COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO SPECIAL DISTRICTS COUNTY SERVICE AREA No. 70 ZONE HL - HAVASU LAKE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2011

County of San Bernardino Special Districts County Service Area No. 70 Zone HL - Havasu Lake Table of Contents

	Exhibit	Page
INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT		1 - 2
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		
Government-Wide Financial Statements		
Statement of Net Assets	А	3
Statement of Activities	В	4
Fund Financial Statements		
Balance Sheet - Governmental Fund	С	5
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Fund	D	6
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities	E	7
Statement of Net Assets - Proprietary Fund	F	8
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets - Proprietary Fund	G	9
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund	Н	10
Notes to Financial Statements		11 – 21



ROGERS, ANDERSON, MALODY & SCOTT, LLP CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, SINCE 1948

735 E. Carnegie Dr. Suite 100 San Bernardino, CA 92408 909 889 0871 T 909 889 5361 F ramscpa.net

partners

Phillip H. Waller, CPA Brenda L. Odle, CPA, MST Terry P. Shea, CPA Kirk A. Franks, CPA Matthew B. Wilson, CPA, MSA Scott W. Manno, CPA Leena Shanbhag, CPA, MST Jay H. Zercher, CPA (Retired)

MANAGERS / STAFF Nancy O'Rafferty, CPA, MBA Bradferd A. Welebir, CPA, MBA Jenny Liu, CPA, MST Katie L. Millsom, CPA Papa Matar Thiaw, CPA, MBA Maya S. Ivanova, CPA, MBA Danielle E. Odgers, CPA William C. Clayton, CPA Scott Millsom, CPA Peter E. Murray, CPA Genivive Schwarzkopf, CPA Megan Hackney, CPA

MEMBERS American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

PCPS The AICPA Alliance for CPA Firms

Governmental Audit Quality Center

California Society of Certified Public Accountants Board of Supervisors County of San Bernardino County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 70 – Zone HL – Havasu Lake

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and the major fund of the County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 70 – Zone HL – Havasu Lake (CSA) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the CSA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of the management of the CSA. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

The management of the CSA is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements.

Our responsibility is to conduct a review in accordance with Statements of Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance that there are no material modifications that should be made to the financial statements. We believe that the results of our procedures provide a reasonable basis for our report.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

During the year under review, the CSA adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions.*

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis information that is required to be presented for purposes of additional analysis. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context.

Kogers Underson Maloly & Scott, LLP

November 30, 2011

County of San Bernardino Special Districts County Service Area No. 70 - Zone HL - Havasu Lake Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2011

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
ASSETS	\$		\$	24	\$	24
Cash and cash equivalents Capital assets, net of depreciation	ф —		Φ	24 36,520	Ф —	24 36,520
Total Assets		-		36,544		36,544
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable		-		1,200		1,200
Total Liabilities				1,200		1,200
NET ASSETS						
Invested in capital assets		-		36,520		36,520
Unrestricted (deficit)		-		(1,176)		(1,176)
Total Net Assets	\$	-	\$	35,344	\$	35,344

County of San Bernardino Special Districts County Service Area No. 70 - Zone HL - Havasu Lake Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2011

	Governmental Activities				Total	
EXPENSES						
Salaries and benefits	\$	-	\$	7,657	\$	7,657
Services and supplies		21		55,474		55,495
Contribution		112,488		-		112,488
Depreciation		6,269		-		6,269
Total Program Expenses		118,778	63,131			181,909
PROGRAM REVENUES						
Special assessments		-		63,235		63,235
Net Program Revenue (Expense)		(118,778)	104			(118,674)
GENERAL REVENUES Property taxes Investment earnings		-		1,193 80		1,193 80
TRANSFERS - INTERNAL ACTIVITIES		(36,533)		36,533		-
Total General Revenues and Transfers		(36,533)		37,806		1,273
Change in Net Assets		(155,311)		37,910		(117,401)
Net Assets (Deficit) - beginning	155,311			(2,566)		152,745
Net Assets- ending	\$		\$	35,344	\$	35,344

Exhibit "C"

County of San Bernardino Special Districts County Service Area No. 70 - Zone HL - Havasu Lake Balance Sheet Governmental Fund June 30, 2011

