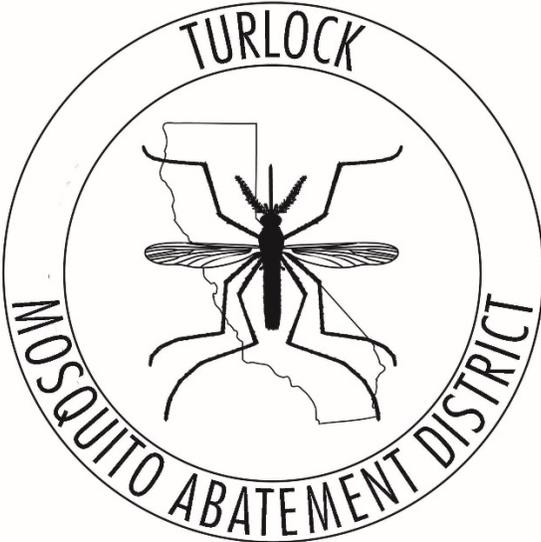


Turlock Mosquito Abatement District

District Budget 2021/2022



Board of Trustees

President

Aaron Hackler

Turlock

Vice President

Lynn Apland

Patterson

Secretary

Everett Souza, Jr.

County-at-Large

Kern Hunewill

Newman

Rodman Hooker

County-at-Large

Michael Mitchell

Hughson

Dan Peterson

County-at-Large

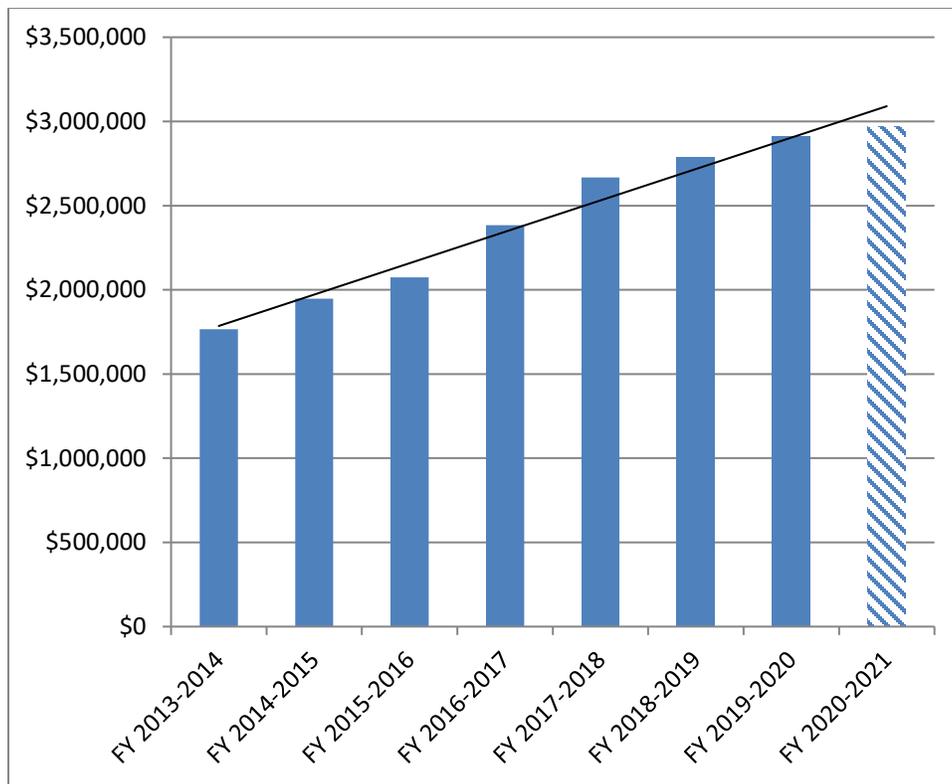
L. Kevin Showen

Ceres

Budget Message

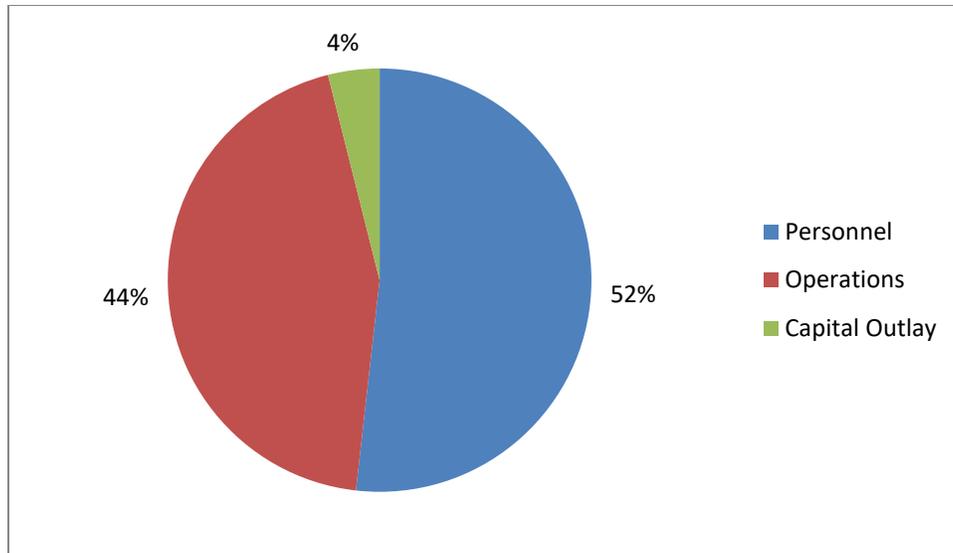
Introduction

This Budget document represents the financial plan that meets the District’s strategic goals of enhancing the quality of life for our community by providing effective and environmentally sound mosquito control and disease prevention programs for FY 2021-2022. This document meets the Board of Trustees’ policy direction and the needs of the District’s communities for mosquito abatement, disease prevention programs and fiscal responsibility. Since FY 2012-2013, the District has observed an increase in revenue due to the dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies (RDA), increase in property values, and the collection of the District’s Special Tax.



The Budget expenditure summary is split into:

- Personnel
- Operations and Maintenance
- Capital Outlay



Mission Statement

The Budget supports the District's Mission Statement:

"The Turlock Mosquito Abatement District is dedicated to enhancing the quality of life for our community by providing effective and environmentally sound mosquito control and disease prevention through timely and efficient surveillance, control and public awareness programs."

Dedication to providing mosquito control activities in a socially acceptable and fiscally responsible manner are the District's priorities. Public health protection using integrated pest management and ecologically friendly control products with economically efficient methods is the framework that this budget is based on.

Core Values

These values represent the principles of the District's culture and Board's expectations:

- Protecting the public health;
- Professional delivery of services;
- High ethical standards;
