COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

CALIFORNIA

SPECIAL DISTRICTS

AUDIT REPORT

COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 20

JOSHUA TREE

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Prepared by:

Internal Audits Section Office of the Auditor/Controller-Recorder January 29, 2010

County of San Bernardino Special Districts County Service Area No. 20 Joshua Tree

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COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

LARRY WALKER Auditor/Controller-Recorder County Clerk

ELIZABETH A. STARBUCK, CGFM Assistant Auditor/Controller-Recorder Assistant County Clerk

Independent Auditor's Report

January 29, 2010

Jeff Rigney, Director Special Districts Department 157 W. Fifth Street, 2nd Floor San Bernardino, CA 92415-0450

SUBJECT: AUDIT OF COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 20-JOSHUA TREE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Introductory Remarks

In compliance with Section 26909 of the California Government Code, we have completed an audit of County Service Area No. 20-Joshua Tree for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the remaining aggregate fund information of the County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 20-Joshua Tree (CSA), a component unit of the County of San Bernardino, California, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the CSA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These basic financial statements are the responsibility of the CSA's management. 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 minimum audit requirements and reporting guidelines for California Special Districts required by the Office of the State Controller. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether

AudRpt/Jeff Rigney, Director CSA 20 January 29, 2010

the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the remaining aggregate fund information of the CSA, as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as well as accounting systems prescribed by the State Controller's Office and the state regulations governing Special Districts.

The accompanying budgetary comparison information on page 25 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

The CSA has not presented the Management's Discussion and Analysis that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be a part of, the basic financial statements.

Respectfully submitted,

Larry Walker Auditor/Controller-Recorder

By:

Howard M. Ochi, CPA Chief Deputy Auditor <u>Quarterly copies to:</u> County Administrative Office Board of Supervisors (5) Grand Jury (2)

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County of San Bernardino County Service Area No. 20 – Joshua Tree Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2009

ASSETS Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents Interest receivable Taxes receivable Grants receivable Due from other governments Total current assets	\$ 708,263 3,488 56,825 75,000 2,079 845,655
Noncurrent assets: Capital assets: Land	51,235 1,608,253
Improvements to land Construction in progress Structures and improvements Vehicles Equipment	1,608,233 38,252 1,489,651 21,147 7,841
Less accumulated depreciation Total noncurrent assets Total assets	(1,251,339) 1,965,040 \$ 2,810,695
LIABILITIES Current liabilities: Salaries and benefits payable Due to other governments Total current liabilities	\$ 19,336
Noncurrent liabilities: Compensated absences Total noncurrent liabilities Total liabilities	27,132 27,132 47,226
NET ASSETS Invested in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted Total net assets Total liabilities and net assets	1,965,040 2,896 795,533 2,763,469 \$ 2,810,695

County of San Bernardino County Service Area No. 20 – Joshua Tree Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

EXPENSES Salaries and benefits Services and supplies Depreciation Total program expenses	\$ 444,070 337,981 85,996 868,047
PROGRAM REVENUES Special assessments Fees charged for services State assistance Contributions Total program revenues	 183,778 69,904 81,392 2,896 337,970
Net program (expense) revenue	 (530,077)
GENERAL REVENUES Property taxes Investment earnings Gain from sale of vehicle Other Total general revenues	 645,161 24,605 268 8,864 678,898
Change in net assets	148,821
Net assets - beginning	 2,614,648
Net assets - ending	\$ 2,763,469

County of San Bernardino County Service Area No. 20 – Joshua Tree Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2009

		General (SGD)	Impr	all Park ovements CEW)		Other ernmental Funds	Gov	Total vernmental Funds
ASSETS	¢	669 744	\$	2 1 4 0	¢	27 272	¢	700 000
Cash and cash equivalents Interest receivable	\$	668,741 3,179	φ	2,149 162	\$	37,373 147	\$	708,263 3,488
Taxes receivable		56,825		102		-		56,825
Grants receivable		75,000		_		_		75,000
Due from other governments		-		_		2,079		2,079
						2,070		
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES								
Salaries and benefits payable	\$	19,336	\$	-	\$	-	\$	19,336
Due to other governments		187		-		571		758
Total liabilities		19,523	2	-		571		20,094
Fund balances:								
Reserved for:								
Restricted cash		2,896		-		-		2,896
Unreserved:								
Undesignated		781,326		2,311		39,028		822,665
Total fund balances		784,222		2,311		39,028		825,561
Total liabilities								
and fund balances	\$	803,745	\$	2,311	\$	39,599		

