PLACER MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORTS, MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

PLACER MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Trustees Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District Roseville, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the general fund of the Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District (District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from 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 the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 on the effectiveness of the entity'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 audit 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 District, as of June 30, 2015, 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note A to the financial statements, the District adopted new accounting guidance from the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27, and GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition For Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68 effective July 1, 2014. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedule of funding progress-other postemployment benefits plan, budgetary comparison information, schedule of the proportionate share of the net pension liability, and schedule of pension contributions, as listed in the table of contents, 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 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 February 11, 2016, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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.

Vavrinik, Trine, Day & Co. LLP Sacramento, California February 11, 2016

As management of the Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District (District), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the District's basic financial statements, which begin on page 12.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the District exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of the resources at the close of fiscal year 2014-15 by \$3,816,716 (net position).
- The District had program and general revenues of \$3,943,277 and program expenses of \$3,732,325 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental fund reported ending fund balance of \$3,045,058.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements comprise three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the basic financial statements. **Required supplementary information** is included in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances, using accounting methods similar to those of a private-sector business. These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status. The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 12-13 of this report.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the District's assets and liabilities and deferred inflows/outflows of resources as of the end of the fiscal year, with the differences reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information on how the District's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Both of the government-wide financial statements report on the function of the District that is principally supported by charges for services-benefit assessments. The District's function is to control mosquitoes in order to increase the quality of life and decrease the risk of disease transmission in Placer County.

Fund financial statements are the more familiar groupings of related accounts that are used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Fund

The governmental fund is used to account for essentially the same function 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 financial resources, such as cash, that (1) have been spent on District programs during the fiscal year and (2) that will be available for financing such programs in the near future. The governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 14 through 17 of this report.

Because the focus of the governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented in the 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 financial decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and change in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between the governmental funds and governmental activities.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes can be found on pages 18 through 35 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information is presented to reflect a budgetary comparison schedule for the General Fund, as well as the schedule of District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, schedule of pension plan contributions, and schedule of other postemployment employee benefits (OPEB) funding progress. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 36 through 40 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

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, net position (assets and deferred outflows in excess of liabilities and deferred inflows) was \$3,816,716 as of June 30, 2015, the close of the District's fiscal year.

District's Net Position

			Increase/ Decrease
	FY2015	FY2014	%
Assets:			
Current and other assets	\$ 3,180,691	\$ 2,910,689	9.3%
Capital assets, net	4,996,855	5,260,382	-5.0%
Total assets	8,177,546		0.1%
1 otal assets	6,177,340	8,171,071	0.1%
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Related to pensions	192,377		100.0%
Liabilities:			
Current and other liabilities	199,488	185,197	7.7%
Long-term liabilities	3,928,344	4,112,348	-4.5%
Net pension liability	281,495		100.0%
Total liabilities	4,409,327	4,297,545	2.6%
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Net difference between projected and actual			
earnings on pension plan investments	94,596	-	100.0%
Adjustment due to differences in proportions	49,284	-	100.0%
Total deferred inflows of resources	143,880		100.0%
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	1,556,281	1,625,120	-4.2%
Unrestricted net position	2,260,435	2,248,406	0.5%
Total net position	\$ 3,816,716	\$ 3,873,526	-1.5%

The District's net position decreased by \$56,810 when compared to fiscal year 2014. The decrease is due to increases in operation expenses in current fiscal year related to personnel costs. The District's primary source of revenue is benefit assessments, which is shown in the financial statements under "charges for services (benefit assessments)."

The District has capital assets (e.g. structures and equipment). Net investment in capital assets is not in spendable form and therefore is not available to provide future program services. The unrestricted net position of the District is available for future use to provide program services.

District's Change in Net Position

			Percentage
	FY 2015*	FY 2014	Change
Revenue:			
Program revenue:			
Charges for services (benefit			
assessments)	\$ 3,851,922	\$ 3,716,985	3.6%
General revenue:			
Property taxes	38,455	36,647	4.9%
Gain on involuntary conversion			
of capital assets	15,990	-	100.0%
Interest and other	36,910	37,419	-1.4%
Total general revenue	91,355	74,066	23.3%
Total revenue	3,943,277	3,791,051	4.0%
Expenses:			
Public health and vector control management	3,539,552	3,407,821	3.9%
Interest on long term debt	192,773	199,924	-3.6%
Total expenses	3,732,325	3,607,745	3.5%
Change in net position	210,952	183,306	15.1%
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	3,605,764	3,690,220	-2.3%
Net position, end of year	\$ 3,816,716	\$ 3,873,526	-1.5%

^{*} Net position, beginning of year, has been restated to reflect the prior period costs related to implementation of the net pension liability. (Please refer to Note J for additional details)

Total revenue increased in response to an increase in the number of assessed properties and CPI adjustment to the assessment rate. Total expenses increased as a result of an increased need for mosquito control materials and services used during this year to prevent mosquito from primarily irrigated agriculture. An increase in the distribution of organic rice fields have also increased pesticide expenditures because of the need to purchase organic-certified products which tend to be much more expensive than products registered for conventional crops. The type and extent of irrigated agricultural crops like rice and irrigated pastures, affects the cost of mosquito control as does the District's continual efforts to reduce cost and increase efficacy of mosquito control operations. Variations in mosquito population due to weather and other factors from season to season will affect the amount of mosquito control materials and aerial application services necessary. Note that a mosquito season generally extends from April through October of each year. Fiscal impacts from seasonal variation of mosquito populations will often appear in two different fiscal years due to the July 1 to June 30 fiscal year calendar.