- Open government and transparency;
- Environmentally conscientious;
- Fiscally responsible.

Policy Issues

Special tax: In 1981, residents within the District passed Measure “C”, District Resolution 5-81, giving the District the authority to collect a “Special Tax” to augment District funds. Subsequent to Proposition 13, the District was not collecting adequate funds solely from property taxes to provide the level of mosquito control and service that the public wanted; so, Measure C was placed on the ballot to provide the District additional revenue needed for a more robust mosquito control program. Several years ago, the Board elected to stop collecting the “Special Tax” as revenues increased from inflated property values; however, now the District finds itself once again requiring this additional revenue to provide a basic mosquito control program and stay fiscally solvent.

The Special Tax itself is a tax based on “property use codes” assigned to each parcel by the County Assessor. According to the language of Resolution 5-81, passed by District residents, Special Tax rates are as follows:

- Vacant property: \$3.60
- Residential property: \$8.40
- Income property: \$18.00

Note that these tax rates are collected yearly and are the same amounts as originally approved by the voters in 1981, any adjustments to the values of the tax rates collected would require voter approval. Currently, the District’s Board of Trustees have set the Special Tax rate at the following amounts:

- Vacant property: \$2.15
- Residential property: \$4.96
- Income property: \$10.65

Using the above tax rates, it is estimated that the District will generate approximately \$377,507 in additional revenue.

Short-term financial planning: The District receives the majority of its funding from the property taxes collected by the County of Stanislaus. These funds do not reach the District until December, which is five to six months into the fiscal year resulting in an absence of funding. The District has an Operations Fund Balance (Assigned) to meet necessary operating expenses during this period (see Fund Balance Policy).