Reconciliation of Governmental Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets:

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	1,965,040
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	 (27,132)
Net assets of governmental activities	\$ 2,763,469

County of San Bernardino County Service Area No. 20 – Joshua Tree Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

	General (SGD)		Imp	Ball Park rovements (CEW)	Gov	Other ernmental Funds	Gov	Total /ernmental Funds
REVENUES								
Property taxes	\$	645,161	\$	-	\$	-	\$	645,161
Special assessments		183,778		-		-		183,778
State assistance		81,392		-		-		81,392
Investment earnings		22,849		1,103		653		24,605
Contributions		2,896		-		-		2,896
Service fees		69,904		-		-		69,904
Proceeds from sale of vehicle		268		-		-		268
Other		1,057		-		7,807		8,864
Total revenues		1,007,305		1,103		8,460		1,016,868
EXPENDITURES								
Salaries and benefits		442,077		-		-		442,077
Services and supplies		337,981		-		-		337,981
Capital outlay:								
Land improvements				148,792		-		148,792
Structure improvements		_		-		22,964		22,964
Total expenditures		780,058		148,792		22,964		951,814
					-			
Excess of revenues over								
expenditures		227,247		(147,689)		(14,504)		65,054
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES								
(USES)								
Transfer in		48,946		150,000		45,000		243,946
Transfer out		(195,000)		-		(48,946)		(243,946)
Total other financing								
sources and uses		(146,054)		150,000		(3,946)		-
Net change in fund balances		81,193		2,311		(18,450)		65,054
Fund balances-beginning		703,029				57,478		760,507
Fund balance-ending	\$	784,222	\$	2,311	\$	39,028	\$	825,561

County of San Bernardino County Service Area No. 20 – Joshua Tree Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

Net change in fund balances-total governmental funds	\$	65,054
Amounts reported for governmental activites in the statement of activities 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. This is the amount by which capital outlay (\$171,756), exceeded depreciation expense (\$85,996) in the current period.		85,760
The increase of compensated absences payable increases expense in the Statement of Activities. Since this does not provide current financial resources, it is not reported in the governmental funds.	S	(1,993)
Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$	148,821

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting entity

The County Service Area No. 20 (CSA) is a special district located within the County of San Bernardino. The CSA has governmental powers as established by the San Bernardino County Government Charter. The County of San Bernardino (County) was established in 1852 as a legal subdivision of the State of California.

The CSA was established by an act of the Board of Supervisors of the County (Board) on April 27, 1964 pursuant to the authority granted by Article 11, Chapter 2.2, Division 2, Title 3 of the Government Code, consisting of Sections 25212.1 through 25212.7 to provide financing for four parks, three ball fields, a swimming pool, two recreation center buildings, a 12,000 sq. ft. community center, and maintenance of 329 street lights. The annual contract for fire protection with CSA 38 was discontinued as of June 30, 2008. Fire protection costs are now paid equally between the CSA and County Fire.

The CSA is a component unit of the County and is governed by the actions of the County Board of Supervisors. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Board is financially accountable, or other organizations whose nature and significant relationship with the County are such that exclusion would cause the County's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board, and either (i) the County has the ability to impose its will on the organization, or (ii) there is potential for the organization to provide a financial benefit to, or impose a financial burden on, the County.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the accounts of the CSA and are not intended to present the financial position of the County taken as a whole.

Because the CSA meets the reporting entity criteria established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the CSA's financial statements have also been included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the County as a "component unit" for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the reporting entity. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. *Governmental activities* normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Currently, the CSA does not have any proprietary or fiduciary fund types. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. However, for revenue derived from voluntary non-exchange transactions, such as federal and state grants, the County expanded its definition of "available" to 9 months. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes are considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues in the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period.

The CSA reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

The *capital project fund* labeled "Ball Park Improvements" is used to account for financial resources to be used for the construction of major capital improvements to the Ball Park.

In addition, all of the nonmajor funds are capital project funds which are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed. Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in the government-wide financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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 from the date of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents include the cash balances of substantially all funds, which are pooled and invested by the County Treasurer to increase interest earning through investment activities.

Investment activities are governed by the California Government Code Sections 53601, 53635, and 53638 and the County's Investment Policy. Authorized investments include U.S. Government Treasury and Agency securities, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, medium-term notes, mutual funds, repurchase agreements, and reverse repurchase agreements.

