CANYON COUNTY
MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

Report on Audited
Basic
Financial Statements
and
Supplemental Information

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Trustees
Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District
Nampa, Idaho

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the fund information of Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District (the District), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the fund information of Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District, as of December 31, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The District's 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 misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information, schedule of District's proportionate share of net pension liability, and schedule of District contributions on pages 24 to 26 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.

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

Other Reporting Required by *Governmental Auditing Standards*

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated April 10, 2025, on our consideration of Canyon County Mosquito Abatement 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.

Zwygart John & Associates, CPAs, PLLC

Nampa, Idaho
April 10, 2025

Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2024

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 3,446,168
Receivable, Net:	
Taxes Receivable	3,188,656
Due from Other Governments	47,155
Inventory	61,434
Prepaid Items	14,196
Capital Assets:	
Land	40,859
Building, Net	1,115,342
Equipment, Net	148,359
Vehicles, Net	370,382
Total Capital Assets	1,674,942
Total Assets	8,432,551
Deferred Outflows	
Pension Related Items	166,639
Total Deferred Outflows	166,639
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	28,053
Accrued Wages and Payroll Liabilities	47,665
Compensated Absences	74,308
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due in More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	550,784
Total Liabilities	700,810
Deferred Inflows	
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	3,540,596
Pension Related Items	9,998
Total Deferred Inflows	3,550,594
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,674,942
Unrestricted	2,672,844
Total Net Position	$ 4,347,786

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services and Sales	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets - Governmental Activities
Primary Government:					
Governmental Activities:					
General Government	$ 2,905,250	$ -	$ 4,000	$ -	$ (2,901,250)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 2,905,250	$ -	$ 4,000	$ -	(2,901,250)
General Revenues:					
Property Taxes					3,093,561
Sales Tax					183,441
Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Assets					(29,884)
Interest Income					140,180
Other Income					53,591
Total General Revenues					3,440,889
Change in Net Assets					539,639
Net Position - Beginning					3,808,147
Net Position - End of Year					$ 4,347,786

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District
Balance Sheet -
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2024

	General Fund
Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 3,446,168
Receivables, Net	
Taxes Receivable	3,188,656
Due from Other Governments	47,155
Inventory	61,434
Prepaid Items	14,196
Total Assets	$ 6,757,609
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$ 28,053
Accrued Wages and Payroll Liabilities	47,665
Total Liabilities	75,718
Deferred Inflows	
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	3,581,827
Total Deferred Inflows	3,581,827
Fund Balances	
Nonspendable	14,196
Unassigned	3,085,868
Total Fund Balance	3,100,064
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balance	$ 6,757,609

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of the financial statements.

Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of the Governmental
Funds to the Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2024

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		$ 3,100,064
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because of the following:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds. Capital assets consist of the following:		
Land	$ 40,859	
Building, Net of $233,606 Accumulated Depreciation	1,115,342	
Equipment, Net of $100,808 Accumulated Depreciation	148,359	
Vehicles, Net of $281,950 Accumulated Depreciation	370,382	
		1,674,942
Property taxes receivable will be collected this year, but are not available soon enough to pay for current period's expenditures, and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		41,231
Long-term liabilities applicable to the District's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and, accordingly, are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities - both current and long-term are reported in the Statement of Net Position.		
Compensated Absences		(74,308)
The District participates in the Public Employer Retirement System of Idaho, which is a cost-sharing plan. As a participant they are required to report their share of the Net Pension Liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows on their Statement of Net Position.		
Net Pension Liability	$ (550,784)	
Pension Related Deferred Inflows	(9,998)	
Pension Related Deferred Outflows	166,639	
		(394,143)
Total Net Position-Governmental Activities		$ 4,347,786

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of the financial statements.

Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances -
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	General Fund
Revenues	
Property Taxes	$ 3,094,674
Sales Taxes	183,441
State Grants	4,000
Interest Income	140,180
Miscellaneous	53,591
Total Revenues	3,475,886
Expenditures	
Current:	
Personnel Expenses	1,384,328
Supplies and Materials	23,806
Pest Control and Abatement	1,168,371
Professional Services	32,443
Insurance	16,569
Repairs and Maintenance	21,298
Utilities	25,407
Other Operating Expenditures	52,595
Capital Outlay	245,520
Total Expenditures	2,970,337
Net Change in Fund Balances	505,549
Fund Balances - Beginning	2,594,515
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 3,100,064

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of the financial statements.

Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District
Reconciliation of the Statement
of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund
Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Total Net Change in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds		$ 505,549
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because of the following:		
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period these amounts are:		
Capital Outlay	$ 258,223	
Depreciation Expense	(164,961)	
Net		93,262
Because some property taxes will not be collected for several months after the District's fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and are, instead, counted as deferred tax revenues. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the Statement of Activities.		(1,113)
In the Statement of Activities, the gain or loss on the sale of capital assets is recorded. However, in the governmental funds, the only proceeds from the sale increase the financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the cost of the capital asset sold. Details for the year are as follows:		
Gain (Loss) on Capital Assets Sold		(29,884)
The District participates in the Public Employer Retirement System of Idaho, which is a cost-sharing plan. As a participant they are required to report their share of the Net Pension Liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows on their Statement of net Position. The changes in the Net Pension Liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows does not affect the governmental funds, but are reported in the Statement of Activities.		(23,096)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These include changes in:		
Compensated Absences		(5,079)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 539,639

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of the financial statements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District (the District), which has responsibility and control over all activities related to mosquito abatement within the District. The District receives funding from local, state, and federal government sources and must comply with all of the requirements of these funding source entities. However, the District is not included in any other government reporting entity as defined by generally accepted accounting principles. Board members are appointed by the county commissioners and have decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and the primary accountability for fiscal matters. The county commissioners exercise no control over the District. In addition, the District's reporting entity does not contain any component units as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards.

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the financial activities of the District, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the District's governmental activities.

- Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function.

- Indirect expenses are expenses of the general government related to the administration and support of the District's programs, such as personnel and accounting (but not interest on long-term debt), and are allocated to programs based on their percentage of total primary government expenses. Interest expenses are allocated to the programs that manage the capital assets financed with long-term debt.

- Program revenues include (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes and state formula aid, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds.

The District reports the following major governmental fund:

- *General fund*. This is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the District, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Basis of Accounting

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 at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues (except property taxes from the current year levy) reported in the governmental funds to be available if they are collected within thirty days after year-end. Property taxes for the current year levy are not considered available even if they are collected by year-end, since they are not intended to be used to pay for the current period's expenditures.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, and claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term liabilities and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Fund Balance Reporting in Governmental Funds

Different measurement focuses and bases of accounting are used in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the governmental fund Balance Sheet. The District uses the following fund balance categories in the governmental fund Balance Sheet:

- *Nonspendable.* Balances, for example, in permanent funds, prepaid expenses, and inventories that are permanently precluded from conversion to cash.
- *Unassigned.* Balances available for any purpose.

The remaining fund balance classifications (restricted, committed, and assigned) are either not applicable or no formal policy has yet been established to be able to utilize such classifications of fund balance. However, if there had been committed funds, these amounts would have been decided by the Board of Trustees, the District's highest level of decision-making authority, through a formal action. The Board of Trustees would also have the authority to assign funds or authorize another official to do so.

Under the terms of grant agreements, the District funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted resources available to finance the program. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's intent to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

There is also no formal policy regarding the use of committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances. However, it is the District's intent that when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted classifications of fund balance could be used, the District considers committed amounts to be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts.

C. Assets and Liabilities

Cash Equivalents

The District requires all cash belonging to the District to be placed in custody of the Clerk. The District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Inventories

In the fund financial statements, inventories are stated at cost and are expensed when used, i.e. the purchase method. However, in the government-wide statements inventory is reported on the consumption's method. There are no dollar differentials between the two methods. In the fund financial statements, the inventory balance is considered nonspendable for fund balance purposes but not treated as such in the net position of the government-wide statements.

Property Tax Calendar

The District's property taxes are levied on or before the third Monday in September and billed to taxpayers in November. The taxes are due in two installments. One half of the real property taxes and personal property taxes are due on December 20. The remainder is due the following June 20. Real property taxes not paid constitute a lien on the property when entered on the real property assessment role as delinquent on the first day of January of the succeeding year.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at actual or estimated historical cost based on appraisals or deflated current replacement cost. Contributed assets are reported at estimated fair value at the time received.