	CAPI PROJI FUI Cap Improve	ECTS ND vital ements
ASSETS	\$	-
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE Liabilities	\$	
Fund Balance		-
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	_
Total Fund Balance - Governmental Fund	\$	-
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the statement of net assets (Exhibit "A") are different because:		
None		-
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$	-

County of San Bernardino Special Districts County Service Area No. 70 - Zone HL - Havasu Lake Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2011

	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND Capital Improvements	
	(CAA	
REVENUES	\$	-
EXPENDITURES Services and supplies		21
Total Expenditures		21
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(21)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Transfer out		(13)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(34)
Fund Balance - beginning		34
Fund Balance - ending	\$	-

Exhibit	"E"
---------	-----

County of San Bernardino Special Districts County Service Area No. 70 - Zone HL - Havasu Lake Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures a Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2011	nd	
Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Fund	\$	(34)
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures in the year an asset is purchased. 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 depreciation expense (\$6,269) exceeded capital outlay (\$-0-) in the		
current period.		(6,269)
Capital assets transferred to and from other governments are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		(149,008)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$	(155,311)

Exhibit "F"

County of San Bernardino Special Districts County Service Area No. 70 - Zone HL - Havasu Lake Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Fund June 30, 2011

	ENTERPRISE FUND Refuse (EJA)	
ASSETS Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	24
Total Current Assets	Ψ	24
		24
Noncurrent Assets: Capital assets:		
Structures and improvements		39,129
Accumulated depreciation		(2,609)
Total Noncurrent Assets		36,520
Total Assets		36,544
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable		1,200
		,
Total Liabilities		1,200
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted		35,344
Total Net Assets	\$	35,344

County of San Bernardino Special Districts County Service Area No. 70 - Zone HL - Havasu Lake Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2011

	ENTERPRISE FUND Refuse (EJA)	
OPERATING REVENUES		
Special assessments	\$	63,235
Total Operating Revenues		63,235
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Salaries and benefits		7,657
Services and supplies		55,474
Total Operating Expenses		63,131
Operating Income		104
NONOPERATING REVENUES		
Property taxes		1,193
Investment earnings		80
Total Nonoperating Revenues		1,273
Income before transfers		1,377
Transfers in		36,533
Total transfers		36,533
Change in Net Assets		37,910
Net Assets (Deficit) - beginning		(2,566)
Net Assets - ending	\$	35,344

Exhibit "H"

County of San Bernardino Special Districts County Service Area No. 70 - Zone HL - Havasu Lake Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2011

	ERPRISE
	 FUND Refuse
	(EJA)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers	\$ 63,235
Payments to suppliers	(58,674)
Payments to employees	 (7,657)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	 (3,096)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Property taxes	2,125
Transfers in	 13
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	 2,138
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Investment earnings	80
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	 80
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(878)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - beginning of the year	 902
Cash and Cash Equivalents - end of the year	\$ 24
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash used for operating	
activities	
Operating income	\$ 104
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash used for operating activities	
Change in assets and liabilities:	
Decrease in accounts payable	(3,200)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	\$ (3,096)
NON-CASH CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Transfer in of capital asset	\$ 36,520

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting entity

The County Service Area (CSA) No. 70 - Zone HL was established by an act of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Bernardino (the County) in April 1990 to provide fire protection, ambulance transport, and refuse services to the community of Havasu Lake.

The CSA 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 County Service Area No. 70 - Zone HL of the County of San Bernardino 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, 2011.

Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (e.g., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the reporting entity. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed 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*.

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 fiduciary fund types. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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, as are proprietary fund financial statement 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. 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. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The government reports the following major governmental fund:

The *capital projects fund* labeled "Capital Improvements (CAA)" accounts for the acquisition and construction of major capital improvements in the community of Havasu Lake.

The government reports the following major proprietary fund:

The *enterprise fund* labeled "Refuse (EJA)" accounts for the activities of the CSA, a blended component unit of the County. The CSA provides contract refuse collection service to 294 parcels within the community of Havasu Lake.

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. 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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

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.

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the CSA enterprise fund are charges to customers for refuse, water and sewer services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of salaries and benefits, service and supplies, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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.

Deposits and investments

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.

Receivables and payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (e.g., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (e.g., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

No allowance for uncollectibles was recorded at June 30, 2011. This is based on management's expectation that all accounts receivable will be collected through the property tax roll.

Property taxes

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

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Inventories and prepaid items

Inventories, if any, are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out method. The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

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 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 two years. 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 assets' lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

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

Assets	Years
Infrastructure	40 - 60
Structures and improvements	5 - 40
Equipment and vehicles	4 - 15

Fund equity

Beginning with the current fiscal year, the CSA implemented GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions.* This statement provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balance more transparent. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which the resources can be used:

• Nonspendable Fund Balance: Amounts cannot be spent because they are: (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Due to the nature or form of the resources, they generally cannot be expected to be converted into cash or a spendable form.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- *Restricted Fund Balance:* Amounts are restricted by external parties, i.e., creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws/regulations of other governments or restricted by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed Fund Balance: Amounts can only be used for a specific purpose pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision making authority (the Board of Supervisors). The formal action must occur prior to the end of the reporting period, however, the amount may be determined in the subsequent period. These are self-imposed limitations on available resources. These committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government removes or changes the specified use by taking the same level of action it employed to previously commit those amounts. These committed amounts would be approved and adopted by formal action of the Board.
- Assigned Fund Balance: Amounts are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. The intent will be expressed by the body or official to which the governing body has delegated the authority, i.e. the County Administrative Office. The County Administrative Office will assign fund balance for specific departmental projects through the use of the respective department's general fund savings. Such projects would not normally be feasible for the department without reserving funding over a multiple year period.
- Unassigned Fund Balance: The General Fund, as the principal operating fund, often has net resources in excess of what can properly be classified in one of the four categories already described. Therefore, in order to calculate unassigned fund balance, total fund balance less nonspendable, restricted, committed, or assigned equals unassigned fund balance. This amount is available for any purpose and will be placed in either the General Purpose Reserve, General Fund – Mandatory Contingencies or the General Fund -Uncertainties Contingencies until allocated for a specific purpose by the Board, by a fourfifths vote.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use when an expenditure is incurred, it is the County's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed. It is the County's policy to consider committed amounts as being reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 fixed 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 sources 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 do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitment will be reappropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

NOTE 2: CASH AND DEPOSITS

Cash and cash equivalents includes the cash balance of monies deposited with the County Treasurer which are pooled and invested for the purpose of increasing earnings through investment activities. Interest earned on pooled investments is deposited to the CSA's account based upon the CSA's average daily deposit balance during the allocation period. Cash and cash equivalents are shown at the fair value as of June 30, 2011.

See the County of San Bernardino's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for details of their investment policy and disclosures related to investment credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk and custodial credit risk, as required by GASB Statement No. 40.

NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2011 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions/ Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental activities: Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Structures and improvements	\$ 233,197	\$ -	\$ (233,197) *	\$ -
Less accumulated depreciation for: Structures and improvements	(77,920)	(6,269)	84,189	
Total capital assets, net of depreciation	\$ 155,277	<u>\$ (6,269)</u>	\$ (149,008)	<u>\$ -</u>

* Includes \$194,068 transferred to a non-profit organization and \$39,129 transferred to the Refuse (EJA) enterprise fund.

	Beginning Balance		Additions/ Transfers		Deletions		Ending Balance	
Business-type activities: Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Structures and improvements	\$	-	\$	39,129 **	\$	-	\$	39,129
Less accumulated depreciation for: Structures and improvements		-		(2,609)				(2,609)
Total capital assets, net of depreciation	\$	_	\$	36,520	\$	-	\$	36,520

** Transferred from the CAA capital projects fund.

NOTE 4: RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan description

The San Bernardino County Employees' Retirement Association (SBCERA) is a cost-sharing multipleemployer 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 (SCAQMD), San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO), San Bernardino County Law Library, Barstow Fire Protection District, Hesperia Recreation and Park District, SBCERA, City of Chino Hills, Crest Forest Fire Protection District, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD), California Electronic Recording Transaction Network Authority (CERTNA), Inland Valley Development Agency (IVDA), San Bernardino International Airport Authority (SBIAA), the San Bernardino County Superior Court, Inland Library System (ILS), Rim of the World Recreation and Park District (RIM-REC) and Crestline Sanitation District were later included, along with the County, and are collectively referred to as the "Participating Members." The Plan is governed by the SBCERA 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 of service credit. 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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report excludes SBCERA pension trust fund as of June 30, 2011.