Interest income and realized gains and losses earned on pooled investments are deposited quarterly to the CSA's accounts based upon the CSA's average daily deposit balances during the quarter. Unrealized gains and losses of the pooled investments are distributed to the CSA annually. Cash and cash equivalents are shown at fair value as of June 30, 2009.

Property taxes

Secured property taxes are levied in two equal installments, November 1 and February 1. They become delinquent with penalties after December 10 and April 10, respectively. The lien date is January 1 of each year. Unsecured property taxes are due on the March 1 lien date and become delinquent with penalties after August 31.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (for improvements to land and structures and equipment) and have an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Structures with an initial cost of \$100,000 are considered capital assets. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that does not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset life is not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

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

Assets	Years
Infrastructure	10-100
Structures and Improvements	up to 45
Equipment	5-15

<u>Net assets</u>

Net assets comprise the various net earnings from operating and non-operating revenues, expenses and contribution of capital. Net assets are classified in the following three components:

- Invested in capital assets, net of related debt This component of net assets consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted This component of net assets consists of constraints placed on net asset use through external constraints imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted The component of net asset consist of net assets of the County that are not restricted for any project or other purpose.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Fund equity

In the fund financial statements, reserves and designations segregate portions of fund balance that are either not available or have been earmarked for specific purposes. The various reserves and designations are established by actions of the Board and management and can be increased, reduced or eliminated by similar actions.

Employee compensated absences

Accumulated vacation, holiday benefits, sick pay and compensatory time are recorded as an expense and liability as the benefits are earned. Compensated absence liabilities are recorded as a noncurrent liability. The CSA is not obligated to pay for unused sick leave if an employee terminates or retires.

Compensated absences activity for the year ended June 30, 2009 was as follows:

Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
\$25,139	\$18,811	\$16,818	\$27,132

Use of estimates

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

Stewardship, compliance and accountability

A. Budgetary information

In accordance with provisions of Section 29000 - 29143 of the Government code of the State of California, commonly known as the County Budget Act, the CSA prepares and adopts a budget on or before August 30 for each fiscal year. Budgets are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The legal level of budgetary control is the object level and the sub-object level for capital assets within each fund.

Amendments or transfers of appropriations between funds or departments must be approved by the Board. Transfers at the sub-object level or cost center level may be done at the discretion of the CSA's Administration Department head. Any deficiency of budgeted revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses is financed by beginning available fund balances as provided for in the County Budget Act.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

B. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds. Encumbrances (e.g., purchase orders, contracts) outstanding at year end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be reappropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Amounts reported in thousands)

Cash and investments include the cash balances of substantially all funds which are pooled (Pool) and invested by the County Treasurer for the purpose of increasing interest earnings through investment activities. The County sponsors an external investment pool which includes cash and investments held by certain joint powers authorities and cash held by various trustee financial institutions in accordance with the California Government Code.

State law requires that all operating monies of the County, school districts, and boardgoverned special districts be held by the County Treasurer. The net asset value associated with legally mandated participants in the asset pool was \$3,966,232 at June 30, 2009.

As of June 30, 2009, the fair value of the County Pool was \$4.18 billion. Approximately 7% of the County pool is attributable to the County General Fund, with the remainder of the balance comprised of other County funds, school districts and special districts. Additionally, as of June 30, 2009, \$216,351 of the amounts deposited in the County pool was attributable to depositors who are not required to, but choose to, invest in the County pool. These include independent special districts, State Trial Court, and other governmental agencies. The deposits held for both involuntary and voluntary entities are reported in the Investment Trust Fund.

The fair value of the pool is determined monthly, and depends on, among other factors, the maturities and types of investments and general market conditions. The fair value of each participant's position including both voluntary and involuntary participants is the same as the value of the pool share. The method used to determine participants' equity withdrawn is based on the daily average book value of the participants' percentage participation in the pool.

The County has not produced or provided any letters of credit or legal binding guarantees as supplemental support of Pool values during the year ended at June 30, 2009. The Pool provides monthly reporting to both the Board of Supervisors and the County Treasury Oversight Committee who also review and approve investment policy.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS- *Continued* (Amounts reported in thousands)

The County pools its external participants' investments with the County Pool. The average rate of return on investments during fiscal year 2009 was 2.54%.