Capitalization thresholds (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements and are shown below:

	Capitalization Policy	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings and Improvements	$5,000	Straight-Line	15 – 40 Years
Equipment and Vehicles	$5,000	Straight-Line	3 – 10 Years

The District has no infrastructure to report.

Depreciation is used to allocate the actual or estimated historical cost of all capital assets over their estimated useful lives.

Accounts Payable

Accounts payable represent debts that will be paid in the next billing cycle. Accounts payable are not over 60 days past due.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho Base Plan (Base Plan) and additions to/deductions from Base Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Base Plan. 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.

Use of Estimates

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

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

As of December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of the District's deposits was $475,458 and the respective bank balances totaled $515,754. The total bank balance was insured or collateralized with pooled securities held by the pledging institution in the name of the District.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. As of December 31, 2024, the District's deposits were covered by the federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the District's agent or pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the name of the District, and thus were not exposed to custodial credit risk. The District does not have a formal policy limiting its exposure to custodial credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

Custodial credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counter party to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The District does not have a formal policy limiting its custodial credit risk for investments.

Interest Rate Risk

The District does not have a formal policy limiting investment maturities that would help manage its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates.

Investments

It is the District's policy to limit investments to the safest types of securities and to diversify the District's investment portfolio so that potential losses on securities will be minimized. The District follows Idaho Statute that outlines qualifying investment options as follows:

> Idaho Code authorizes the District to invest any available funds in obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States Treasury, the State of Idaho, local Idaho municipalities and taxing districts, the Farm Credit System, or Idaho public corporations, as well as time deposit accounts and repurchase agreements.

The District's investments at December 31, 2024 are summarized below:

		Investment Maturities (in Years)	
Investment	Fair Value	Less than 1	1 - 5
External Investment Pool	$ 2,970,710	$ 2,970,710	$ -

At year-end, deposits and investments were reported in the basic financial statements in the following categories:

	Governmental Activities
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 475,458
Investments	2,970,710
	$ 3,446,168

3. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to a considerable number of risks of loss including, but not limited to, a) damage to and loss of property and contents, b) employee torts, c) professional liabilities, i.e. errors and omissions, d) environmental damage, e) worker's compensation, i.e. employee injuries, and f) medical insurance costs of its employees. Commercial insurance policies are purchased to transfer the risk of loss for property and content damage, employee torts, and professional liabilities.

4. PROPERTY TAXES

The District receives tax revenue from Canyon County. The County is responsible for property valuation and collection of tax levies. The taxes that have not been remitted to the District by the County as of December 31, 2024, are considered a receivable by the District.

Taxes not collected within 60 days after December 31, 2024, are not considered available for use by the District and are recorded as deferred revenue in the fund financial statements. However, property taxes for the current year levy are considered deferred in the fund financial statements, regardless of when collected since they are not considered available for use in the current period.

5. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Amounts due from other governments (State of Idaho) consist of sales tax of $47,155.

6. TAX ABATEMENT

Canyon County entered into a property tax abatement with certain local businesses under Idaho Code 63-602NN. Under the statute, the county commissioners may declare that all or a portion of the market value of a defined project-based investment in new plant and building facilities meeting tax incentive criteria shall be exempt from property taxation for up to five years.

For the year ended December 31, 2024 Canyon County Commissioners abated $14,642 of property taxes that certain businesses were not required to pay.

7. PENSION

Plan Description

Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District contributes to the Base Plan which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI or System) that covers substantially all employees of the State of Idaho, its agencies and various participating political subdivisions. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Responsibility for administration of the Base Plan is assigned to the Board comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Idaho Senate. State law requires that two members of the Board be active Base Plan members with at least ten years of service and three members who are Idaho citizens not members of the Base Plan except by reason of having served on the Board.

Pension Benefits

The Base Plan provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits of eligible members or beneficiaries. Benefits are based on members' years of service, age, and highest average salary. Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits with five years of credited service (5 months for elected or appointed officials). Members are eligible for retirement benefits upon attainment of the ages specified for their employment classification. The annual service retirement allowance for each month of credited service is 2.0% (2.3% for police/firefighters) of the average monthly salary for the highest consecutive 42 months.

