anticipated budget by \$24,948. The General Fund budget to actual comparison schedule can be found on page 12.

Capital Asset Administration

Changes in capital assets for the year were as follows:

	<u>Balance</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>2022</u>
Non-depreciable assets	\$ 54,302	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 54,302
Depreciable assets	261,039	-	-	261,039
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(232,515)</u>	<u>(14,273)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(246,788)</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 82,826</u>	<u>\$ (14,273)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 68,553</u>

At the end of fiscal year 2022, the District’s invested in capital assets amounted to \$68,553 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes buildings and improvements, vehicles, equipment, machinery and furniture and fixtures.

Conditions Affecting Current Financial Position

West Nile Virus is now pandemic to Southern California and to date the District has been able to control the spread of this disease. However, in future years, this disease, as well as other vector-borne diseases being introduced into Southern California by newly introduced invasive mosquito species, may potentially require much greater expenditures to suppress spreading disease throughout the District, thus creating the need to increase property assessments to fund major disease outbreaks.

In 2016, the District voted unanimously to begin the District Modernization Program consisting of demolishing District headquarters and replacing it with a new building. Planning, architectural designs and building and land valuations have been performed and work continues towards completion. This project has been temporarily shelved as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

The Board set aside \$300,000 (three hundred thousand) of the District's reserve funds – through resolution – in order to fund costs of the District's Modernization Program project. However, to date, only a small amount of funds has been expended for this project and our focus was sidelined during the year due mainly to the time and efforts needed in dealing with the invasive *Aedes* mosquito that is now endemic in the District as well as safety precautions and constituent trepidation around COVID-19. Further, once the COVID-19 pandemic has subsided – hopefully in the current fiscal year – we will resume pursuing the District's modernization program.

This invasive mosquito species requires the extra expenditure of funds to meet the increased demand of resident service requests, namely through increased personnel and chemicals. Further, this invasive species displays a different breeding and habitat preference that mandates a separate treatment and prevention plan. Plans have been created to address this issue in the near and future years.

Increased District exposure to the public is essential to disseminate the District message of public safety through increased public awareness and the District took these necessary steps which is shown in the increased amount of the District's Public Education Program.

The invasive *Aedes* mosquito is now endemic in the District and increased public awareness is essential in working to control mosquitoes. The District is already experienced in this matter as public awareness and education is the District's first step in its Integrated Mosquito Management Program, which is approved by the State of California's Department of Public Health. We have funded a variety of such programs, including biannually creating and distributing direct mailers to all residences in the District, employing a billboard advertising campaign, and hosting/staging a "Compton Creek Mosquito/Earth Day Jazz Festival."

The District has only one full-time employee subject to the CalPERS employee benefits programs. When a new full-time employee is hired to assume the General Manager's responsibilities (when he retires), they will be subject to rules established by CalPERS relative to current benefit programs.

Requests for Information

The District's basic financial statements are designed to present users with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability. If you have any questions about the report or need additional information, please contact the District's General Manager, Mitchel R. Weinbaum, at the Compton Creek Mosquito Abatement District, 1224 S. Santa Fe Avenue, Compton, CA 90221 or (310) 933-5321.

COMPTON CREEK MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION AND GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2022

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Statement of Net Position</u>
Assets:			
Cash on deposit with County Treasurer	\$ 877,484	\$ -	\$ 877,484
Cash in bank	27,029		27,029
Taxes receivable	37,883		37,883
Interest receivable	2,294		2,294
Prepaid OPEB costs		64,349	64,349
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		68,553	68,553
Net Pension Asset		761,666	761,666
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Deferred OPEB Outflows			
Deferred Pension Outflows		10,817	10,817
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	<u>\$ 944,690</u>	<u>\$ 905,385</u>	<u>\$ 1,850,076</u>
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 8,212	\$ -	\$ 8,212
Long Term Liabilities:			
Compensated absences		25,322	25,322
Total Liabilities	<u>8,212</u>	<u>25,322</u>	<u>33,534</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Deferred tax revenue	31,461	(31,461)	-
Deferred OPEB Inflows		14,124	14,124
Deferred Pension Inflows		84,204	84,204
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>31,461</u>	<u>66,867</u>	<u>98,328</u>
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	<u>39,673</u>	<u>92,189</u>	<u>131,862</u>
Fund Balances/Net Assets:			
Fund Balances:			
Unassigned	905,018	(905,018)	-
Total Fund Balances	<u>905,018</u>	<u>(905,018)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 944,690</u>	<u>\$ (812,829)</u>	<u>\$ 131,862</u>
Net Assets:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		68,553	68,553
Unrestricted		1,649,661	1,649,661
Total Net Assets		<u>\$ 1,718,214</u>	<u>\$ 1,718,214</u>

See Independent Accountants' Audit Report and Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

**COMPTON CREEK MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTAL
FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Statement of Activities</u>
Revenues:			
Property taxes	\$ 375,273	\$ 7,994	\$ 383,266
Interest	4,803		4,803
Misc. Income	1,872	-	1,872
Total Revenues	<u>381,948</u>	<u>7,994</u>	<u>389,941</u>
Expenditures:			
Salaries	138,008	3,332	141,340
Retirement	10,932	(163,758)	(152,826)
Postemployment benefits		(7,664)	(7,664)
Trustee fees	6,000		6,000
Payroll Tax	13,210		13,210
State Unemployment Insurance	1,221		1,221
Insurance	13,397		13,397
Maintenance - building and equipment	5,973		5,973
Laundry	3,641		3,641
Memberships	3,081		3,081
Professional services	20,778		20,778
Office Expenses	1,090		1,090
Public Education	6,685		6,685
Gas, Oil and Maintenance	7,399		7,399
Travel and transportation	1,570		1,570
Utilities	5,009		5,009
Tax collection	12,235		12,235
Insecticides	605		605
Fixed Assets	-		-
Depreciation	-	14,273	14,273
Total Expenditures	<u>250,833</u>	<u>(153,818)</u>	<u>97,015</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	131,115	161,811	292,926
Fund Balance/Net Assets:			
Beginning of year	<u>773,903</u>	<u>651,384</u>	<u>1,425,287</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 905,018</u>	<u>\$ 813,196</u>	<u>\$ 1,718,214</u>

See Independent Accountants' Audit Report and Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

**COMPTON CREEK MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT
BUDGETARY COMPARISON STATEMENT
GENERAL FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

	<u>Budget Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 773,903	\$ 773,903	\$ 773,903	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Property taxes	357,000	357,000	\$ 375,273	18,273
Interest	-	-	4,803	4,803
Miscellaneous Income	-	-	1,872	1,872
Amounts Available for Appropriation	1,130,903	1,130,903	1,155,851	24,948
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Salaries	139,500	139,500	138,008	1,492
Retirement	11,000	11,000	10,932	68
Trustee fees	6,000	6,000	6,000	-
Payroll tax	12,500	12,500	13,210	(710)
State unemployment insurance	1,250	1,250	1,221	29
Insurance (General)	15,500	15,500	13,397	2,104
Maintenance - building	2,000	2,000	5,973	(3,973)
Maintenance - equipment	600	600	-	600
Laundry	3,400	3,400	3,641	(241)
Memberships	6,400	6,400	3,081	3,319
Professional services	54,500	54,500	20,778	33,723
Office expense	3,300	3,300	1,090	2,210
Public education	35,000	35,000	6,685	28,315
Gas, oil and vehicle maintenance	10,000	10,000	7,399	2,601
Travel and transportation	21,000	21,000	1,570	19,430
Utilities	4,000	4,000	5,009	(1,009)
Miscellaneous	400	400	-	400
Tax collection	13,000	13,000	12,235	765
Insecticides	500	500	605	(105)
MVCAC research	500	500	-	500
West Nile Virus	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Vacation Reimbursement	4,000	4,000	-	4,000
Scientific equipment	500	500	-	500
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-
Total Charges to Appropriations	354,850	354,850	250,833	104,017
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 776,053	\$ 776,053	\$ 905,018	\$ 128,965