A summary of the investments held by the County Treasurer is as follows:

			Fair	Interest Rate	Maturity	Average
Investment Type	 Cost		Value	Range	Range	Maturity
U.S. Treasury Securities	\$ 79,721	\$	79,841	1.25 % - 1.75%	05/15/12 - 04/15/14	1,314
U.S. Government Agencies	2,868,755		2,900,027	0.79% - 5.27%	07/06/09 - 06/29/12	480
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	340,022		340,003	0.24% - 0.54%	07/01/09 - 09/04/09	21
Commercial Paper	274,667		274,904	0.20% - 0.81%	07/01/09 - 12/01/09	39
Corporate Notes	197,310		196,808	1.23% - 3.06%	08/10/09 - 07/15/11	197
Money Market Mutual Funds	391,000		391,000	0.24%	07/01/09	1
Total Treasurer's Pooled Investments	 4,151,475		4,182,583			
Investments Controlled by Fiscal Agents:						
Mutual Funds	17,808		17,808			
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	9,707		9,707			
U.S. Treasury Securities	79,090		79,090			
Total Investments Controlled						
by Fiscal Agents	 106,605		106,605			
Total Investments	\$ 4,258,080	\$	4,289,188			
Cash in Banks:						
Non-Interest Bearing Deposits		-	280,050			
Total Cash and Investments		\$	4,569,238			

Investments authorized by debt agreement

Investment of debt proceeds held by bond trustees are governed by provisions of the trust agreements, created in connection with the issuance of debt rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code. Certificates of Participation and Revenue Bond indentures specify the types of securities in which proceeds may be invested as well as any related insurance, collateral, or minimum credit rating requirements. Although requirements may vary between debt issues, money market funds are all required to be investment grade. Guaranteed investment contracts are required to be acceptable to the municipal bond insurer. The fair value of investments is based on the valuation provided by trustee banks. Investment contracts are recorded at cost.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS- Continued (Amounts reported in thousands)

Investment credit risk

Investment credit risk exists when there is a possibility the issuer or other counterparty to an investment may be unable to fulfill its obligations. GASB Statement No. 40 requires the disclosure of credit quality ratings for investments in debt securities as well as investments in external investment pools, money market funds, and other pooled investments of fixed income securities.

California Law and San Bernardino County Treasury Pool Investment Policy (where more restrictive) place limitations on the purchase of investments in the County Pool. Purchases of commercial paper and negotiable certificates of deposit are restricted to the top two ratings issued by a minimum of two of three nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSRO's). For an issuer of short-term debt, the rating must be no less than A-1 (S&P), P-1 (Moody's), or F-1 (Fitch) while an issuer of long-term corporate debt must have a minimum letter rating of "AA". Federal Agency notes and bonds, municipal notes and bonds, and money market mutual funds must have a minimum letter rating of "AAA". Limits are also placed on the maximum percentage investment by sector and by individual issuer (see schedule). As of June 30, 2009, all investments held by the County Pool were within policy limits.

	Maximum Allowed %	Individual Issuer	% of Pool
Investment Type	of Portfolio	Limitations	06/30/09
U.S. Treasury Securities	100	None	1.90
U.S. Government Agencies	100	None	69.40
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	30	\$100MM/5%	8.10
Commercial Paper	40	5%	6.60
Corporate Notes	10/5	\$50MM/5%	3.50
TLGP Corporate Notes	30	None	1.20
Money Market Mutual Funds	15	10%	9.30

Concentration of credit risk

An increased risk of loss occurs as more investments are acquired from one issuer (i.e. lack of diversification). This results in a *concentration of credit risk.*

GASB Statement No. 40 requires disclosure of investments by amount and issuer that represent five-percent or more of total investments held. This requirement excludes investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the United States Government, investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments. As of June 30, 2009, the following issuers represented more than five-percent of the County Pool balance:

	Fair	% of
Issuer	Value	Portfolio
FHLB	\$ 924,634	22.11
FNMA	830,708	19.86
FHLMC	644,259	15.41
FFCB	500,426	11.97

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS- Continued (Amounts reported in thousands)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk exists when there is a possibility that changes in interest rates could adversely affect an investment's fair value. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the interest rate risk associated with that investment.

GASB Statement No. 40 requires that *interest rate risk* be disclosed using a minimum of one of five approved methods which are: *segmented time distribution, specific identification, weighted average maturity, duration, and simulated model.*

The County manages its exposure to interest rate risk by carefully matching cash flows and maturing positions to meet expenditures, limiting 40% of the County Pool to maturities of one year or less, and by maintaining an overall *effective duration* of 1.5 years or less. *Duration* is a measure of a fixed income's cash flow using present values, weighted for cash flows as a percentage of the investments full price. *Effective duration* makes assumptions regarding the most likely timing and amounts of variable cash flows arising from such investments as callable bonds.