The benefit payments for the Base Plan are calculated using a benefit formula adopted by the Idaho Legislature. The Base Plan is required to provide a 1% minimum cost of living increase per year provided the Consumer Price Index

increases 1% or more. The PERSI Board has the authority to provide higher cost of living increases to a maximum of the Consumer Price Index movement or 6%, whichever is less; however, any amount above the 1% minimum is subject to review by the Idaho Legislature.

Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to the Base Plan are set by statute and are established as a percent of covered compensation. Contribution rates are determined by the PERSI Board within limitations, as defined by state law. The Board may make periodic changes to employer and employee contribution rates (expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll) that are adequate to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% of the employer rate for general employees and 74% for public safety. As of June 30, 2024, it was 6.71% for general employees and 9.83% for public safety. The employer contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.18% for general employees and 13.26% for police and firefighters. Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District's contributions were $91,286 the year ended December 31, 2024.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At December 31, 2024, Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2024, Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District's proportion was 0.0147243 percent.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District recognized pension expense/ (revenue) of $114,382 . At December 31, 2024, Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 87,690	$ -
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	21,819	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	9,998
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions	7,260	
Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	49,870	-
Total	$ 166,639	$ 9,998

$49,870 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2024.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2024, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2023, is 4.6, and 4.6 for the measurement period June 30, 2024.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (revenue) as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31:	PERSI
2025	$ 84,315
2026	102,695
2027	(17,710)
2028	(12,659)

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuations are based on actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups. Level percentages of payroll normal costs are determined using the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Under the Entry Age Normal Cost Method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated as a level percentage of each year's earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age. The Base Plan amortizes any unfunded actuarial accrued liability based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period for the Base Plan permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code, is 25 years.

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2024 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases	3.05%
Salary inflation	3.05%
Investment rate of return	6.35%, net of investment expense
Cost-of-living adjustments	1%

Contributing Members, Service Retirement Members, and Beneficiaries

General Employees and All Beneficiaries – Males Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 11%
General Employees and All Beneficiaries – Females Pub-20210 General Tables, increase 21%
Teachers – Male Pub-2010 Teacher Tables, increased 12%
Teachers – Females Pub-2010 Teacher Tables, increased 21%
Fire & Police – Males Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 21%
Fire & Police – Females Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 26%
Disabled Members – Males Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 38%
Disabled Members – Females Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 36%

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020 which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions other than mortality. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2024 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of July 1, 2024.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model 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. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System's asset allocation. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of System's assets.

The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions are as of 2024.

Asset Class	
Fixed Income	30%
US/Global Equity	55%
International Equity	15%
Cash	0%
Total	100%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.35%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plans' net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate.

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.35 percent, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.35 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.35 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.35%)	Current Discount Rate (6.35%)	1% Increase (7.35%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 1,046,661	$ 550,784	$ 145,779

Pension plan fiduciary net position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERSI financial report.

PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

8. OTHER COMMITMENTS

The District has credit cards available for use. The credit cards have a total limit of $25,000. As of December 31, 2024, $7,103 of the available credit was in use

9. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Vacation leave is granted to all regular District employees. In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation leave. Accumulated vacation is estimated as follows:

2023	Earned	Used	2024	Current
$ 69,229	$ 47,084	$ (42,005)	$ 74,308	$ 74,308

10. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/2023	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/2024
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets not being depreciated				
Land	$ 40,859	$ -	$ -	$ 40,859
	40,859	-	-	40,859
Capital Assets being depreciated				
Building	1,267,903	81,045	-	1,348,948
Equipment	215,000	68,442	(34,275)	249,167
Vehicles	604,027	108,736	(60,431)	652,332
Total Historical Cost	2,086,930	258,223	(94,706)	2,250,447
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Building	187,983	45,623	-	233,606
Equipment	80,260	42,444	(21,896)	100,808
Vehicles	247,982	76,894	(42,926)	281,950
Total Accumulated Depreciation	516,225	164,961	(64,822)	616,364
Net Depreciable Assets	1,570,705	93,262	(29,884)	1,634,083
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets - Net	$1,611,564	$ 93,262	$ (29,884)	$1,674,942

Depreciation expense was charged to the functions of the District as follows:

General Government	$ 164,961

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District
Budgetary Comparison Schedule (GAAP Basis)
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$ 3,345,284	$ 3,345,284	$ 3,094,674	$ (250,610)
Sales Taxes	150,000	150,000	183,441	33,441
Grant Income	10,000	10,000	4,000	(6,000)
Interest Income	75,000	75,000	140,180	65,180
Miscellaneous	255,000	255,000	53,591	(201,409)
Total Revenues	3,835,284	3,835,284	3,475,886	(359,398)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Outside Services	41,000	41,000	30,391	10,609
Field Operations, Supplies, and Tools	68,000	68,000	32,762	35,238
Legal Expense	23,000	23,000	2,052	20,948
Facilities	68,000	68,000	41,623	26,377
Surveillance and Arbovirus Testing	55,000	55,000	46,239	8,761
Labor Cost	1,760,621	1,760,621	1,367,742	392,879
Management Expense	107,000	107,000	44,551	62,449
Vehicle Expense	65,500	65,500	46,962	18,538
Insurance Expense	58,313	58,313	33,155	25,158
Pesticides and Contract Applications	1,540,000	1,540,000	1,068,783	471,217
Information Technology	32,000	32,000	10,803	21,197
Capital Outlay	1,600,000	1,600,000	245,274	1,354,726
Total Expenditures	5,418,434	5,418,434	2,970,337	2,448,097
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(1,583,150)	(1,583,150)	505,549	2,088,699
Net Change in Fund Balances	(1,583,150)	(1,583,150)	505,549	2,088,699
Fund Balances - Beginning	1,583,150	1,583,150	2,594,515	1,011,365
Fund Balances - Ending	$ -	$ -	$ 3,100,064	$ 3,100,064

1. BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

The District follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

A. Prior to September 1, the Board of Trustees prepares a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

B. Public hearings are conducted at the District office to obtain taxpayer comments.

C. Prior to January 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution.

D. The District is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund; however, no revision can be made to increase the overall tax supported funds except when federal or state grants are approved. The District, however, must follow the same budgetary procedures as they followed when the original budget was approved.

E. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General fund.

Canyon County Mosquito Abatement Dist
Schedules of Required Supplemental Information
Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho
Last 10 - Fiscal Years

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability

Year	District's proportion of the net pension liability	District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	District's covered-employee payroll	District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2024	0.0147243%	$ 550,784	$ 789,287	69.78%	85.54%
2023	0.0168173%	671,125	690,864	97.14%	83.83%
2022	0.0139706%	550,267	649,583	84.71%	83.09%
2021	0.0149404%	(11,800)	532,365	-2.22%	100.36%
2020	0.0145650%	338,219	558,561	60.55%	88.22%
2019	0.0116520%	133,004	470,122	28.29%	93.79%
2018	0.0114208%	168,459	375,237	44.89%	91.69%
2017	0.0101510%	159,556	347,996	45.85%	90.68%
2016	0.0098630%	199,938	293,462	68.13%	87.26%
2015	0.0098352%	129,514	280,485	46.18%	91.38%

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2024

Schedule of District Contribution

Year	Contractually required contributions	Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	District's covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll
2024	$ 91,286	$ 91,286	$ -	$ 789,287	11.57%
2023	80,053	80,053	-	690,864	11.59%
2022	77,560	77,560	-	649,583	11.94%
2021	63,564	63,564	-	532,365	11.94%
2020	66,692	66,692	-	558,561	11.94%
2019	54,699	54,699	-	470,122	11.64%
2018	42,477	42,477	-	375,237	11.32%
2017	39,393	39,393	-	347,996	11.32%
2016	33,220	33,220	-	293,462	11.32%
2015	31,751	31,751	-	280,485	11.32%

Data reported is measured as of December 31, 2024

FEDERAL REPORTS

ZWYGART JOHN
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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
Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District
Nampa, Idaho

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 fund information of Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District (the District), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 10, 2025.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Canyon County Mosquito Abatement 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 over financial reporting 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 Canyon County Mosquito Abatement 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 District'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 District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Zwygart John & Associates, CPAs, PLLC

Nampa, Idaho
April 10, 2025