### **COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO**

CALIFORNIA

SPECIAL DISTRICTS

**AUDIT REPORT** 

COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70 – IMPROVEMENT ZONE R-44

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Prepared by:

Internal Audits Section
Office of the Auditor/Controller-Recorder
January 28, 2010

### County of San Bernardino Special Districts County Service Area No. 70 – Improvement Zone R-44 Table of Contents

Page
Independent Auditor's Report1-2
Basic Financial Statements
Government-Wide Financial Statements
Statement of Net Assets
Statement of Activities
Fund Financial Statements
Governmental Funds
Balance Sheet
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances6
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
Notes to the Financial Statements8-2
Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule

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### COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

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Auditor/Controller-Recorder
County Clerk

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

### Independent Auditor's Report

January 28, 2010

Jeffrey O. Rigney, Director Special Districts 157 West Fifth Street, Second Floor San Bernardino, CA 92415-0450

SUBJECT: AUDIT OF COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70 – IMPROVEMENT ZONE R-44 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. 70 – Improvement Zone R-44 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's County Service Area No. 70 – Improvement Zone R-44 (District), a component unit of the County of San Bernardino, California, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the District'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 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

AudRpt/Jeffrey O. Rigney, Director Special Districts January 28, 2010 Page 2

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 District, as of June 30, 2009, 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 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 22 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 District 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 Ochi, CPA Chief Deputy Auditor Quarterly Copies to:

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### County of San Bernardino County Service Area No. 70 – Improvement Zone R-44 **Statement of Net Assets** June 30, 2009

	Governmental Activities	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2) Interest receivable	\$	12,827 55
Improvements to land (Note 3)		190,410
Accumulated depreciation		(15,009)
Total assets	\$	188,283
LIABILITIES  Due to other government Loans payable Total liabilities	\$	1,559 17,811 19,370
NET ASSETS		
Invested in capital assets		175,401
Unrestricted		(6,488)
Total net assets		168,913
Total liabilities and net assets	\$	188,283

### County of San Bernardino County Service Area No. 70 – Improvement Zone R-44 Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

	Governmental Activities	
PROGRAM EXPENSES		
Professional services	\$	5,221
Services and supplies		2,636
Depreciation expense		5,232
Total program expenses		13,089
PROGRAM REVENUES		44.000
Charges for services		11,800
Net program revenues (expenses)	( <del>-</del>	(1,289)
GENERAL REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Interest expense		(791)
Interest and investment earnings		289
Total general revenues		(502)
Change in net assets		(1,791)
Net Assets - beginning		170,704
Net Assets - ending	\$	168,913

## County of San Bernardino County Service Area No. 70 – Improvement Zone R-44 Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2009

	RE	PECIAL EVENUE FUND		
ASSETS		General (SYT)	Gov	Total vernmental Funds
Cash and cash equivalents Interest receivable Total assets	\$	12,827 55 12,882	\$	12,827 55 12,882
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE Liabilities				
Due to other government Fund Balance:	\$	1,559	\$	1,559
Unreserved		11,323		11,323
Total fund balance Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	11,323 12,882		11,323
Amounts reported for governmental active statement of net assets are different because.		ı the		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depre governmental activities are not current fir and therefore are not reported in the fund	ancia			175,401
Long-term liabilities are not due and paya period, and therefore are not reported in				(17,811)
Net assets of governmental activities			\$	168,913

## County of San Bernardino County Service Area No. 70 – Improvement Zone R-44 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

	SPECIAL REVENUE			
	F	FUND		
				Total
		Gove		ernmental
	Gen	eral (SYT)		Funds
REVENUES				
Charges for services	\$	11,800	\$	11,800
Interest and investment earnings		289		289
Total revenues		12,089		12,089
EXPENDITURES				
Professional services		5,221		5,221
Services and supplies		2,636		2,636
Debt Service:		10.00 April 2007		25-431 <b>€</b> 345, 545, 549
Principal		2,189		2,189
Interest		791		791
Total expenditures		10,837		10,837
Excess of revenues over (under)				
expenditures		1,252		1,252
			-	
Net change in fund balances		1,252		1,252
Fund balances-beginning		10,071		10,071
Fund balance-ending	\$	11,323	\$	11,323

# County of San Bernardino County Service Area No. 70 – Improvement Zone R-44 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	\$ 1,252
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds do not report depreciation expense. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	(5,232)
The repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets.	2,189
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ (1,791)

-7-

### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Reporting Entity

The County Service Area No. 70 – Improvement Zone R-44 (District) is a special district located within the County of San Bernardino (County). The District has governmental powers as established by the San Bernardino County Government Charter. The County of San Bernardino was established in 1852 as a legal subdivision of the State of California.

The District was established by an act of the Board of Supervisors of the County (Board) on August 16, 2005 under Resolution No. 2005-283 to provide road improvement and maintenance, including: several large culverts; headwalls installations and maintenance; land slide restoration; snow removal; and road grading services. The District includes Ascension Road, Ascension Court, and Alder Glen Road in the Saw pit Canyon area of Cedar Pines Park.

The District is a component unit of the County of San Bernardino and is governed by the actions of the County Board of Supervisors.

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

Because the District meets the reporting entity criteria established by the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the District's financial statements have also been included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the County of San Bernardino 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. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

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 District 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 as are the proprietary fund financial statements. 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 definition of "available" has been expanded 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.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The *special revenue fund* labeled "General" is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government.

### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The government has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

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

### 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 District's accounts based upon the District's average daily deposit balances during the quarter. Unrealized gains and losses of the pooled investments are distributed to the District annually. Cash and cash equivalents are shown at fair value as of June 30, 2009.

### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

### Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the governmental activities column 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 do 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 and vehicles	5 - 15

### Net assets

Net assets comprise the various net earnings from operating and nonoperating 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.

### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

• Unrestricted – This component of net assets consists of net assets of the County that are not restricted for any project or other purpose.

### **Fund equity**

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

### **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 District 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 Special District's Administration Department head. Any deficiency of budgeted revenues and other financing resources over expenditures and other financing uses is financed by beginning available fund balances as provided for in the County Budget Act.

### 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 re-appropriated 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 board-governed 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.

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%.

### NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS – Continued

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			

### Investment 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.

### 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.

### NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS - Continued

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:

### NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS - Continued

	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

### 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	Average Maturity	Effective Duration
U.S. Treasury Securities	\$	79,841	1,050 - 1,749	5 Years	66	3.54
U.S. Government Agencies		2,900,027	6 - 1,095	5 Years	37	0.83
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit		340,003	1 - 66	365 days	373	0.06
Commercial Paper		274,904	1 - 154	270 days	533	0.11
Corporate Notes		146,570	41 - 127	18 months	1	0.20
TLGP Corporate Notes**		50,238	395 - 745	5 Years		1.53
Money Market Mutual Funds		391,000	1	Daily Liq.	1	0.003
Total Securities	\$	4,182,583			311	

<sup>\*\*</sup>Fully insured and issued through the FDIC's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program.

### NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS - Continued

### 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.

### NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS - Continued

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:

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
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	
Net Assets at July 1, 2008	\$ 4,335,079
Net change in investments by pool participants	 (152,496)
Net Assets at June 30, 2009	\$ 4,182,583

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

Total		
Governmenta		
Activities		
\$	12,827	
	Gov	

### NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS

The costs of building and acquiring capital assets (land, land improvements, 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 District as a whole, and their original costs are expensed annually over their useful lives. Capital asset activity for governmental activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 follows:

NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS -- Continued

В	_	ning Baland ly 1, 2008	ditions	Dele	etions	Ending Balance June 30, 2009		
Governmental activites:		<u></u>						
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Land improvements	\$	190,410	\$ -	\$	-	\$	190,410	
Total capital assets, being depreciated		190,410	-		-		190,410	
Less accumulated depreciation for:						-		
Land improvements	10	(9,777)	(5,232)		-		(15,009)	
Total accumulated depreciation		(9,777)	(5,232)		-	17E	(15,009)	
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		180,633	(5,232)		-		175,401	
Capital assets, net	\$	180,633	\$ (5,232)	\$	•	\$	175,401	

### **NOTE 4: INSURANCE**

The District 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.

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.

### **NOTE 4: INSURANCE – Continued**

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.

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

		Current Year		
	Beginning of	Claims and		Balance
Fiscal	Fiscal Year	Changes	Claims	at Fiscal
Year	Liability	in Estimates	<b>Payments</b>	Year-end
	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)
2007-08	\$129,683	\$51,702	(\$32,064)	\$149,321
2008-09	\$149,321	\$32,909	(\$32,289)	\$149,941

### NOTE 5: SHORT-TERM DEBT

In July 2008, the county issued Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANS) for the benefit of the District totaling \$9,350 which was repaid April 16, 2009. The proceeds of the TRANS were intended to provide financing for the District expenditures, including current expenditures, and the discharge of other obligations or indebtedness of the District. 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			
<u> </u>	\$ 9,350	\$ 9,350	\$ -			

### **NOTE 6: LOAN PAYABLE**

On August 28, 2007, the District received a \$20,000 loan from the County Service Area Revolving Loan Fund. The \$20,000 loan was used to complete the third culvert crossing for Alder Glen Road in the Saw Pit Canyon area of Cedarpines Park. The term of the loan is 10 years with a variable interest rate that changes quarterly based on the rate received by the County of San Bernardino on similar types of transactions, as determined by the County Treasurer. The rate as of June 30, 2009 was 1.70 percent.

The following is a summary of long-term liability transactions for the year ended June 30, 2009:

Р	rincipal					Р	rincipal		
В	Balance					Balance			
July 1, 2008		Additions		Red	ductions	June 30, 2009			
\$	20,000	\$	-	\$	2,189	\$	17,811		
\$	20,000	\$	-	\$	2,189	\$	17,811		

### County of San Bernardino County Service Area No. 70 – Improvement Zone R-44 Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

Special Revenue Fund (SYT)		Budgeted Amounts				al Amounts	Variance with	
		Original		Final		<b>Budgetary Basis</b>		Final Budget
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1, 2008	\$	10,071	\$	10,071	\$	10,071	\$	-
Resources (inflows):								
Charges for services		11,000		11,000		11,800		800
Interest & investment income	<del></del>	1,227		1,227		289		(938)
Amounts Available for Appropriations		22,298		22,298	ř.	22,160	<u> </u>	(138)
Charges to appropriations (outflows):								
Professional services		5,838		5,838		5,221		617
Services and supplies		8,480		8,480		2,636		5,844
Debt Service:								
Principal		2,500		2,500		2,189		311
Interest		480		480		791	-	(311)
Total Charges to Appropriations		17,298		17,298		10,837		6,461
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30, 2009	\$	5,000	\$	5,000	\$	11,323	\$	6,323