California Law and where more restrictive, the San Bernardino County Pool Investment Policy, place limitations on the maximum maturity of investments to be purchased by sector (see schedule). As of June 30, 2009, all investments held by the County Pool were within policy limits. A summary of investments for Maturity Range, Limits, and effective duration is as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Maturity Range (Days)	Maturity Limits	Effective Duration
U.S. Treasury Securities	\$ 79,841	1,050 - 1,749	5 Years	3.54
U.S. Government Agencies	2,900,027	6 - 1,095	5 Years	0.83
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	340,003	1 - 66	365 days	0.06
Commercial Paper	274,904	1 - 154	270 days	0.11
Corporate Notes	146,570	41 - 127	18 months	0.20
TLGP Corporate Notes**	50,238	395 - 745	5 Years	1.53
Money Market Mutual Funds	 391,000	1	Daily Liq.	0.003
Total Securities	\$ 4,182,583			

**Fully insured and issued through the FDIC's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS- *Continued* (Amounts reported in thousands)

Custodial credit risk

Custodial Credit Risk for Deposits exists when, in the event of a depository financial institution failure, a government may be unable to recover deposits, or recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

GASB Statement No. 40 requires the disclosure of deposits into a financial institution that are not covered by FDIC depository insurance and are uncollateralized.

California Law requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local government units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure County deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

As of June 30, 2009, the carrying amount of the County's deposits was \$280,050 and the corresponding bank balance was \$139,953. The difference of \$140,097 was primarily due to outstanding warrants, wires and deposits in transit. Of the bank balance, \$138,078 was insured by the FDIC depository insurance through the Transaction Account Guarantee Program.

Custodial Credit Risk for Investments exists when, in the event of a failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party.

In order to limit *Custodial Credit Risk for Investments*, San Bernardino County Pool Investment Policy requires that all investments and investment collateral be transacted on a delivery versus payment basis with a third-party custodian and registered in the County's name. All counterparties to repurchase agreements must sign a TBMA Master Repurchase Agreement and/or Tri-Party Repurchase Agreement before engaging in repurchase agreement transactions.

The following represents a condensed statement of net assets and changes in net assets for the Treasurer's investment pool as of June 30, 2009:

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS- Continued (Amounts reported in thousands)

Statement of Net Assets	
Equity of internal pool participants	\$ 1,588,613
Equity of external pool participants:	
Voluntary	216,351
Involuntary	 2,377,619
Total Net Assets held for pool participants	\$ 4,182,583
Net Assets at July 1, 2008 Net change in investments by pool participants Net Assets at June 30, 2009	\$ 4,335,079 (152,496) 4,182,583

As of June 30, 2009, Cash and Investments are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows (amounts reported in dollars):

	Total		Total		
	Governmental		Business-type		
	Activities		Activities		Total
Cash and Investments	\$	708,263	\$	=:	\$ 708,263
Total Cash and Investments	\$	708,263	\$	-	\$ 708,263

NOTE 3: GRANT RECEIVABLE

The District was approved for reimbursements up to \$75,000 from a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) for improvements and upgrades to the District's Ball Park. As of June 30, 2009, the District had incurred \$75,000 in expenses that would be eligible for reimbursement through this grant, which is reported as grants receivable.

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

The costs of building and acquiring capital assets (land, buildings, vehicles and equipment) financed from the governmental funds are reported as expenditures in the year they are incurred, and the assets do not appear on the balance sheet. However, the statement of net assets includes those capital assets among the assets of the CSA as a whole, and their original costs are expensed annually over their useful lives.

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS - Continued

Capital asset activity for governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2009 follows:

Governmental activites:	Beginning Balance July 1, 2008	Additions Deletions		Transfers	Ending Balance June 30, 2009		
Capital assets, not being depreciated:							
Land	\$ 51,235	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$ 51,235		
Construction in progress	34,669	22,964	-	(19,381)	38,252		
Total capital assets, not being							
depreciated	85,904	22,964	-	(19,381)	89,487		
Capital assets, being depreciated:							
Land improvements	1,459,461	148,792	-	-	1,608,253		
Structures and improvements	1,470,270	-	-	19,381	1,489,651		
Vehicles	34,427	-	(13,280)	-	21,147		
Equipment	7,841	-	-	-	7,841		
Total capital assets, being							
depreciated	2,971,999	148,792	(13,280)	19,381	3,126,892		
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Land improvements	(539,548)	(47,496)	-	-	(587,044)		
Structures and improvements	(596,807)	(38,500)	-	-	(635,307)		
Vehicles	(34,427)	-	13,280	-	(21,147)		
Equipment	(7,841)	-	-	-	(7,841)		
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,178,623)	(85,996)	13,280	-	(1,251,339)		
Net capital assets, being depreciated, n	et 1,793,376	62,796	-	19,381	1,875,553		
Capital assets, net	\$ 1,879,280	\$ 85,760	\$ -	\$-	\$ 1,965,040		