Pesticide use: We received notice from Clarke that CocoBear larvicidal oil will be increasing again approximately 25% from approximately \$17/gallon to \$21/gallon. Before COVID-19, Clarke manufactured CocoBear in California; however, now the product will be manufactured in Illinois resulting in increased shipping costs. Before this change, CocoBear was already the least cost-effective larvicide. It is currently the only larvicidal oil that is labeled for use in pasture and cropland, so we have no choice to use it. My requests to the county and state Agricultural Departments for permission to use other similar mineral oils that are much cheaper, but not labeled for crop/pasture use, have not been successful.

The District has trained staff to limit the use of larvicidal oil to only when necessary and pupae are present.

The MapVision data management system has been implemented to track costs and chemical usage. Each zone has a budget which can only be met by the operator making smart control decisions. This includes not only the type of product selected but the timing of applications and how those products are applied. By tracking costs of property owners and APNs, District staff will be able to quickly identify those properties where a disproportionate amount of District resources are being used. We can then work with the property owner to reduce or eliminate the breeding source or perhaps reimbursing the District for control work. This is all in an effort to meet the growing challenges in mosquito control in California.

Long-term financial planning: There are several policy issues currently affecting the District and mosquito control in California that may have long-term financial impacts for the District. The cost of providing mosquito control services is forecast to increase as regulatory burdens increase along with the methods of mosquito control and the price of chemicals. As such, the District will need a long-term plan to stay ahead of industry changes to minimize budgetary impacts and regulatory burdens. The following is a discussion of each policy issue with accompanying background information and expected impacts.

Invasive species: California currently has (3) new invasive species within its borders, the Yellow Fever mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*), the Asian Tiger mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*) and *Aedes notoscriptus* from Australia. With these invasive species comes a potential for the transmission of disease such as: Zika, Yellow Fever, Dengue, and Chikungunya virus. At one time, these mosquitoes and the viruses they transmit were limited to more tropical environments but climate change has been a catalyst for major changes worldwide. West Nile virus was once a fairly stable disease in Northern Africa; however, in only 10-15 years it is now found globally. Diseases such as Dengue and Chikungunya are on the move and may follow the path of West Nile virus across the United States – this becomes much more possible if the vector mosquitoes become established in California.

In 2014, the District initiated surveillance activities for *Aedes aegypti*. Currently, *Aedes aegypti* is found in the following California counties: Fresno, Imperial, Kings, Kern, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Tulare. The appearance of this mosquito may have a large and fundamental impact on the District and its operations. It has been shown that the current control protocols we use against native mosquitoes will not be effective against a mosquito such as *Aedes aegypti* which breeds in very close association with humans in back yard sources. District personnel have seen firsthand the frustration in arranging access to properties to inspect and treat swimming pools, imagine if every house was a potential source of mosquitoes.

In August 2019, *Ae. aegypti* was discovered in Newman and was collected in low numbers throughout the east side of the city. Since this initial discovery, *Ae. aegypti* has been found in Turlock and Ceres. In the 2020-2021 Fiscal Year, the District purchased an A-1 Super Duty Mist Sprayer for use in conducting WALs (Wide Area Larvicide Spraying) treatments which have been found to be successful in controlling *Aedes aegypti*. District staff will continue to conduct surveillance throughout the District to detect if these mosquitoes have migrated into other areas and communities.

As part of the FY 2014-2015 Budget, the Board established an Invasive Species Fund Balance Account established at 8% (1-month) of the District's Adjusted Operating Expenses with a maximum balance set at 16% (2-months) of Adjusted Operating Expenses. Staff is recommending that no more additional funds be added to the Invasive Species Fund Balance Account and that funds be used up over time as needed. Once funds are depleted, it is recommended this account be closed and the costs associated with control of invasive mosquitoes become part of the District's general program.

Chemical resistance: During 2014, the District closely examined chemical resistance in both larval and adult mosquitoes. A population of *Aedes nigromaculis* mosquitoes was found to be resistant to methoprene. Adult *Culex pipiens* were tested from throughout the District and over 90% were found to be resistant to pyrethrin which is the main product available to mosquito abatement districts to control adult mosquitoes. The vast majority of these resistant mosquitoes were homozygous for the gene responsible for pyrethrin resistance (*kdr*), meaning potential mates and subsequent offspring would be homozygous as well. This provides very little room to breed susceptibility back into the native population.

Experts from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the California Department of Health Services (CDHS) recommend the immediate use of an alternative chemical with different mode of action. Currently, the only other class of chemical labeled for adult mosquito control are "organophosphates". The organophosphate naled has been shown to be very effective against pyrethrin-resistant mosquitoes; however, this product may only be applied via aircraft.

Capital outlay: Staff is recommending the following, as part of this budget's Capital Outlay plan:

- Replacing windows and frames for the main office building (\$40,000)
- Purchase of PV-35 drone (\$55,000)
- Replacement of laptops for field staff (\$15,000)

Emergency mosquito control: The State of California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan describes an enhanced surveillance and response program for the District dependent on the level of the risk of mosquito-borne virus transmission to humans and identifies response level as normal season, emergency planning, and epidemic. The District has an Emergency Mosquito Control Fund Balance to provide funds in case an epidemic were to occur within the District according to the District's Fund Balance Policy.

Risk management: The District is a member of the Vector Control Joint Powers Agency (VCJPA), which is a risk pooling self-insurance authority created under the provisions of California Government Code Section 990. Administered by the VCJPA, for general liability, the Pooled Liability Program (PLP) offers liability coverage up to \$25 million. The District has a retained limit of \$25,000 and the difference between the retained limit up to \$1 million is pooled with the VCJPA. The amount of \$24 million in excess of the \$1 million is pooled with other joint power authorities through California Affiliated Risk Management Authorities (CARMA). Through the PLP, the District participates in the Employment Risk Management Authority (ERMA) program which offers coverage of \$1 million, limit per occurrence, for allegations of workplace wrongdoing. The Pooled Workers' Compensation Program (PWCP) offers workers compensation coverage up to \$300 million, the District retained limit is \$25,000. The District also

participates in the Pooled Auto Physical Damage (APD) Program which covers vehicle damage up to \$30,000, with a \$500 deductible.

In this year's budget, Insurance costs are projected to increase by 17%. This is due primarily to a hardening of the property and liability insurance markets. The VCJPA is seeing increased costs from upper layer pools like CARMA and Alliant Property which is increasing premiums for all districts. In terms of property insurance, huge industry losses attributed to things like wild fires in California have driven up costs. For CARMA, liability law suits involving cities, especially police, continue to have a significant impact on the insurance market.

Turlock Mosquito Abatement District
FY 2021-2022

General Operating Budget

Revenues	Budget 2021-2022	Budget 2020-2021	Projected 2020-2021	Actual 2019-2020	Increase (Decrease)
Property Taxes & Assessments	2,600,000	2,500,000	2,661,394	2,570,616	4%
Other Governmental Revenues	150,000	130,000	189,484	143,231	15%
Interest	40,000	40,000	34,944	40,081	0%
Miscellaneous					
Weed Program Billings	35,000	50,000	36,600	59,944	(30%)
Aggressive Source Reduction	20,000	20,000	22,000	41,542	0%
Abated Property Billings	0	0	4,100	3,418	0%
Miscellaneous	30,000	30,000	18,372	52,157	0%
Total Miscellaneous	85,000	101,000	81,072	157,060	(16%)
Total Operating Revenue	2,875,000	2,771,000	2,966,894	2,910,988	3.8%

Expenses	Budget 2021-2022	Budget 2020-2021	Projected 2020-2021	Actual 2019-2020	Increase (Decrease)
Personnel					
Wages	950,000	999,186	954,842	963,855	(5%)
Payroll Tax Expense	81,475	80,672	81,890	82,663	1%
PERS	85,963	197,014	218,000	250,210	(56%)
POB Payment	135,000	0	0	0	
Health/Life Insurance	200,000	200,000	190,185	212,290	0%
Total Wages	1,452,438	1,476,872	1,444,917	1,509,018	(1.7%)
Operations & Maintenance					
Operating Supplies	353,000	353,000	209,922	245,421	0%
Aerial Services	125,800	125,800	115,992	109,980	0%
Aerial Pesticide	270,000	270,000	265,714	258,842	0%
Public Outreach	35,000	35,000	23,374	14,376	0%
Uniforms	10,000	7,500	9,709	6,680	33%
Telephone/Communication	12,000	12,000	14,684	11,599	0%
Janitorial	6,000	6,000	5,620	5,869	0%
Insurance	90,000	77,000	82,012	77,533	17%
Vehicle Lease	85,000	70,000	80,276	68,597	21%
Equipment Maintenance	20,000	20,000	15,522	7,762	0%
Structure Maintenance	15,000	15,000	1,853	12,904	0%
Membership	17,000	17,000	16,828	16,577	0%
Miscellaneous	5,000	4,000	5,196	7,424	25%
Office Expense	10,000	10,000	7,960	14,362	0%
Professional Services	125,000	110,000	124,003	155,132	14%
Equipment Rental	1,000	1,000	0	0	0%
Small Tools	1,000	1,000	0	0	0%
District Special Expenses	500	500	0	0	0%
Other Employee Benefits	500	500	0	0	0%
Transportation	40,000	40,000	30,000	30,995	0%
Travel	15,000	15,000	2,250	8,510	0%
Utilities	5,000	4,500	5,100	4,960	11%
Judgments/Damages	500	500	0	0	0%
Contributions	0	0	0	0	0%
Total Operations & Maintenance	1,242,300	1,195,300	1,016,015	1,057,523	3.9%
Total Operating Expenses	2,694,738	2,672,172	2,514,099	2,566,541	0.8%

	Budget 2021-2022	Budget 2020-2021	Projected 2020-2021	Actual 2019-2020	Increase (Decrease)
Capital Outlay					
Structural Improvements	40,000	40,000	0	26,820	0%
Motor Vehicles	0	0	0	13,113	0%
Office & Lab Equipment	0	0	0	0	0%
Spray Equipment	70,000	80,000	17,337	6,101	14%
Safety Equipment	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	110,000	120,000	17,337	46,034	(8.3%)
Fund Balances					
Non-spendable (inventory/deposits)	711,229			711,229	
Assigned for contingencies/public health emergency	323,278			323,278	
Assigned for invasive species	131,204			136,578	
Assigned for compensated absences	56,530			56,530	
Assigned for operations	1,154,433			1,154,433	
Assigned for capital replacement	428,614			351,132	
Unassigned	313,938			0	
Total	3,119,226			2,733,180	
VCJPA – Member Contingency Fund (Deposits – Non-Current)	6,028			254,313	

Fund Balance	Maximum Balance	Minimum Balance	Current Balance
Public Health Emergency Fund	614,016	307,008	323,278
Compensated Absences Fund		56,530	56,530
Invasive Species Fund	307,008	153,504	131,204
Operations Fund	1,616,843	1,077,895	1,154,433
Capital Replacement Fund	428,614		428,614

Fund balance changes from FY 2020 – 2021:

\$77,482 from Unassigned to Capital Replacement Fund

\$30,345 from Invasive Species Fund for purchases

\$250,000 from VCJPA – Member Contingency Fund to CalPERS Pension Unfunded Liability

Revenue

The fiscal year runs from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022. The District receives revenues from property taxes collected by the County of Stanislaus through property tax bills. To generate additional revenue the District may also implement a Special Tax, approved through a 2/3 vote in 1981, which is also collected by the County of Stanislaus. The District's three main sources of revenue are property taxes, pass-thru revenues, and its special tax. Revenue from property taxes is deposited directly to the County of Stanislaus Investment Pool until required. Pass-thru income can be deposited directly to the County of Stanislaus Investment Pool, as well, or may come directly from redevelopment agencies.

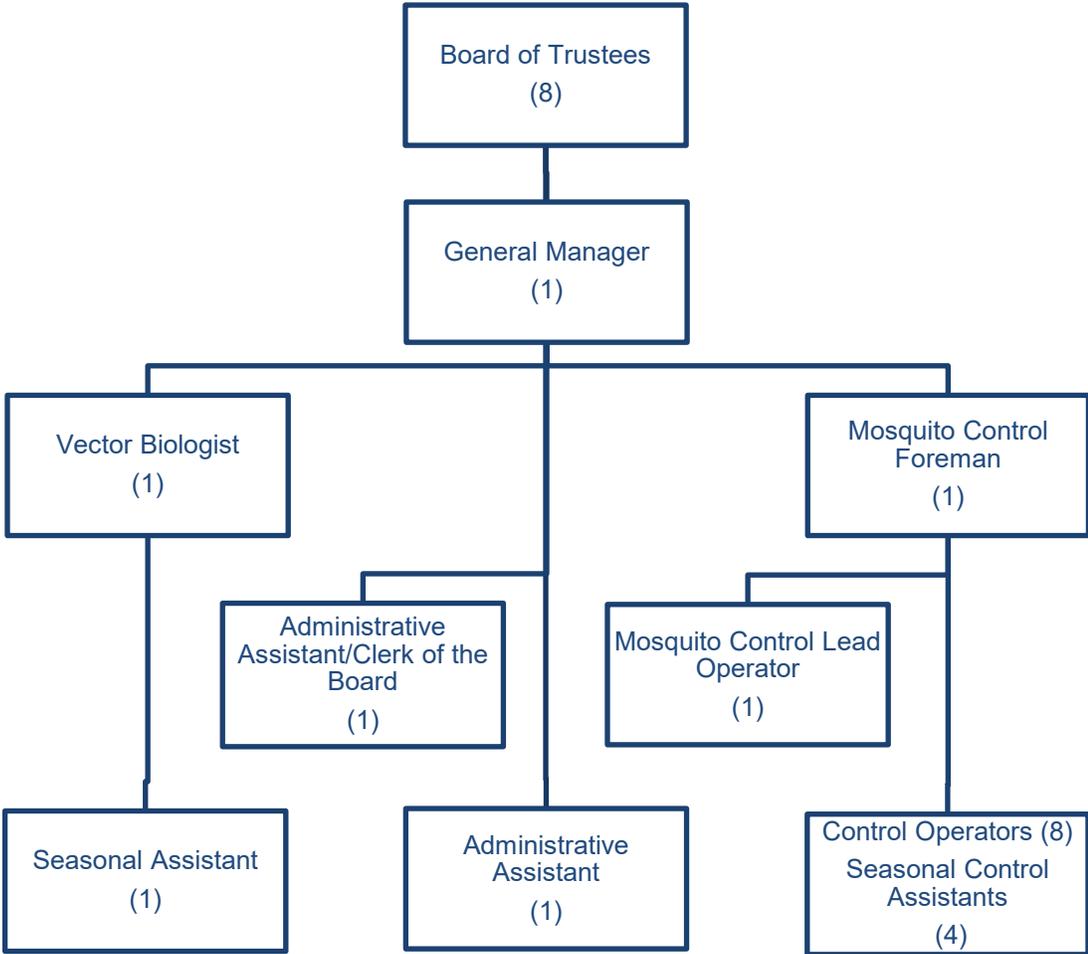
Primary Sources of Revenue

Property Tax: The largest revenue source of the District. Property taxes have generally increased in the last several years due to the improvement of property taxes following the housing market collapse.

Redevelopment Agency Pass-Thru: Revenue received by the District is based on the contractual and legislated agreements with the various redevelopment agencies in Stanislaus County. A portion of their tax revenue is returned to the District which was reserved for redevelopment purposes. In 2013, Redevelopment Agencies were dissolved and were ordered to pay any remaining debt and to return all other excess money to the local governments. This revenue source should continue to steadily decrease as RDA's are completely dissolved.

Special Tax: Covered above in the Policy Issues section.

Organizational Chart



TURLOCK MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT STATEMENT OF FUND BALANCE POLICY

I. Background & Purpose.

It is the Turlock Mosquito Abatement District's ("District") policy to maintain an adequate fund balance for public health emergency, contingencies, operating cash flow, future liabilities, replacement of equipment, and for future construction. It is essential that governments maintain adequate levels of fund balance to mitigate current and future risks and to ensure stable tax rates. The Fund Balance Policy follows the guidelines set in the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions.

II. Fund Balance Classifications.

GASB 54 establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. GASB 54 provides for classification as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned based on the relative strength of the constraints that control how specific amounts can be spent.

- *RESTRICTED FUND BALANCE:*

GASB 54 states that the restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can only be spent for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.

- *COMMITTED FUND BALANCE:*

GASB 54 states that the committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority.

- *ASSIGNED FUND BALANCE:*

GASB 54 states that the amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.

- *UNASSIGNED FUND BALANCE:*

GASB 54 states that the unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the government’s general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

III. Fund Structuring.

The fund structure includes the General Fund and the VCJPA Member Contingency Fund.

- *GENERAL FUND:*

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the District. It accounts for all activities of the District, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

- *VCJPA MEMBER CONTINGENCY FUND:*

The VCJPA Member Contingency Fund is a side fund managed by the Vector Control Joint Powers Association designed to cover the District for liabilities resulting from a claim(s) that go beyond the District’s self-insured insurance limits.

The District’s Adjusted Operating Expenses shall be determined by including the following budget categories:

Wages	Operating Supplies	Aerial Services
Aerial Pesticides	Uniforms	Public Education
Office Expense	Professional Services	Transportation

IV. General Fund

- *RESTRICTED FUND BALANCE:*

- **Public Health Emergency Fund (Restricted)**

The *California Health and Safety Code Section 2070* provides that the Board of Trustees can divide the annual budget into categories including a restricted reserve for public health emergencies. The Public Health Emergency Fund may only be spent to respond to public health emergencies. Public Health Emergencies are defined using the *California Mosquito-Borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan* and the *California Operational Plan for Emergency Response to Mosquito-Borne Disease Outbreaks* prepared by the California Department of Health Services. These plans include necessary actions in situations of Emergency Response

Planning and Epidemic Response Planning, summarized below, and they will be paid for from the Restricted Reserve for Public Health Emergency.

Emergency Response Planning includes the following actions:

- Securing the necessary labor needed for additional mosquito surveillance/trapping for 3 months.
- Broadening geographic coverage of mosquito sample testing.
- Increasing the number of mosquito samples tested.
- Increasing frequency and geographic coverage of mosquito larvae surveillance.
- Increasing frequency and geographic coverage of mosquito larvae control measures.
- Securing additional products for aerial and ground-based adult/larvae mosquito control.
- Contracting for increased aviation service on a “stand-by” basis.

Epidemic Response Planning includes the following actions:

- In addition to actions listed above, *Epidemic Response Planning* includes a contract with aviation companies that use twin turbine aircraft available for routine spray operations over urban/populated areas.
- The contract would include:
 - The cost of a control product per acre
 - The cost of application per acre
 - The size of the application area(s)
 - The number of flights required

The recommended minimum funding amount for the Public Health Emergency Fund is 16% (2-months) of the District’s Adjusted Operating Expenses. The recommended maximum funding amount is 32% (4-months) of the District’s Adjusted Operating Expenses. This funding is based on the estimated cost to implement the above actions for several months during a public health emergency event.

- COMMITTED FUND BALANCE

- **Compensated Absences Fund (Committed)**

The District shall maintain a Compensated Absences Fund to cover the District’s liability should an employee(s) separate from the District and be owed money for accumulated vacation and overtime.

The recommended minimum level for this fund balance should be set to cover the District's current compensated absences liability; while the maximum level should not exceed the highest compensated absences liability observed over the previous 5-year period.

- **Invasive Species Fund (Committed)**

The District shall maintain a fund balance account in preparation for the arrival of invasive mosquito species, such as the Yellow Fever mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*) or the Asian Tiger mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*). The finding of either of these species within the District would have a large impact on the District as current operation procedures would not be effective against these mosquitoes. The control of these mosquitoes would require much more surveillance and is very labor intensive – house-to-house, backyard-to-backyard. In addition, public education and outreach becomes even more critical to recruit public support and assistance in controlling these mosquitoes in their own backyards.

It is recommended that the District establish this fund so that if and when an invasive mosquito species, such as these, are found, it has minimal impact on the District's current control operations and WNV disease prevention program. As a Committed Fund Balance account, the funds would be committed towards activities specific to controlling an invasive mosquito species found within the District; unless an action approved by a majority of the Board approved otherwise.

The recommended minimum funding amount for the Invasive Species Fund is 8% (1-month) of the District's Adjusted Operating Expenses. The recommended maximum funding amount is 16% (2-months) of the District's Adjusted Operating Expenses. This funding is based on the estimated cost of control and public outreach efforts aimed at eradicating an invasive species found in a specific area or areas within the District.

- ***ASSIGNED FUND BALANCE:***

- **Operations Fund (Assigned)**

The District shall maintain an Operations Fund equal to 50-60% of Adjusted Operating Expenses. These funds are set-aside because the District receives the majority of its funding from property taxes collected by the County of Stanislaus. These funds are typically not transmitted to the District until December, five months into the fiscal year. Therefore, it is

important that the District have an operating fund to fulfill its general operating costs. The delay in receiving funding and not having reserves could inhibit the District's ability to provide services for the benefit of public health.

The recommended minimum level for the Operations Fund is equal to 40% of District Total Operating Expenses. The recommended maximum level for the Operations Fund is equal to 60% of the District Total Operating Expenses.

- **Capital Replacement Fund (Assigned)**

The District will maintain a fund for replacing District vehicles, spray equipment, IT equipment, structural improvements and other capital assets in a uniform fashion. By establishing a fund for capital asset replacement, it is hoped that District finance and operations become more stabilized during economic upswings and downturns. The District's replacement policy shall be based on the useful life determination of equipment contained in the Turlock Mosquito Abatement District's By-laws and Administrative Policies Manual.

The District shall maintain a fund amount that reflects the District's future capital replacement needs projected at least 5-10 years into the future. Replacement costs shall be calculated using the original purchase price adjusted for regional inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

V. VCJPA-Member Contingency Fund

- *ASSIGNED FUND BALANCE:*

- **Self-Insured Assigned Reserve (VCJPA-Member Contingency Fund)**

The Vector Control Joint Powers Agency (VCJPA) manages a side fund in which members may invest to cover potential claims over and above a district's insurance limits or to cover potential liabilities not covered under the VCJPA's pooled programs. The VCJPA has determined that a prudent fund balance to be \$197,716.

VI. Use and Replenishment of Reserves

- *RANGE STRUCTURE*

Ranges are established based on the percentage (%) of the subsequent year's Budgeted Expenditures or Revenue to allow for stability over time. This policy will require additional funding of reserves as Budgeted Expenditures or Revenues increase.

- *MINIMUM/MAXIMUM RANGE*

The goal of this Policy is to maintain reserves above the minimum range level and never above the maximum range, when listed. If fund balances fall below the minimum range listed, a plan shall be developed to increase the fund balance amount until it is at least at, or higher than, the minimum fund balance range (see "Replenishment of Reserves" below). The Government Financial Officer Association recommends, at absolute minimum, that government entities, regardless of size, maintain unrestricted fund balance in their general fund of no less than two months of regular general fund operating revenues.

- *USE OF RESERVES TO ADDRESS STRUCTURAL IMBALANCE*

To the extent that there is an imbalance between revenues and Budgeted Expenditures, it is important that reserves are utilized carefully and judiciously, since reserves are a one-time, nonrecurring funding source. Just as reserves are built up over a series of years, drawing down on reserves should also be done in measured amounts. The long-term health of the fund requires that a structural imbalance must be addressed promptly. If an imbalance occurs, a multi-year plan shall be developed to address the imbalance concurrently with the planned reserve draw down. The implementation of the replenishment plan will be done in accordance with the guidelines below (see 6 "Replenishment of Reserves"). A planned draw down of a fund's reserves should not reduce the reserve below the midpoint of the range.

- *REPLENISHMENT OF RESERVES*

The following criteria should be used to restore reserves based upon the remaining reserve compared to the respective maximum reserve guideline:

- If the reserves are drawn down below the minimum fund balance range, then a budgetary plan shall be implemented to return the reserve level to the minimum fund balance range over a 5-year maximum period.

- *ANNUAL STATUS REPORTING AND PERIODIC REVIEW*

Annually, as part of the budgetary process, the District's Board of Trustees will be presented an updated Fund Balance Worksheet showing the fund balance of each account and any associated minimum and maximum fund balance ranges. Any recommended changes to funding levels will be included with accompanying reasons for recommending the changes. For any funds drawn down below the minimum fund balance range, then a budgetary plan shall be developed and approved by the Board to restore the reserve according to the criteria stated in the Replenishment of Reserves section listed above.