Fund Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements. The District's governmental fund is discussed below:

GENERAL FUND

The focus of the District's *general fund* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. In particular, *fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending for program purposes at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the District's general fund reported an ending fund balance of \$3,045,058.

Revenue by Source General Fund

	FY 2015	FY 2014	Percentage Change
Benefit assessments	\$ 3,851,922	\$ 3,716,985	3.6%
Property taxes	38,455	36,647	4.9%
Investment and other earnings	36,910	37,419	-1.4%
Other financing sources	15,990		
Total Revenues	\$ 3,943,277	\$ 3,791,051	4.0%

Expenditures by Function General Fund

	FY 2015	FY 2014	Percentage Change
Public health and vector control management	\$ 3,240,625	\$ 3,079,920	5.2%
Debt service	395,190	392,140	0.8%
Capital outlay	54,168	36,232	49.5%
Total expenditures	\$ 3,689,983	\$ 3,508,292	5.2%

Benefit assessments increased \$134,937 or 3.6% during 2015 primarily due to an increase in assessed parcels and CPI increase in benefit assessment rates.

District operation expenditures increased \$160,705 or 5.2 % during 2015 primarily due to an increased need to prevent mosquito development in organic rice fields by using more organic-certified public health pesticides.

GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED)

Capital outlay expenditures increased \$17,936 or 49.5% during 2015 due to planned replacement of key laboratory equipment.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 resulted in a \$17,164 increase in appropriations. Mid-year budget changes were as follows:

- Revenue was increased by \$48,165 to reflect actual collected assessment.
- Salaries and Benefits was reduced by \$18,878 to reflect lower than anticipated benefits rates
- Professional services was increased by \$9,631 for fees for pesticide resistance testing
- Administration and public information increased by \$31,280 for information technology system upgrades and maintenance and a grant to the mosquito research foundation.
- Insurance decreased by \$1,466 due to lower than anticipated insurance premiums
- Collection Charges increased by \$481 due to increased amount of assessments collected
- Utilities was increased by \$8,558 for increased rates for water, sewer and electricity.
- Maintenance was increased by \$6500 for janitorial services
- Miscellaneous was decreased by \$141 due to adjustment in estimated need for parts and materials
- Capital outlay was decreased by \$18,801 because vehicle purchase was deferred to a later year

The District's final budget appropriations for expenditures exceeded actual expenditures by \$181,720 or 4.69%. The major areas where appropriations exceeded expenditures are as follows:

- Professional Services \$43,959
 Appropriations exceeding expenditures for professional services were due primarily to savings on facilities and equipment repair services and aerial applicator services which were less than expected.
- Public Health Pesticides \$28,586
 Appropriations exceeding expenditures for public health pesticides were due primarily to lower pesticide need than anticipated, however this amount was much lower than in past years. Appropriations for pesticides is generally higher than expenditures due to the critical need to be ready to prevent and respond to periods of anticipated high public health risk amid uncertainty in the key factors used to plan mosquito control operations such as: weather, mosquito abundance, and disease incidence.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS (CONTINUED)

- Administration and Public Information \$46,257
 Appropriations exceeding expenditures for administration and public information related expenditures were due primarily to public information and outreach projects that were budgeted to address projected needs, but were not actually needed.
- Fuel and lubricants \$15,216 Appropriations exceeding expenditures for fuel and lubricants related expenditures were due primarily to less than anticipated cost of fuel.
- Maintenance \$18,245
 Appropriations exceeding expenditures for maintenance related expenditures were due primarily to maintenance services and supplies that were budgeted to address projected needs, but were not actually needed.
- Legal Services \$11,976
 Appropriations exceeding expenditures for legal services related expenditures were due primarily to legal services that were budgeted to accommodate the need to address immediate legal needs, but were not needed.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The District's investment in capital assets, net of depreciation, is \$4,996,855. Net investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, and equipment and vehicles. The District's equipment and vehicles component of capital assets increased by \$28,620 during the fiscal year primarily caused by the District's purchases of a replacement vehicle, fishery tanks and equipment, and replacement microscopes totaling \$54,168, offset against the District's involuntary disposal of one fully depreciated vehicle totaling \$25,548. See Note C for additional details on capital assets in the basic financial statements.

Long-term Liabilities

At June 30, 2015, the District had total long-term liabilities outstanding of \$3,928,344. During the fiscal year the District made a debt service payment reducing long-term liabilities by \$200,000. The District also had an increase of \$10,668 in long-term liabilities resulting in the net change in the compensated absences during the year. Detailed information about the District's long-term liabilities is presented in Note D in the basic financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The Budget for the fiscal year ending (FYE) June 30, 2016 is \$ 3,871,703. The District conducted a three year budget projection that suggests that in order to support existing levels of service, and meet future reserve goals, the District considered and approved the CPI adjustment for the District Benefit Assessments. The District Benefit Assessments is subject to an annual adjustment tied to the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

This increase was necessary for the District to operate effectively in a fiscally sustainable manner. The District will reevaluate the need for future changes in assessment rates on an annual basis with the goal of maintaining fiscal sustainability while meeting the District's mandate to protect public health from vectors and vector-borne disease.

The following factors were considered in preparing the District's budget for the FYE 2016:

- Continued need to develop response plan and early detection activities for invasive mosquito species.
- Continued need to effectively identify and respond to occurrence of West Nile Virus, Lyme disease and other vector-borne diseases in Placer County.
- Continued need to effectively prevent adult mosquitoes through the use of source reduction
 measures, biological control and appropriate use of mosquito larvicides, as well as the ability to
 quickly respond to high adult mosquito populations with appropriate adult mosquito control
 treatments.
- Continued operation of year-around Tahoe-area substation to provide enhanced services to eastern Placer County residents.
- Increase in cost or changes in availability and need for mosquito control materials, application equipment, and application services.
- Increasing costs to purchase and apply organic-certified public health pesticides to apply to
 mosquito development and harborage sites located on and in association with organic agricultural
 fields.
- Continued need to evaluate efficacy of mosquito control techniques and products, and continually assess for pesticide resistance in the mosquito population.
- Continued need for public outreach and education that addresses immediate and long-term issues relevant to the District's ability to provide services, and to advise the public about vector risks and personal protective measures.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES (CONTINUED)

- Increasing need to collaborate with neighboring vector control agencies, business and governmental agency partners, and state association to address issues affecting vectors and vector control on a regional and state-wide basis.
- Continued need for regular maintenance of facility, vehicle fleet, field data collection and database systems, laboratory, and equipment.
- Continued need to fund measures to comply with the regulatory requirements including the NPDES Vector Control General Permit.

Future Events that will Financially Impact the District

- Expected need to comply with continued current and future regulations.
- Should invasive mosquito species become detected in Placer County, a substantial increase in costs of surveillance, public outreach, and control measures will be necessary.
- Increasing costs associated with monitoring and managing pesticide-resistant mosquito populations.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District, 2021 Opportunity Drive, Roseville, California 95678.



PLACER MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2015

	Governmental Activities	
Assets		
Cash and investments	\$ 2,777,957	
Restricted cash and investments	399,278	
Interest receivable	1,835	
Prepaid items	1,621	
Capital assets		
Nondepreciable	438,627	
Depreciable, net	4,558,228	
Total assets	8,177,546	
Deferred outflows of resources		
Deferred outflows related to pensions	192,377	
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	135,633	
Accrued interest payable	63,855	
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	208,521	
Due in more than one year	3,719,823	
Net pension liability	281,495	
Total liabilities	4,409,327	
Deferred inflows of resources		
Deferred inflows related to pensions	143,880	
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	1,556,281	
Unrestricted	2,260,435	
Total net position	\$ 3,816,716	

PLACER MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Governmental Activities
Program Expenses	
Public health and integrated vector management Interest on long-term debt	\$ 3,539,552 192,773
Total program expense	3,732,325
Program Revenue	
Charges for services (benefit assessments)	3,851,922
Net program revenue	119,597
General Revenue	
Property taxes Investment earnings Gain on involuntary conversion of capital assets	38,455 36,910 15,990
Total general revenue	91,355
Change in net position	210,952
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	3,605,764
Net position, end of year	\$ 3,816,716

PLACER MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT BALANCE SHEET - GENERAL FUND JUNE 30, 2015

Assets	
Cash and investments	\$ 2,777,957
Restricted cash and investments	399,278
Interest receivable	1,835
Prepaid items	1,621_
Total assets	\$ 3,180,691
Liabilities and fund balance	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 135,633
Fund Balance:	
Nonspendable for prepaid items	1,621
Restricted for debt service	399,278
Assigned for future capital asset purchases	75,000
Assigned for applied research and special projects	48,424
Assigned for emergency vector control	241,450
Unassigned	2,279,285_
Total fund balance	3,045,058
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 3,180,691

PLACER MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE GENERAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2015

Fund balance - page 14	\$ 3,045,058
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets, net of depreciation, used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the District's fund.	4,996,855
Deferred outflows of resources - contributions to the pension plan subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability and before the end of the reporting period as well as the change in proportion are reported as a deferred	
outflow of resources related to pensions.	192,377
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are deferred and amortized Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan	
investments	(94,596)
Changes in proportion and differences between District	
contributions and proportionate share of contributions	(49,284)
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental fund as follows:	
Certificates of Participation outstanding	(3,910,000)
Original issuance discount	70,148
Compensated absences	(88,492)
Accrued interest payable	(63,855)
Net pension liability	 (281,495)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 3,816,716

PLACER MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE - GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Revenues:	
Charges for services (benefit assessments)	\$ 3,851,922
Property taxes	38,455
Investment earnings	36,910
Total revenues	3,927,287
Expenditures:	
Current:	
Public health and integrated vector management:	
Salaries and benefits	1,889,783
Professional services	310,412
Public health pesticides	402,059
Administration and public information	269,703
Insurance	96,591
Collection charges	68,806
Fuel and lubricants	34,784
Utilities	63,752
Maintenance	37,005
Rents and leases	27,163
Membership dues and subscriptions	15,507
Travel and transportation	16,752
Legal services	8,024
Miscellaneous	284
Debt service:	
Interest	195,190
Principal	200,000
Capital outlay	54,168
Total expenditures	3,689,983
Excess of revenues over expenditures	237,304
Other financing sources:	
Insurance recovery on involuntary conversion of capital assets	15,990
Net change in fund balance	253,294
Fund balance, July 1, 2014	2,791,764
Fund balance, June 30, 2015	\$ 3,045,058

PLACER MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE OF THE GENERAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Net change in fund balance – page 16

\$ 253,294

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Capital outlay	54,168
Depreciation expense	(317,695)
The repayment of principal on the certificates of participation consumes the District's	200,000
current financial resources, however, does not have any impact on net position.	200,000
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of	
current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in	
the District's fund.	
Amortization of bond discount	(5,328)
Change in accrued interest payable	2,417
Change in compensated absences	(10,668)
Change in net pension liability	 34,764
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 210,952

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization

In May 2000, Placer County voters approved an assessment to provide funds to set up the Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District (District). The District's objective is to control mosquitoes in the western portion of Placer County. Program activities include eliminating mosquitoes in their larval stage chemically, as well as with mosquitofish, monitoring diseases associated with local mosquitoes, fogging to reduce adult populations, and public education.

The District has a governing board composed of one member appointed by each of the following: Cities of Auburn, Colfax, Lincoln, Rocklin, and Roseville, Town of Loomis, and the Placer County Board of Supervisors.

Accounting Policies

The District accounts for its financial transactions in accordance with the policies and procedures of the County of Placer (County). The accounting policies of the District conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

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 of the District's activities. The District is only engaged in governmental activities and is supported by benefit assessments.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include direct charges to customers based on voter-approved debt by property assessment.

Separate financial statements are provided for the District's governmental fund. The General Fund is the general operating fund of the District and is used to account for all of the District's financial resources.

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 cash flows.

When both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, restricted resources are used only after the unrestricted resources are depleted.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Governmental funds are accounted for on a spending or "financial flow" measurement focus. Their reported fund balance is considered a measure of "available spendable resources."

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation (continued)

The governmental fund is accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current accounting period. Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred (when goods are received or services rendered). Revenues are considered to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal year.

Cash and Investments

The District maintains cash in the Placer County Treasury where it is pooled with other County funds. The County Treasurer's investment pool is subject to oversight by the Treasury Review Panel.

The County's pooled investments are stated at fair value. The value of the District's pool shares that may be withdrawn is determined on an amortized cost basis, which is different than the fair value of the District's position in the pool.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property (e.g. land), plant (e.g. buildings and improvements), land improvements (e.g. fences and parking lots), equipment (e.g. vehicles, computers, office equipment and software), infrastructure (e.g. roads, bridges, sewers, and similar items) and intangible assets (e.g. software, easements), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at the estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Capitalization thresholds are \$5,000 for equipment, \$50,000 for buildings, improvements and infrastructure and \$100,000 for intangible assets.

Depreciation on capital assets and improvements is provided using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives are as follows: buildings and improvements - 10 to 50 years; land improvements - 10 to 40 years; equipment - 2 to 25 years; infrastructure - 10 to 65 years; and intangible assets - 5 to 14 years.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

The statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an expense/expenditure until then. Employer pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement period and changes in proportion are recorded as deferred outflows of resources.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (continued)

The statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments and the adjustment due to differences in proportions for the pension plan. Accordingly, these amounts are unavailable and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to pensions, and pensions expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the District's cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan participating in the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) plans and additions to/deductions from the plans' 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.

Compensated Absences

District employees accrue vacation at varying amounts based on length of service and sick leave at a rate of ninety-six (96) hours a year. An employee's vacation accrual may not exceed two hundred and forty (240) hours. Sick leave hours not used during the period are carried forward to the following years with no limit as to the number of hours that can be accumulated. Employees are not compensated for accrued but unused sick leave upon termination of employment; however, accrued but unused sick leave at the time of termination can be used as service time for purposes of retirement benefits, so long as consistent with the applicable contract and statutes of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS).

Net Position

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. The District's net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets and unrestricted.

Net Investment in Capital Assets – This category groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation of these assets reduces the balance in this category. Debt incurred and outstanding to construct and/or acquire capital assets, net of unspent proceeds, also reduces the balance in this category.

Unrestricted – This category represents net position of the District, not restricted for any project or other purpose.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fund Balance

In the fund financial statements, the governmental fund reports fund balance as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on how specific amounts can be spent.

Nonspendable fund balance – 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 fund balance – amounts with constraints placed on their use that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Assigned fund balance – amounts that are constrained by the District's *intent* to be used for specific purposes. The intent can be established at the highest level of decision making (Board of Trustees).

Unassigned fund balance – amounts that constitute the residual balances that have no restrictions placed on them.

Revenues

The County administers the District's revenue. The County bills and collects revenues through benefit assessments added to property tax billings. In addition, the District receives a percentage of the 1% property tax ad valorem rate. All receipts are deposited directly into the County's pooled cash fund for the District, after charging the District a 1% administrative fee. The District considers interest earned and property tax allocations to be general revenues.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Effect of New Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 68 – In June 2012, GASB issued Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27. This statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for pensions. This statement was implemented during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 and had a material effect on the financial statements.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Effect of New Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Pronouncements (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 69 – In January 2013, GASB issued Statement No. 69, Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations. This statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards related to government combinations and disposals of government operations. This statement is effective for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The District has determined that this statement is not applicable in the current year.

GASB Statement No. 71 – In November 2013, GASB issued Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68. This statement requires that, at transition, a government recognizes a beginning deferred outflow of resources for its pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of the beginning net pension liability. This statement is effective simultaneously with the provisions of Statement 68 and was implemented during this reporting period.

Future Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 72 – In February 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. This statement addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements. This definition of fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This statement also provides guidance for financial reporting purposes. This statement also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. This statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2015. The District has not determined the effect, if any, on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 73 – In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets that are not within the Scope of GASB Statement No. 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements No. 67 and No. 68. The objective of this statement is to improve the usefulness of information about pensions included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governments for making decisions and assessing accountability. This statement establishes requirements for defined benefit pensions that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, as well as for the assets accumulated for purposes of providing those pensions. In addition, it establishes requirements for defined contribution pensions that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68. It also amends certain provisions of Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans, and Statement No. 68, for pension plans and pensions that are within their respective scopes. This statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2016. The District has not determined the effect, if any, on the financial statements.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Future Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Pronouncements (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 74 – In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*. The objective of this statement is to improve the usefulness of information about postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB) included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governmental OPEB plans for making decisions and assessing accountability. This statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2016. The District has not determined the effect, if any, on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 75 – In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The primary objective of this statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. This statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2017. The District has not determined the effect, if any, on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 76 – In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*. The objective of this statement is to identify in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment, the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2015. The District has not determined the effect, if any, on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 77 – In August 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*. This statement requires governments that enter into tax abatement agreements to disclose certain information about the agreements. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The District has not determined the effect, if any, on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 78 – In December 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 78, *Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans*. This statement is associated with pensions provided through certain multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans and to state of local governmental employers whose employees are provided with such pensions. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The District has not determined the effect, if any, on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 79 – In December 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain external investment pools and pool participants. Specifically, it establishes criteria for an external investment pool to qualify for making the election to measure all of its investments at amortized cost for financial reporting purposes. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2015. The District has not determined the effect, if any, on the financial statements.

NOTE B – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments at June 30, 2015 consist of the following:

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
Cash in County Treasury Cash held with fiscal agents	\$ 2,675,510 102,047	\$ - 399,278	\$ 2,675,510 501,325
Imprest cash	400		400
Total	\$ 2,777,957	\$ 399,278	\$ 3,177,235

Cash and investments shown on the statement of net position and the balance sheet represent the District's share of the County Treasurer's cash and investment pool and its deposits with outside financial institutions.

The District involuntarily participates in the County Treasurer's cash and investment pool. California Government Code Section 53600, et. seq., and the County investment policy authorizes the following investments; U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. agency securities, local agency bonds, bankers acceptances, commercial paper, negotiable certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, corporate notes, collateralized certificates of deposit, California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), CDARS certificates of deposit and Supranationals. Other allowable investments pursuant to Government Code Section 53601, although restricted by the County's investment policy, include mutual funds, mortgage and collateral-backed securities, asset-backed securities, reverse repurchase agreements, and joint powers agency investment pools.

As identified in the table above, the restricted portion of cash held with fiscal agents represent the District's investment in a money market mutual fund, which is held in an account restricted for debt service payments on the Series 2008 VV Certificates of Participation (refer to Note D). The unrestricted cash and investments held by fiscal agents represents uncommitted funds held with the Vector Control Joint Powers Agency (VCJPA) Contingency Fund. These funds are used to pay for costs not covered under the VCJPA's insurance pool programs.

The County has a Treasury Review Panel, which performs regulatory oversight for its pool as required by Treasurer Policy. Investments are stated at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools. However, the value of the District's shares in the County investment pool, which may be withdrawn, is determined on an amortized cost basis, which is different than the fair value of the District's position in the pool. The District's investment in the County Treasurer's pool as of June 30, 2015 is stated at fair value. The County's comprehensive annual financial report, containing information relating to the County's cash and investments by risk category, can be obtained from the County Auditor-Controller's office.

NOTE B – CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 3*, requires additional disclosures about a government's deposit and investment risks that include credit risk, custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk and interest rate risk. The District does not have an investment policy that addresses these specific types of risk.

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 its fair value is to changes in market interest rates. The weighted average to maturity of the County's external investment pool as of June 30, 2015 was 1,483 days. The weighted average to maturity of the Vector Control Joint Powers Agency (VCJPA) external investment pool as of June 30, 2015 was 978 days and the District's money market mutual fund held by Bank of New York Mellon is 45 days.

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. The District's investment in the County and VCJPA external investment pools are not rated. The District's investment in the money market mutual fund is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of the failure of a depository institution, the District will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counterparty (i.e. broker-dealer) to a transaction, the District 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 deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits: the California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state and local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law. 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 deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the District's investment in a single issuer. The District is not exposed to custodial credit or concentration of credit risk as it participates in the County's external investment pool and has no investments (other than U.S. treasury securities, money market mutual funds and external investment pools) that represent 5% or more of the District's total investments. Therefore, the District is not subject to such risks.

NOTE C - CAPITAL ASSETS

Changes in the capital assets during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 were as follows:

	Balance ly 1, 2014	A	Additions	 tirements/ ransfers	Ju	Balance ne 30, 2015
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	\$ 438,627	\$		\$ 	\$	438,627
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Buildings and improvements	5,708,316		-	-		5,708,316
Equipment and vehicles	775,055		54,168	(25,548)		803,675
Total capital assets, being depreciated	6,483,371		54,168	(25,548)		6,511,991
Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Buildings and improvements	(1,163,689)		(272,586)	-		(1,436,275)
Equipment and vehicles	(497,927)		(45,109)	25,548		(517,488)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,661,616)		(317,695)	25,548		(1,953,763)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	4,821,755		(263,527)	 		4,558,228
Capital assets - net	\$ 5,260,382	\$	(263,527)	\$ _	\$	4,996,855

NOTE D - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Changes in the District's long-term liabilities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, were as follows:

	Jı	Balance uly 1, 2014	 Additions	R	etirements	Ju	Balance ine 30, 2015	Amounts Due Within One Year
Compensated absences	\$	77,824	\$ 109,757	\$	(99,089)	\$	88,492	\$ 8,849
Certificates of participation		4,110,000	-		(200,000)		3,910,000	205,000
Original issuance discount		(75,476)			5,328		(70,148)	(5,328)
Total	\$	4,112,348	\$ 109,757	\$	(293,761)	\$	3,928,344	\$ 208,521

On August 20, 2008, the District issued \$5,000,000 of Series 2008 VV Certificates of Participation (Certificates). The proceeds of the 2008 Certificates were used to provide funds to the District to finance the acquisition of a new administration building located in Roseville, California; to fund, in whole or in part, a reserve fund for the Certificates, and to pay certain costs of executing and delivering the Certificates. The interest rate varies between 3.25% and 5.25% and is payable in semi-annual installments on September 1 and March 1. The Certificates mature annually on September 1 ending in 2028. The Certificates are payable by benefit assessments levied against each lot, tract or parcel within the District.

NOTE D – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

The following is a schedule of total debt service requirements to maturity as of June 30, 2015 for the Series 2008 VV certificates of participation:

Year Ending		
June 30,	Principal	Interest
2016	\$ 205,000	\$ 187,721
2017	215,000	179,577
2018	220,000	170,658
2019	230,000	161,150
2020	240,000	150,263
2021-2025	1,400,000	552,431
2026-2029	1,400,000	151,463
Total	\$ 3,910,000	\$ 1,553,263

NOTE E – RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; error and omissions and injuries to employees. The District and various other districts throughout the State of California formed the Vector Control Joint Power Agency (VCJPA) to provide coverage for workers' compensation, general and property liability exposures and to pay for the administration of the program. The Joint Powers Agreement established for its members the VCJPA General Liability and Workers' Compensation Plans.

As defined by GASB Statement No. 10, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues, the VCJPA is a "risk-sharing pool." The VCJPA manages one pool for all members. The arrangement allows its members to transfer or pool risks and share in the cost of losses.

The District currently reports all of its risk management activities in its General Fund. Premiums due to the VCJPA are reported when incurred. Each member of the VCJPA pays an annual premium to the insurance system which is evaluated each year.

The agreement for the formation of the VCJPA provides that the system will be self-sustaining through member premiums and is insured through a commercial company for claims in excess of the self-insured retention.

VCJPA members are also permitted to deposit unobligated funds with the VCJPA in the Member Contingency Fund and the Property Contingency Fund. The purpose of these funds is to pay for items not covered under VCJPA's pool programs. Deposit and withdrawal of unobligated funds may be made by the District at any time. As of June 30, 2015, the District had \$101,468 in the Member Contingency Fund and \$579 in the Property Contingency Fund.

NOTE F – PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

All qualified permanent and probationary District employees are eligible to participate in the District's Miscellaneous Employee Pension Plan, a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). Benefit provisions under the Plan is established by State statute and District resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plans regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website.

Benefits Provided

CalPERS provides 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 and the retirement formula of 2.0% at 55 for existing "Miscellaneous Classic" members, 2.0% at 60 for existing "Miscellaneous Second Tier" members and 2.0% at 62 for "PEPRA Miscellaneous Tier" existing members and all future members. The cost of living adjustments for each plan are applied as specified by PERL.

The provisions and benefits in effect as of June 30, 2015 are summarized as follows:

	Miscellaneous Classic Plan	Miscellaneous Second Tier Plan	PEPRA Miscellaneous Tier Plan
	Hired on or before	Hired on or before	Hired on or after
Hire Date	June 30, 2011	July 1, 2011	January 1, 2013
Benefit formula	2.0% at 55	2.0% at 60	2.0% at 62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years service	5 years service	5 years service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50 - 63	50 - 63	52 - 67
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	1.43% - 2.00%	1.09% - 2.00%	1.00% - 2.00%

NOTE F – PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Contributions

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) 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 valuation process. For public agency cost-sharing plans covered by the Miscellaneous 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 and the contribution rate of employees. Employees under the Miscellaneous Classic, Miscellaneous Second Tier and PEPRA Miscellaneous Tier plans are required to contribute 7%, 7% and 6.25% of their annual pay, respectively. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the District did not contribute any portion of the employees required contribution. District's contractually required contribution rates for the year ended June 30, 2015, for the Miscellaneous Classic, Miscellaneous Second Tier and PEPRA Miscellaneous Tier, were 11.032%, 8.005% and 6.25%, respectively, of annual payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits eared by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The District's contributions to the pension plan were \$133,708 for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Pensions Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2015, the District reported a combined net pension liability of \$281,495 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability of the Plan was measured as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension liabilities used to calculate the net pension liabilities was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2013. The District's proportion of the net pension liabilities of the Plan 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 employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2014, the District's proportion was 0.00453%.

As of June 30, 2015, the District reported a pension expense of \$98,944 and reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		 ed Inflows of esources
Employer pension contributions paid by District subsequent to measurement date	\$	133,708	\$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments			94,596
Changes in proportion and differences between District contributions and proportionate share			
of contributions		58,669	49,284
	\$	192,377	\$ 143,880

NOTE F – PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Pensions Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

The amount of \$133,708 reported as the District's deferred outflows of resources related to pension contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, will be recognized in future pension expense as follows:

Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources

Year Ended June 30	A	Amount	
2016	\$	(20,297)	
2017		(20,297)	
2018		(20,968)	
2019		(23,649)	
	\$	(85,211)	

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2013 actuarial valuation was determined using the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Cost Method Actuarial Assumptions	Entry Age Normal
Discount Rate	7.50%
Inflation	2.75%
Salary Increases	Varies by Entry Age and Services
Investment Rate of Return	7.50% Net of Pension Plan Investment and Administrative Expenses: includes Inflation
Mortality Rate Table ¹	Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for All Funds
Post Retirement Benefit	Contract COLA up to 2.75% until Purchasing Power Protection Allowance Floor on Purchasing Power applies, 2.75% thereafter
Increase	2.75% thereafter

The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS' specific data. The table includes 20 years of mortality improvements using Society of Actuaries Scale BB. For more details on this table, please refer to the 2014 experience study report.

NOTE F – PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

All other actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2013 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the fiscal years 1997 to 2011, including updates to salary increases, mortality and retirement rates. The Experience Study report can be obtained at CalPERS' website under Forms and Publications.

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 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. Such cash flows were developed assuming that both members and employers will make their required contributions on time and as scheduled in all future years. 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 (11-60 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 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 rounded down to the nearest one quarter of 1%.

The table below reflects long-term expected real rate 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. These geometric rates of return are net of administrative expenses.

		Long-term expec	ted rate of return
	Target	Real Return	Real Return
Asset Class	Allocation	Years 1 - 10 ¹	Years 11+ ²
Global Equity	47.0%	5.25%	5.71%
Global Fixed Income	19.0%	0.99%	2.43%
Inflation Sensitive	6.0%	0.45%	3.36%
Private Equity	12.0%	6.83%	6.95%
Real Estate	11.0%	4.50%	5.13%
Infrastructure and Forestland	3.0%	4.50%	5.09%
Liquidity	2.0%	-0.55%	-1.05%
	100.0%		

¹ An expected inflation of 2.5% used for this period

² An expected inflation of 3.0% used for this period

NOTE F – PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5%. To determine whether the municipal bond rate should be used in the calculation of a discount rate for each plan, CalPERS stress tested plans that would most likely result in a discount rate that would be different from the actuarially assumed discount rate. Based on the testing, none of the tested plans run out of assets. Therefore, the current 7.5% discount rate is adequate and the use of the municipal bond rate calculation is not necessary. The long term expected discount rate of 7.5% is applied to all plans in the Public Employees Retirement Fund. The stress test results are presented in a detailed report called "GASB Crossover Testing Report" that can be obtained at CalPERS' website under the GASB 68 section.

According to Paragraph 30 of Statement 68, the long-term discount rate should be determined without reduction for pension plan administrative expense. The 7.5% investment return assumption used in CalPERS accounting valuation is net of administrative expenses. Administrative expenses are assumed to be 15 basis points. An investment return excluding administrative expenses would have been 7.65%. Using this lower discount rate has resulted in a slightly higher total pension liability and net pension liability. This difference was deemed immaterial to the Public Agency Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.50%) or 1 percentage point higher (8.50%) than the current rate.

Discount Rate - 1%	6.50%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 4,648,754
Current Discount Rate Net Pension Liability	\$ 7.50% 281,495
Discount Rate + 1%	8.50%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 98,881

NOTE G - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description

The District participates in a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan administered by CalPERS as permitted under the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA). The plan provides postemployment healthcare benefits to employees, for life or until coverage is discontinued, who are eligible to retire with CalPERS and have completed at least 10 years of employment with the District. The District contributes \$119 per month per eligible retiree. The District has established an other postemployment benefits (OPEB) trust account with the California Employers' Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT), an agent multiple employer plan administered by CalPERS. CalPERS issues a publicly available Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. Copies of CalPERS' annual financial report may be obtained from their Executive Office, 400 Q Street, P.O. Box 942701, Sacramento, California 94229.

Funding Policy

The District's minimum required contribution is set by California Government Code Section 22892. Contribution requirements in excess of the minimum for plan members and the District are established and may be amended by the District's Board of Trustees. The District's actuarially determined contribution rate (the annual required contribution) was 6.0% of annual covered payroll. The District fully funded the initial unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) plus subsequent normal costs by June 30, 2011. Subsequent changes in the UAAL are amortized over a closed 30 year period.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The District's annual OPEB cost is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC) of the District, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding, that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) of the plan over a period not to exceed thirty years.

The annual required contribution and the actual contributions for the year ended June 30, 2015 were \$72,074.

The District's, annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed and net OPEB obligation as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 and the preceding two years were as follows:

			Percentage of	
Fiscal Year	I	Annual	Annual OPEB Cost	Net OPEB
Ended	OF	PEB Cost	Contributed	Obligation
6/30/13	\$	58,530	100%	-
6/30/14		60,433	100%	_
6/30/15		72,074	100%	-

NOTE G – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the plan as of July 1, 2013, the most recent actuarial valuation date, was as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL) Actuarial value of plan assets	\$606,525 497,523
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	\$109,002
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	82.03%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	\$1,125,815
UAAL as percentage of covered payroll	9.7%

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress is presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the basic financial statements.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of calculations.

In the District's July 1, 2013 actuarial valuation, the entry age normal cost method was used. The actuarial assumption included a 7.0% investment rate of return and medical premiums have been assumed to rise at a decreasing rate from 6% in 2014 to 4.64% in 2025. Both rates assume a 3.0% inflation factor. The OPEB plan's UAAL is being amortized on a level percentage of projected payroll basis over a closed 30 year period beginning July 1, 2012, with 28 years remaining as of June 30, 2014. The amortization does not exceed the maximum acceptable period of 30 years.

NOTE H – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Under contractual agreement, the County provides administrative services to the District, including personnel, and allocates costs related to these services and facilities to the District. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the County incurred on the District's behalf \$7,743 for salaries and benefits, operating costs and administrative services.

NOTE H – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

The County also charges the District for administrative and collection costs related to benefit assessments and property tax revenues. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the amount charged was \$39,342.

NOTE I – COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating Lease

The District's operating lease obligations are for the rental of a copier and the rental of a satellite office of a local mosquito and vector control district, including office use, storage of district vehicles and equipment, vehicle and equipment maintenance, and the storage of mosquito/vector control pesticides. The future minimum lease payments required for these operating leases is as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Amount
2016 2017 2018 2019	\$ 21,043 2,683 2,683 1,342
Total	\$ 27,751

Rental expenditures were \$27,163 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

NOTE J - RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the District implemented GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68. As a result, the District restated the net position as of July 1, 2014 to reflect the prior period adjustment related to the implementation of GASB 68 and GASB 71.

These restatements are summarized as follows:

Net position, July 1, 2014, as previously stated	\$ 3,873,526
Net pension liability	(384,626)
Deferred outflow of resources	116,864
Net position, July 1, 2014 as restated	\$ 3,605,764



PLACER MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

	Budgeted Amounts			-		Variance with Final Budget Positive		
		Original		Final	Act	ual Amounts		(egative)
Revenues:								
Charges for services (benefit assessment)	\$	3,807,070	\$	3,855,235	\$	3,851,922	\$	(3,313)
Property taxes		34,543		34,543		38,455		3,912
Investment earnings		15,038	_	15,038		36,910		21,872
Total revenues		3,856,651		3,904,816		3,927,287		22,471
Related to pensions								
Salaries and benefits		1,909,342		1,890,464		1,889,783		681
Professional services		344,740		354,371		310,412		43,959
Public health pesticides		430,645		430,645		402,059		28,586
Administration and public information		284,680		315,960		269,703		46,257
Insurance		98,057		96,591		96,591		-
Collection charges		74,067		74,548		68,806		5,742
Fuel and lubricants		50,000		50,000		34,784		15,216
Utilities		62,260		70,818		63,752		7,066
Maintenance		48,750		55,250		37,005		18,245
Rents and leases		27,168		27,168		27,163		5
Membership dues and subscriptions		15,449		15,449		15,507		(58)
Travel and transportation		19,766		19,766		16,752		3,014
Legal services		20,000		20,000		8,024		11,976
Miscellaneous		425		284		284		-
Debt service:								
Interest		195,190		195,190		195,190		-
Principal		200,000		200,000		200,000		-
Capital outlay		74,000		55,199		54,168		1,031
Total expenditures		3,854,539	_	3,871,703		3,689,983		181,720
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures		2,112	· —	33,113		237,304		204,191
Other financing sources:								
Insurance recovery on involuntary conversion								
of capital assets				15,222		15,990		768
Net change in fund balance	\$	2,112	\$	48,335		253,294	\$	204,959
Fund balance, July 1, 2014						2,791,764		
Fund balance, June 30, 2015					\$	3,045,058		

PLACER MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

Last Ten Years*

	2015		
District's proportion of the net pension liability		0.00453%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	281,495	
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	1,181,197	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		23.83%	
Plan's proportionate share of the fiduciary net position as a percentage of the Plan's total pension liability		79.82%	
Measurement Date		6/30/2014	

^{* -} Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation, therefore, only one year is shown.

PLACER MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

Last Ten Years*

	2015		
Actuarially determined contributions	\$	133,708	
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution		133,708	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	
Covered-employee payroll	\$	1,289,603	
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		10.37%	

^{* -} Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation, therefore, only one year is shown.

PLACER MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

						Unfunded
						Actuarial
						Accrued
						Liability as
Actuarial	Actuarial	Actuarial	Unfunded	Funded	Annual	a Percentage of Covered
Valuation	Accrued	Value of	Liability	Ratio	Covered	Payroll
Date	Liability (a)	Assets (b)	(a)-(b)	(b)/(a)	Payroll (c)	[(a)-(b)]/(c)
1/1/2010	\$536,484	\$ -	\$536,484	0.00%	\$846,945	63.3%
7/1/2011	426,115	367,778	58,337	86.31%	938,627	6.2%
7/1/2013	606,525	497,523	109,002	82.03%	1,125,815	9.7%

PLACER MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT NOTE TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

NOTE A - BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

Formal budgetary accounting is employed by the District as a management control for the District's general fund. The Board of Trustees adopts an annual budget each fiscal year. The budget is adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Budgetary control is exercised at the fund level. All amendments to the budget are reflected in the financial statements and require the approval of the Board of Trustees. All unencumbered annual appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year. There are no encumbrances outstanding at year-end.





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

Board of Trustees Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District Roseville, California

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 the Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District (District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 11, 2016. Our report included an emphasis of a matter paragraph regarding the District's adoption of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition For Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68, effective July 1, 2014.

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) to determine the 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 may exist that have not been identified.

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 determination of financial statement amounts. 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.

Vavrinik, Trine, Day & Co. LLP Sacramento, California February 11, 2016

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