Construction in Progress

At June 30, 2009 construction in progress represents the following projects:

			Projected Fiscal
Project Title	Budget	YTD Expenses	Year of Completion
Improvements to the Community Center	39,225	17,367	2010
Park Shelter & Heating, Ventilation,			
Air Conditioning (HVAC) System	56,405	20,885	2010
		\$ 38,252	-

NOTE 5: RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

The CSA receives contribution revenue from people and organizations to sponsor various recreation activities. Any money not expended on these sponsored activities is reported as Restricted Net Assets. The amount of unexpended contributions at 6/30/09 was \$2,896.

NOTE 6: PROPOSITION 111 APPROPRIATION LIMITS

Proposition 111, which added Article XIIIB to the State Constitution, established limits on budget appropriations in order to restrict government spending. We have reviewed the proceeds of taxes received by the CSA during the 2008-2009 fiscal year and have found the revenue to be within the guidelines established by Proposition 111.

NOTE 7: RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan description

The San Bernardino County Employees' Retirement Association ("SBCERA") is a costsharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan (the "Plan") operating under the California County Employees Retirement Act of 1937 ("1937 Act"). It provides retirement, death, and disability benefits to members. Although legally established as a single employer plan, the City of Big Bear Lake, California State Association of Counties, South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD), San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO), San Bernardino County Law Library, Barstow Fire Protection District, Hesperia Parks Recreation, San Bernardino County Employees' Retirement Association and (SBCERA), City of Chino Hills, Crest Forest Fire District, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD), California Electronic Recording Transaction Authority (CERTNA), Inland Valley Development Agency (IVDA), San Bernardino International Airport Authority (SBIAA), and the Superior Courts were later included, along with the County of San Bernardino (the "County"), and are collectively referred to as the "Participating Members". The plan is governed by the San Bernardino Board of Retirement under the 1937 Act. Employees become eligible for membership on their first day of regular employment and become fully vested after 5 years. SBCERA issues a stand-alone financial report, which may be obtained by contacting the Board of Retirement, 348 W Hospitality Lane - 3rd floor, San Bernardino, California 92415-0014.

Fiduciary responsibility

SBCERA is controlled by its own board, the Retirement Board, which acts as a fiduciary agent for the accounting and control of member and employee contributions and investment income. SBCERA publishes its own Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and receives a separate independent audit. SBCERA is also a legally separate entity from the County and not a component unit. For these reasons, the County's

NOTE 7: RETIREMENT PLAN - Continued

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report excludes SBCERA pension trust fund as of June 30, 2009.

Funding policy (amounts reported in thousands)

Participating members are required by statute (Sections 31621, 31621.6 and 31639.25 of the California Government Code) to contribute a percentage of covered salary based on certain actuarial assumptions and their age at entry to the Plan. Employee contribution rates vary according to age and classification (general or safety). Members are required to contribute 7.68% - 12.96% for general members and 9.85% - 15.29% for safety members, of their annual covered salary of which the County pays approximately 7%. County of San Bernardino employer contribution rates are as follow: County General 11.25%, County Safety 24.46%. All employers combined are required to contribute 13.95% of the current year covered payroll. For 2009, the County's annual pension cost of \$200,300 was equal to the County's required and actual contributions. Employee contribution rates are established and may be amended pursuant to Articles 6 and 6.8 of the 1937 Act. Employer rates are determined pursuant to Sections 31453 of the 1937 Act.

The County's annual pension cost and prepaid asset, computed in accordance with GASB 27, Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers, for the year ended June 30, 2009, were as follows:

Annual Required Contribution (County fiscal year basis)	\$ 200, 300
Interest On Pension Assets	(7,834)
Adjustment To The Annual Required Contribution	51,805
Annual Pension Cost	244,271
Annual Contributions Made	 200, 300
Increase/ (Decrease) in Pension Assets	(43,971)
Pension Asset, Beginning of Year	 813,716
Pension Asset, End of Year	\$ 769,745

The following table shows the County's required contributions and percentage contributed, for the current year and two preceding years:

Year Ended June 30	SBCERA	County	Percentage Contributed
2007	239,857	194,130	100%
2008	241,721	203,712	100%
2009	246,232	200,300	100%

The County, along with the AQMD, issued Pension Refunding Bonds (the "Bonds") in November 1995 with an aggregate amount of \$420,527. These Bonds were issued to allow the County and the AQMD to refinance each of their unfunded accrued actuarial

NOTE 7: RETIREMENT PLAN - Continued

liabilities with respect to retirement benefits for their respective employees. The Bonds are the obligations of the employers participating in the Plan and the assets of the Plan do not secure the Bonds. The County's portion of the bond issuance was \$386,266. The outstanding liability at June 30, 2009 is \$430,784.