Funding policy

Participating members are required by statute (Sections 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). General members are required to contribute 7.42% - 12.96% and safety members 9.54% - 15.32% of their annual covered salaries, of which the County pays approximately 7%. County of San Bernardino employer contribution rates are as follows: County General 12.32%, County Safety 26.82%. All employers combined are required to contribute 15.4% of the current year covered payroll. For 2011, the County's annual pension cost of \$213,311,000 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 31454 of the 1937 Act.

NOTE 4: RETIREMENT PLAN (continued)

The County's annual pension cost and prepaid asset, computed in accordance with GASB Statement No. 27, Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers, for the year ended June 30, 2011, were as follows (in thousands):

Annual Required Contribution (County fiscal year basis)	\$	213,311
Interest on Pension Assets		(2,331)
Adjustment to the Annual Required Contribution		24,585
Annual Pension Cost		235,565
Annual Contributions Made		213,311
Increase/(Decrease) in Pension Assets		(22,254)
Pension Assets, Beginning of Year		741,388
Pension Assets, End of Year	\$	719,134

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

Annual Contributions Made (in thousands)					
Year Ended					Percentage
June 30,	S	BCERA		County	Contributed
2009	\$	246,232	\$	200,300	100%
2010		243,773		197,097	100%
2011		258,128		213,311	100%

The County, along with the SCAQMD, issued Pension Refunding Bonds (Bonds) in November 1995 with an aggregate amount of \$420,527,000. These Bonds were issued to allow the County and the SCAQMD to refinance each of their unfunded accrued actuarial 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 \$386,266,000. The outstanding liability at June 30, 2011 is \$414,041,000.

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 respective aggregate principal amounts of \$189,070,000, \$149,825,000, and \$125,000,000. 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, 2011 is \$285,270,000.

In April 2008, the County of San Bernardino issued its \$160,900,000 in Pension Obligation Refunding Bonds (POB), Series 2008 (the Series 2008 Bonds). The outstanding liability at June 30, 2011 is \$157,735,000.

NOTE 5: 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. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantors cannot be determined at this time, although the CSA expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

NOTE 6: RISK MANAGEMENT

The County has 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 \$2.5 million per occurrence. Excess insurance coverage over the Self-Insured Retention (SIR) up to \$100 million is provided through a combination of insurance policies as recommended by AON Risk Services, Broker of Record, as follows: Primary Liability coverage of \$25 million excess of \$2.5 million SIR with CV Starr/Everest; Excess Liability coverage of \$10 million, excess of \$25 million with Allied World Assurance Company (AWAC); and Excess Liability coverage of \$15 million, excess of \$35 million with Great American Insurance Company of New York. In addition, Ironshore Specialty Ins. Co. provides excess liability coverage of \$10 million, excess of \$50 million; Allied World National Ins. Co. provides \$15 million, excess of \$60 million; and Arch Insurance Co. provides \$25 million in excess of \$75 million. 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 a \$10 million policy with Illinois Union Ins. Co., which provides annual coverage on a per claim basis with an SIR of \$2 million for each claim. Additional coverage of \$15 million, excess of \$10 million is provided by Steadfast 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.

The activities related to such programs are accounted for in Risk Management except for unemployment insurance, and employee dental insurance, which are accounted for in the 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 1.17%. It is Risk Management's practice to obtain actuarial studies on an annual basis.

NOTE 6: RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The total claims liability of \$151 million reported at June 30, 2011 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 2010 and 2011 were:

		Current Year			
	Beginning of	Claims and			
	Fiscal Year	Changes	Claims	End of Fiscal	
	Liability	in Estimates	Payments	Year Liability	
Fiscal Year	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	
2009-10	\$ 149,941	\$ 40,453	\$ (45,000)	\$ 145,394	
2010-11	\$ 145,394	\$ 48,900	\$ (43,343)	\$ 150,951	

NOTE 7: TRANSFERS IN/OUT

Interfund transfers are transactions used to close out a fund, reimburse an operating fund, and transfer cash between operating funds and capital projects funds. At June 30, 2011 the CSA made the following interfund transfers in and out:

	Transfer in:		
		Refuse (EJA)	
Transfer out:			
Capital Improvements (CAA)	\$	(36,533)	

NOTE 8: CONTINGENCIES

As of June 30, 2011, in the opinion of the CSA Administration, there are no outstanding matters, which would have a significant effect on the financial position of the CSA.

NOTE 9: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through November 30, 2011, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined that there are no transactions that will have a significant impact on the CSA.