See Independent Accountants' Audit Report and Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

COMPTON CREEK MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Description of the Reporting Entity

The Compton Creek Mosquito Abatement District (the "District") is organized and operated under a fund accounting concept. The records are maintained on a modified cash basis. At year-end, the records are converted to an accrual basis for statement purposes. The budget to actual comparison for revenues and expenditures is presented on the accrual basis upon which the District's budget is prepared.

The General Fund's primary source of revenue is property taxes and benefit assessments levied on real and personal property within the District and interest revenue earned on cash deposited with the County Treasurer. All operating expenses and capital improvements are paid from the General Fund.

In fiscal year 1981-82, the District adopted a method of accounting for property tax revenue in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles which indicates that property tax revenues are recognized when they are "due, or past due and receivable within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Such time thereafter shall not exceed 60 days." The District therefore recognizes as property tax revenue all property taxes receivable for which receipt is expected within 60 days of fiscal year-end. Property taxes receivable not expected to be received within 60 days are designated as deferred revenue.

The District implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 34, which requires a new financial statement presentation, beginning in fiscal year 2003-2004. The details of the reporting model are stated in the following paragraphs.

b. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all activities of the Compton Creek Mosquito Abatement District.

c. 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. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied.

Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurements focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of 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.

Taxes and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are measurable and available only when the government receives cash.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the District. All general tax receipts and fee revenue not allocated by law, Board policy or contractual agreement to other funds are accounted for in the General Fund. General Fund expenditures include operations traditionally associated with activities, which are not required to be accounted for, or paid by another fund.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1989, generally are followed in the government-wide fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

d. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets or Equity

Cash and Investments

All cash and investments of the District are invested by the County Treasurer. Investments are reported at fair value.

See Independent Accountants' Audit Report.

Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

Receivables and Payables

All trade and property tax receivable are shown net of allowance for uncollectible.

Under California Law, property taxes are assessed and collected by the counties up to 1% of assessed value, plus other increases approved by voters. Taxes are levied on July 1 and are payable in two installments on December 10 and April 10. The property taxes go into a pool and are allocated to the cities and special districts based on a complex formula. Property tax revenue is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes have been levied providing they become available. Available means then due, or past due and receivable within the current period, and collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The Compton Creek Mosquito Abatement District accrues revenue only for those taxes, which are received within 60 days after year-end.

Prepaid Costs

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. It is the District's policy to report the fund balances in the governmental fund types as nonspendable for amounts equal to the prepaid items in the fund-level statements, since these amounts are not available for appropriation.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$500 and an estimated useful life more than 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.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are

Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component units, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Structure and improvements	60
Computer equipment	5
Automotive equipment	5
Furniture, fixture, and other equipment	5

Compensated Absences

Sick leave is payable when an employee is unable to work because of illness. The District's policy grants employees 12 days, 96 hours, of sick pay per year. Any sick leave earned above 176 hours is compensated to the employee at a rate of 50%. The total amount of liability for unused sick pay benefits are accrued when incurred in the Statement of Net Position. The District utilizes its General Fund in the governmental fund financial statements to account for the short-term portion of its liability. The short-term portion is determined to be the amount due to employees for future absences, which is attributable to services already rendered, and which is expected to be paid during the next fiscal year. All unused sick leave is compensated upon termination.

The District grants the Manager 20 days or 160 hours of vacation a year. Vacation pay is payable to employees at the time a vacation is taken. The employee can accumulate up to 160 hours of unused vacation. Any unused vacation of more than 160 hours is compensated to the employee.

e. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The governmental fund balance sheet includes reconciliation between fund balance - governmental funds and net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A reconciliation of Governmental Fund balances to net position is as follows:

Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

Governmental Funds-Ending Fund Balances	<u>\$ 905,018</u>
Capital Assets:	
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	54,302
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	261,039
Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(246,788)</u>
	<u>68,553</u>
Deferred Inflows and Outflows:	
Deferred revenue recognized as current revenue, since revenue recognition is not based upon availability criteria	31,461
Deferred postemployment benefits outflows	(14,124)
Deferred pension Inflows	(84,204)
Deferred pension Outflows	10,817
	<u>(56,050)</u>
Other Adjustments	
Net Pension Asset	761,666
Compensated absences not payable in the current year	(25,322)
Prepaid postemployment benefits	64,349
	<u>800,693</u>
Net adjustment to increase fund balances of governmental funds to arrive at Statement of Net Assets	<u>813,196</u>
Government -Wide Statement of Net Position- Total Net Assets	<u><u>\$ 1,718,214</u></u>

Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities:

See Independent Accountants' Audit Report.

Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances includes reconciliation between net changes in fund balances - of total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. The reconciliation of the changes in fund balance with the changes in net position is as follows:

Government Funds-Changes in Fund Balance	\$ 131,115
Capital outlay which is capitalized rather than expensed	<u>-</u>
Depreciation expense	(14,273)
Deferred revenue recognized as current revenue, since revenue recognition is not based upon availability criteria	7,994
Compensated absences reported in the Statement of Activities, not requiring additional expenditure in the governmental funds	(3,332)
Postemployment benefits	7,664
Recognition of Pension Asset	<u>163,758</u>
Net adjustments to increase net changes in fund balances of Governmental Funds to arrive at changes in the Statement of Activities	<u>161,811</u>
Statement of Activitiy-Changes in Net Position	\$ 292,926

f. Pensions

For the purpose of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position and additions to and deductions from the fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the CalPERS Financial Office. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when currently due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. CalPERS audited financial statements are publicly available reports that can be obtained from CalPERS.

GASB 68 requires that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined timeframes. For this report, the following timeframes are used.

Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

Valuation Date	June 30, 2020
Measurement Date	June 30, 2021
Measurement Period	July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2021

Note 2: Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

a. General Budget Policies

The Board of Trustee's approves each year's preliminary budget submitted by the District Manager prior to the beginning of the new fiscal year. The Board conducts public hearings prior to adoption of the final budget on or before October 1 of each year. The Board, where required during the period, also approves supplemental appropriations. In most cases, expenditures may not exceed appropriations at the department level. All operating budget appropriations lapse at the fiscal year end.

b. Budget Basis of Accounting

Budgets for governmental funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Note 3: Cash and Investments

As of June 30, 2022, cash and investments were reported in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Cash on deposit with County Treasurer	\$ 877,484
Cash in bank	<u>27,029</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 904,513</u></u>

The District maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use in the general fund. The District has adopted an investment policy that authorizes it to invest with the County Treasurer or a bank.

Deposits

On June 30, 2022, the total carrying amounts of the District's deposits with banks were \$27,029 and the bank balance was \$27,029.

. Note 3: Cash and Investments - Continued

The California Government Code requires California banks and savings and loan associations to secure an entity's deposits by pledging government securities with a value of 110% of an entity's deposits. California law also allows financial institutions to secure an entity's deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of an entity's total deposits. The entity's Treasurer may waive the collateral requirement for deposits which are fully insured up to \$250,000 by the FDIC. The collateral for deposits in federal and state-chartered banks is held in safekeeping by an authorized Agent of Depository recognized by the State of California Department of Banking. The collateral for deposits with savings and loan associations is generally held in safekeeping by the Federal Home Loan Bank in San Francisco, California as an Agent of Depository. These securities are physically held in an undivided pool for all California public District depositors. Under Government Code Section 53655, the placement of securities by a bank or savings and loan association with an "Agent of Depository" has the effect of perfecting the security interest in the name of the local governmental agency. Accordingly, all collateral held by California Agents of Depository are held for, and in the name of, the local governmental agency.

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 is to changes in market interest rates. One of the ways that the District manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by maintaining a significant portion of District investments in short-term investments with the County investment pool, which provides adequate cash flow and liquidity as needed for operations. On June 30, 2022, the District's funds were invested in accounts held by the investment institutions at various interest rates. There are no investments with a maturity date exceeding than one year thereby minimizing the risk of lower interest rates.

Cash on deposit with County Treasurer cannot be assigned a credit risk category because the District does not own specific securities. However, the County Treasurer's policies and practices regarding the credit and market risks have been determined acceptable to the District's investment policies.

	<u>Fair Value</u>
Cash on deposit with Los Angeles County Treasurer	<u>\$ 877,484</u>

Note 3: Cash and Investments - Continued

GASB Statement No. 31

The District adopted GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools. GASB Statement No. 31 establishes fair value standards for investments and accordingly, the District reports its investments at fair value in the balance sheet. All investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, is recognized as revenue in the operating statement.

Custodial Credit Risk

The 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 deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

The custodial credit 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 investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

As of June 30, 2022, the District's deposits were under the bank's FDIC limit and therefore were not exposed to custodial credit risk. The banks are required to collateralize the District's deposits by pledging government securities, as previously described under "Deposits."

Concentration of Credit Risk

The District's investment policy does not impose restrictions for certain types of investments with any one issuer, however GASB Statement No. 40 requires a separate disclosure if any single issuer comprises more than 5% of the total investment value. As of June 30, 2022, all the District's deposits were with the Bank of America and the County of Los Angeles.

Investment in LA County Pooled Surplus Investments (LA County Pool)

The District is an involuntary participant in the Los Angeles County Pooled Surplus Investments (LA County Pool) which is under the direct authority of the Los Angeles Treasurer and Tax Collector and governed by the California Government Code. The fair value of the District's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying

Note 3: Cash and Investments - Continued

financial statements at amounts based upon the District's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LA County for the entire LA County Pooled Surplus Investment portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of the portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by the Los Angeles County Auditor Controller, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

Note 4: Capital Assets

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

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 13,014	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,014
Construction in Progress	41,288	-	-	41,288
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	<u>54,302</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>54,302</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Building and improvements	112,676	-	-	112,676
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	148,363	-	-	148,363
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	<u>261,039</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>261,039</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Building and improvements	(57,534)	(3,904)	-	(61,438)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(174,981)	(10,369)	-	(185,350)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(232,515)</u>	<u>(14,273)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(246,788)</u>
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	<u>28,524</u>	<u>(14,273)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,251</u>
Governmental Activities				-
Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 82,826</u>	<u>\$ (14,273)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 68,553</u>

Note 5: Pension Plan Obligations

The District contributes to the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), an agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system that acts as a

Note 5: Pension Plan Obligations - Continued

common investment and administrative agent for participating public entities within the State of California.

All full-time District employees participate in CalPERS. Benefits vest after five years of service. District employees who retire at or after the age of sixty with five years of credited service are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, in an amount equal to two percent per year of employment, of their average salary during their last 36 months of employment. The District, through CalPERS, also provides death and disability benefits. These benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by state statute and action of the District's Board of Trustees.

District employees are required to contribute seven percent of their annual salary to CalPERS. The District's Board of Trustees passed Board Resolution 03-06 which sets forth the District's position on employee contributions to the Plan. The resolution allows for the District to make the contribution on behalf of its employees if the District retains its super funded status with CalPERS. The District is required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to fund the benefits for its members using the actuarial basis adopted by the CalPERS Board of Administration.

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan description - The Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS).

Benefits provided – Eligible employees are provided a "2% at 60" retirement benefit formula. The monthly retirement allowance is determined by age at retirement, years of service credit, and final compensation. The basic benefit is 2% of final compensation for each year of credited service upon retirement at age 60. If retirement is earlier than age 60, the percentage of final compensation decreases for each quarter year of attained age. If the retirement is deferred beyond age 60, the percentage of final compensation increases for each quarter year to age 63.

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 the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. The total plan contributions are determined through the CalPERS' annual actuarial process. For public agency cost-sharing plans covered by either the Miscellaneous or Safety risk pools, the Plan's actuarially determined rate is based on the estimated amount necessary to pay the Plan's allocated share of the risk pool's costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, and any unfunded accrued liability. The employer is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate

Note 5: Pension Plan Obligations - Continued

and the contribution rate of employees. For the measurement period ended June 30, 2021, the active employee contribution rate is 7.00% of annual pay. The average employer’s contribution rate is 8.346% of annual payroll. Employer contribution rates may change if plan contracts are amended.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – On June 30, 2022, the District reported an asset of \$761,666 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. 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 plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating special districts, actuarially determined.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the District recognized pension income of \$163,758. On June 30, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows of resources of \$10,817 and deferred inflow of resources of \$84,204.

Actuarial assumptions – For the period ended June 30, 2022, the total pension liability was determined by rolling forward the June 30, 2021, total pension liability. The June 30, 2022, total pension liabilities were based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal in accordance with the GASB 68
Asset Valuation Method	Actuarial Value of Assets
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Investment Rate of Return	7.15% net of investment and administrative expenses
Mortality Rate Table	Based on the 2010 CalPERS experience study
Payroll Growth	2.50%
Retirement Age	Based on the 2010 CalPERS experience study

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

During the year, the District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board pronouncement 75 (GASB 75) which requires the recording of the total actuarially determined liability of future postemployment benefits instead of the actuarial liability of the required annual payments that GASB 45 previously required. A prior period adjustment was made to record the effects on prior years. GASB 75 requires that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined timeframes. For this report, the following time frames are used.

Valuation Date	June 30, 2021
Measurement Date	June 30, 2021
Measurement Period	July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022

Plan Description

The District provides other postemployment benefits (OPEB) through the Public Employees’ Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit health-care plan administered by the California Public Employees Retirement System (PERS). The plan provides lifetime healthcare insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses. The plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Funding Policy

On August 1, 2011, the District opened a nonrefundable trust account with CalPERS, California Employers Retiree Benefit Trust Fund (CERBT), and has made contributions to this account to pre-fund these benefits. This fund covers the OPEB benefits for all full-time, vested District employees.

Employees Covered

As of the June 30, 2021, actuarial valuation, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the plan:

Active Employees	1
Inactive Employees Receiving Benefits	0
Inactive Employees Entitled to But Not Receiving Benefits	0

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits - Continued

Actuarial Assumptions

The following assumptions were used in the June 30, 2021, valuation.

Discount Rate	6.50%
Inflation	2.63%
Payroll Increases	2.50% per year
Trend	4.00% per year

OPEB Expense (Income)

The following items comprise the OPEB Expense (Income) for the year:

Service Cost	\$ -
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	4,094
Investment Income	(28,699)
Administrative Expense	<u>37</u>
OPEB Expense (Income)	<u><u>\$ (24,568)</u></u>

Changes in OPEB Liability

Because Compton Creek Mosquito Abatement District concluded that it would be too expensive and time-consuming to rerun prior valuations under GASB 75, the District used Paragraph 244 of GASB 75 for the transition. Consequently, to determine the beginning Net OPEB Liability (NOL), we used a "roll-back" technique. The following table shows the results of the roll-back.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits - Continued

Changes in Net OPEB Liability as of June 30, 2021

	<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>	<u>Fiduciary Net Position</u>	<u>Fiduciary Net Position</u>
Roll back balance at June 30, 2020	<u>\$ 59,375</u>	<u>\$ 99,156</u>	<u>\$ (39,781)</u>
Service Cost	-	-	-
Interest on TOL/Return on FNP	4,094	27,256	(23,162)
Employer Contributions	-	-	-
Employee Contributions	-	-	-
Experience (Gains)/Losses	(4,700)	-	(4,700)
Investment Income	-	-	-
Administrative Expense	-	(37)	37
Changes in Assumptions	3,257	-	3,257
Other	-	-	-
Net Change during 2020-21	<u>2,651</u>	<u>27,219</u>	<u>(24,568)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2021	<u>\$ 62,026</u>	<u>\$ 126,375</u>	<u>\$ (64,349)</u>

Deferred Inflows and Outflows

Certain types of TOL charges are subject to deferral, as are investment gains and losses. On June 30, 2022, the District had Deferred OPEB Inflows of \$14,124.

Note 7 Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, government funds report the following fund balance classifications:

Nonspendable includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted includes amounts that are constrained on the use of resources by either (a) external creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws of regulations of other governments or (b) by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest authority, the Board of Trustees. The formal action that is required to be taken to establish, modify or rescind a fund balance commitment is through Board resolution. The governing board has adopted, by various resolutions, commitments of fund equity in the follow amounts.

Note 7 Fund Equity - Continued

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>
District Modernization Project	\$300,000

Assigned includes amounts that are constrained by the government’s intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. The Board of Trustees is authorized to assign amounts to a specific purpose.

Unassigned includes the residual amounts that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes.

An individual governmental fund could include Nonspendable resources and amounts that are restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned or unassigned) or any combination of those classifications. Restricted or unrestricted amounts are considered spent when expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, and amounts are considered to have been spent when expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications can be used.

Note 8: Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District, as a member of the Vector Control Joint Powers Authority (VCJPA) participates in self-insured pools to manage the potential liabilities that may occur from the previously named sources. The VCJPA is a consortium of thirty-five mosquito abatement and/or vector control districts in the State of California. The VCJPA’s purpose is to arrange and administer programs of self-insured losses and to purchase excess or group insurance coverage. The day-to-day business is handled by a risk management group contracted by the VCJPA. The District participates in the liability and property programs of the VCJPA as follows:

- General and auto liability, public officials and employees’ errors and omissions
- Workers’ compensation
- Property damage
- Auto physical damage
- Business travel (optional insurance policy)
- Group fidelity (optional insurance policy)

Note 8: Risk Management - Continued

The District is covered for the first \$1,000,000 of each general liability claim and \$500,000 of each workers compensation claim through the VCJPA. The District has the right to receive dividends, if declared by the Board of Directors for a program year in which the District participated, and the obligation to pay assessments based on a formula which, among other expenses, charges the District's account for liability losses under \$10,000 and worker's compensation losses under \$25,000. The VCJPA participates in an excess pool which provides general liability coverage from \$1,000,000 to \$29,000,000 and in an excess pool which provides worker's compensation coverage over \$500,000 to \$5,000,000 and purchases excess insurance above \$5,000,000 up to the statutory limit. The VCJPA can be contacted directly for additional financial information.

Settled claims have not exceeded any of the coverage amounts in any of the last three fiscal years and there were no reductions in the District's insurance coverage during the year ended

June 30, 2022, liabilities are recorded when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated net of the respective insurance coverage. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). There were no IBNR claims payables as of June 30, 2022.

Note 9: COVID-19 Pandemic

The District is assessing the effects the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak will have on the District and its business and operations. The degree of impact to the District's finances and operations is difficult to predict due to the evolving nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, including uncertainties relating to (i) the ultimate extent of the geographic spread of the virus; (ii) the duration and severity of the outbreak; (iii) the extent of the disruption to or decline in the local and global economies and financial markets; (iv) the degree to which business closures, increased unemployment, housing foreclosures and or other economic consequences may negatively affect future property values in the District's service area and or the District's property tax levy receipts, and reduce the District's revenues; (v) the extent to which a protracted disruption in the manufacturing or construction industry may affect supply chains or further delay construction schedules for, or the implementation of, the District's capital improvement programs; and (vi) what additional actions may be taken or required by governmental authorities to contain and respond to the outbreak and what costs or impacts of such actions may be. However, The District was deemed an essential service and continued to operate with minimal modification throughout the pandemic.