On June 24, 2004, the County issued its County of San Bernardino Pension Obligation Bonds, Series 2004 A (Fixed Rate Bonds), its County of San Bernardino Pension Obligation Bonds, Series 2004 B (Auction Rate Bonds), and its County of San Bernardino Pension Obligation Bonds, Series 2004 C (Index Bonds) in a respective aggregate principal amounts of \$189,070, \$149,825, and \$125,000. The Bonds were issued to finance the County's share of the unfunded accrued actuarial liability of the SBCERA. In April 2008, the County refunded all of the 2004 Series B. The outstanding liability at June 30, 2009 is \$301,595.

In April 2008, the County of San Bernardino issued its \$160,900 in Pension Obligation Refunding Bonds (POB), Series 2008 (the "Series 2008 Bonds"). The outstanding liability at June 30, 2009 is \$158,889.

NOTE 8: FEDERAL AND STATE GRANTS

From time to time the CSA may receive funds from various Federal and State agencies. The grant programs are subject to audit by agents of the granting authority, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with conditions precedent to the granting of funds.

NOTE 9: SELF INSURANCE

The CSA is insured through the County's self-insurance programs for public liability, property damage, unemployment insurance, employee dental insurance, hospital and medical malpractice liability, and workers' compensation claims. Public liability claims are self-insured for up to \$2 million per occurrence. Excess insurance coverage over the Self-Insured Retention (SIR) up to \$50 million is provided through a Risk Pool Agreement with California State Association of Counties (CSAC) Excess Insurance Authority ("EIA") Liability Program II. Workers' compensation claims are self-insured up to \$5 million per occurrence, and covered by Arch Ins. Co. for up to \$3 million for employer's liability, and up to statutory limits for workers' compensation per occurrence. Property damage claims are insured on an occurrence basis over a \$25 thousand deductible, and insured with several insurers like Lexington Ins. Co, Affiliated FM, and Lloyd's of London, among others.

The County supplements its self-insurance for medical malpractice claims with Zurich Ins. Co., which provides annual coverage on a claims made form basis with an SIR of \$2 million for each claim. Maximum coverage under the policy is \$25 million in limits per claim provided by Illinois Union Ins. Co.

NOTE 9: SELF INSURANCE - Continued

All public officials and County employees are insured under a blanket Comprehensive Disappearance, Destruction, and Dishonesty policy covering County monies and securities, with National Union Fire Ins. Co of Pittsburgh with a \$100 thousand deductible, and excess limits up to \$10 million per occurrence.

The activities related to such programs are accounted for in the County's Risk Management Fund, except for unemployment insurance and employee dental insurance, which are accounted for in the County's General Fund. The IBNR (Incurred But Not Reported) and IBNS (Incurred But Not Settled) liabilities stated on Risk Management's balance sheet are based upon the results of actuarial studies, and include amounts for allocated and unallocated loss adjustment expenses. The liabilities for these claims are reported using a discounted rate of 2.75%. It is the Risk Management's practice to obtain actuarial studies on an annual basis.

The total claims liability of \$149.9 million reported at June 30, 2009 is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

Fiscal <u>Year</u> 2007-08	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability \$129,683 \$140,221	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates \$51,702	Claims Payments (\$32,064)	Balance at Fiscal Year-end \$149,321

Changes in the claims liability amount in fiscal years 2008 and 2009 were:

NOTE 10: SHORT-TERM DEBT

In July 2008, the county issued Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANS) for the benefit of the CSA totaling \$477,593 which was repaid April 16, 2009. The proceeds of the TRANS were intended to provide financing for the CSA expenditures, including current expenditures, capital expenditures and the discharge of other obligations or indebtedness of the CSA. The TRANS were secured by a pledge of various monthly amounts of property taxes on the secured roll.

Beginning Balance July 1, 2008		Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance June 30, 2009		
\$	-	\$ 477,593	\$ 477,593	\$	-	

NOTE 11: INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfer transactions are used to close out a fund, reimburse an operating fund and transfer cash between operating funds and capital project funds. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the District made the following interfund transfers:

FROM	то		
FUND	FUND	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
SGD	CEW	FUND CIP BALL FIELD	\$ 75,000
SGD	CQC	FUND CIP PARK SHELTER	10,000
SGD	CQC	FUND CIP PRK IMPRVMNTS	5,000
SGD	CQC	FUND CIP HVAC SYSTEM	30,000
SGD	CEW	FUND CIP SUNBURST PARK	75,000
CLN	SGD	CLOSE OUT FUND CLN	45,369
CQD	SGD	CLOSE OUT FUND CQD	20
CSU	SGD	CLOSE OUT FUND CSU	3,557
		TOTAL INTERFUND TRANSFERS	\$ 243,946

County of San Bernardino County Service Area No. 20 – Joshua Tree Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

	Budgeted Amounts				Actual mounts	Va			
CSA-20 Joshua Tree		Driginal	AIIIC	Final	Б	udgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget		
Budgetary fund balance,		Jigina		T Indi		Dasis		nai buuget	
July 1, 2008	\$	696,096	\$	696,096	\$	703,029	\$	6,933	
Resources (inflows):									
Property taxes		683,654		683,654		828,939		145,285	
Use of money and property		36,581		36,581		76,016		39,435	
State Assistance		75,000		75,000		81,392		6,392	
Service fees Amounts available for		50,864		50,864		69,904		19,040	
appropriation		1,542,195		1,542,195		1,759,280		217,085	
Charges to appropriations (outflows):									
Salaries and benefits		352,455		352,455		442,077		(89,622)	
Service and supplies		289,698		289,698		337,981		(48,283)	
Other charges		259,475		259,475		-		259,475	
Transfers out		313,459		313,459		195,000		118,459	
Reserves and contingencies		327,108		327,108		,		327,108	
Total charges to appropriations		1,542,195		1,542,195		975,058		567,137	
Budgetary fund balance,									
June 30, 2009	\$	-	\$		\$	784,222	\$	784,222	

Schedule Two

County of San Bernardino Special Districts County Service Area No. 20 – Joshua Tree Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Governmental Funds June 30, 2009

CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS

	Skateboard Park (CLN)	K	eplace itchen Center CQB)	C S	ayground ourb and oidewalk (CQC)	Repla	dewalk acement CQD)	W	Sunburst ater Park (CSU)	Gov	l Nonmajor ernmental Funds
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$-	\$	6,709	\$	30,664	\$	-	\$	-	\$	37,373
Interest receivable	-		-		147		-		-		147
Due from other governments Total assets		\$	2,079 8,788	\$	- 30,811	\$		\$	-	\$	2,079 39,599
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Current liabilities: Due to other governments Total liabilities	\$	\$		\$	<u> </u>	\$		\$		\$	<u> </u>
Fund Balances: Unreserved: Undesignated Total fund balances Total liabilities	<u>-</u>		8,788 8,788		30,240 30,240				-		39,028 39,028
and fund balances	\$	\$	8,788	\$	30,811	\$		\$		\$	39,599

Schedule Three

County of San Bernardino Special Districts County Service Area No. 20 – Joshua Tree Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

	Skateboard Park (CLN)		Replaœ Kitchen Center (CQB)		Playground Curb and Sidewalk (CQC)		Sidewalk Replaœment (CQD)		Sunburst Water Park (CSU)		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
REVENUES												
Investment earnings	\$	(46)	\$	263	\$	444	\$	-	\$	(8)	\$	653
Other		-		2,079		5,728		-				7,807
Total revenues		(46)		2,342		6,172		-		(8)		8,460
EXPENDITURES Capital outlay:				0.070								
Structure improvements		-		2,079		20,885				-		22,964
Total expenditures		-		2,079		20,885				-		22,964
Excess of revenues over expenditures		(46)		263		(14,713)		-		(8)		(14,504)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						15 000						15.000
Transfer in		-		-		45,000		-		-		45,000
Transfer out Total other financing		(45,369)		-		-		(20)		(3,557)		(48,946)
sources and uses		(45,369)		-		45,000		(20)		(3,557)		(3,946)
Net change in fund balances		(45,415)		263		30,287		(20)		(3,565)		(18,450)
Fund balances-beginning		45,415		8,525		(47)		20		3,565		57,478
Fund balance-ending	\$		\$	8,788	\$	30,240	\$	-	\$		\$	39,028

CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS