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An Independent CPA Firm

Board of Supervisors
County of San Bernardino
County of San Bernardino Special
District County Service Area
No. 68 – Valley of the Moon

#### Independent Auditors' Report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 68 – Valley of the Moon (CSA), a component unit of the County of San Bernardino, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, which collectively comprise the CSA basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the CSA's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion 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 States Controller's Minimum Audit Requirement for California Special Districts. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of 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 opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 68 – Valley of the Moon as of June 30, 2012, 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 state regulations governing special districts.

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

Board of Supervisors County of San Bernardino County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 68 – Valley of the Moon Page Two

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

David L. Gruber and Associates, Inc.

David I Gruber and Associates, Inc. Huntington Beach, California

December 5, 2012

#### COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO SPECIAL DISTRICTS COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 68 VALLEY OF THE MOON Statement of Net Assets

#### June 30, 2012

	Governmental Activities	
Assets:	Φ.	04.606
Cash and investments (note 2)	\$	34,686
Taxes receivable		1,366
Capital assets, net of depreciation		569,846
Total assets		605,898
Liabilities:		
Total liabilities		-
Net assets:		
Invested in capital assets		569,846
Restricted for public works		36,052
Total net assets	_\$	605,898

#### COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO SPECIAL DISTRICTS COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 68 VALLEY OF THE MOON Statement of Activities

#### Year ended June 30, 2012

P	Governmental Activities
Expenses Salaries and benefits	<b>4</b> 12.200
	\$ 12,308
Services and supplies	79,628
Depreciation	25,355_
Total expenses	117,291
Program revenues	
Charges for services	
Charges for services	
Net program revenues (expense)	(117,291)
General revenues	
Property taxes	40,470
State assistance	17,580
Federal assistance	60,864
Investment earnings	69_
Total general revenues	118,983
Change in net assets	1,692
Net assets at beginning of year	604,206
Net assets at end of year	\$ 605,898

#### Governmental Funds Balance Sheet June 30, 2012

	Special Revenue Fund General (SKP)	
Assets		
Cash and investments	\$ 34,686	
Receivables:		
Taxes	1,366	
Total assets	\$ 36,052	
Liabilities and Fund Balances Liabilities:		
Total liabilities	\$ -	
Fund balances (deficits):		
Restricted for:		
Road Maintenance	36,052	
Total fund balances	36,052	
Total liabilities and		
fund balances	\$ 36,052	

#### Governmental Funds

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

Fund balances of governmental funds

\$ 36,052

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

Capital assets net of depreciation have not been included as financial resources in governmental fund activity.

Cost of capital assets Accumulated depreciation

1,003,557 (433,711)

Net assets of governmental activities

\$ 605,898

#### Governmental Fund types

#### Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Year ended June 30, 2012

	G	Special Revenue Fund General (SKP)		
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$	40,470		
Federal Assistance		60,864		
State Assistance		17,580		
Investment Earnings		69		
Total revenues	e .	118,983		
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Salaries and Benefits		12,308		
Services and Supplies		79,628		
Total expenditures		91,936		
Net change in fund balances		27,047		
Fund balances, beginning of year,		9,005		
Fund balances (deficit), end of year	\$	36,052		

#### Governmental Funds

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

Year ended June 30, 2012

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 27,047
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
When capital assets that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the resources expended for those assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. As a result, fund balance decreases by the amount of financial resources expended, whereas net assets decreased by the amount of depreciation expense charged for the year, net of disposals.	
Capital outlay Depreciation expense	 (25,355)

1,692

Changes in net assets of governmental activities

#### Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of County Service Area (CSA) No. 68 – Valley of the Mooconform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

#### **Reporting Entity**

The County Service Area (CSA) No. 68 – Valley of the Moon was established by an act of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Bernardino (the County) ON December 1, 1969 under Section 4700 of the State Health & Safety Code to maintain 4 miles of paved roads.

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. 68 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, 2012.

#### 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 non-fiduciary 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 from 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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUTNING POLICIES (continued)

#### Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statements 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 with 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 funds:

The *special revenue fund* labeled "General" is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, expect those required to be accounted for in another fund.

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.

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 contribution, 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.

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 date of acquisition.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 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". Currently, the CSA does not have any business-type activities.

#### **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.

#### **Inventories and prepaid items**

Inventories, if any, are valued at cost using the fist-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 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 assets or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

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

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

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

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### **Fund Equity**

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 classification describes the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purpose for which the resources can be used:

- Non-spendable 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 spendable form.
- 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 provision 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 internet 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 though 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 non-spendable, restricted, committed, or assigned equal unassigned fund balances. 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 four-fifths vote.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use when 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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### **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 Sate 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 commitments will be reappropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

#### Note 2: CASH AND DEPOSITS

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash balance of monies deposited with the County Treasurer which are pooled and invested for the purpose of increasing earning through investment activities. Interest earned on pooled investments is deposited to the District's account based upon the District's average daily deposit balance during the allocation period. Cash and cash equivalents are shown at the fair value as of June 30, 2012.

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, 2012 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	<u>Deletions</u>	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:	,			-
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Improvements to land	\$ 15,925	-	-	15,925
Infrastructure	987,632			987,632
Total capital assets, being depreciated	1,003,557			1,003,557
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Improvements to land	(1,051)	(664)	-	(1,715)
Infrastructure	(407,305)	(24,691)		(431,996)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(408,356</u> )	(25,355)		_(433,711)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	595,201	(25,355)		569,846
Governmental activities capital				
Assets, net	\$ 595,201	\$ (25,355)	\$ -	\$ 569,846

**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 June 30, 2012.

#### **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% - 12.95% 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 14.50%, County Safety 30.89%. All employers combined are required to contribute 17.85% of the current year covered payroll. 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 and 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 Government Employers, for the year ended June 30, 2012, where as follows (in thousands):

Annual Required Contribution (County fiscal year basis)	\$	229,169
Interest on Pension Assets		(55,733)
Adjustment to the Annual Required Contribution	_	73,086
Annual Pension Cost		246,522
Annual Contributions Made		229,169
Increase/(Decrease) in Pension Assets		(17,353)
Pension Assets, Beginning of Year		719,134
Pension Assets, End of Year	\$	701,781

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

### Annual Contributions Made (in thousands)

Year Ended			Percentage
June 30,	<b>SBCERA</b>	County	Contributed
2010	\$ 243,773	\$ 197,097	100%
2011	258,128	213,311	100%
2012	278,091	229,169	100%

The County, along with the SCAQMD, issued Pension Refunding Bonds (the 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.

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.

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).

#### **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 amount, 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-Insure 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 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 \$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.

The total claims liability of \$167 million reported at June 30, 2012 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.

#### NOTE 6: RISK MANGEMENT (continued)

Changes in the claims liability amount in fiscal years 2011 and 2012 were:

		<b>Current Year</b>			
	Beginning of	Claims and			
	Fiscal Year	Changes in	Claims	<b>End of Fiscal</b>	
	Liability	<b>Estimates</b>	<b>Payments</b>	Year Liability	
Fiscal Year	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	
2010-11	\$ 145,394	\$ 48,900	\$ (43,343)	\$ 150,951	
2011-12	\$ 150,951	\$ 58,008	\$ (42,010)	\$ 229,169	

#### **NOTE 7: CONTINGENCIES**

As of June 30, 2012 in the opinion of the CSA Administration, there are no outstanding matters which would have a significant effect of the financial position of the CSA

#### NOTE 8: PROPOSITION 111 APPROPRIATION LIMITS

Proposition 111, which added article XIIIB to the State Constitution, establishes limits on budget appropriations in order to restrict government spending. We have reviewed the proceeds of taxes received by the CSA during the 2011-2012 fiscal year, and have found the revenue to be within the guidelines established by Proposition 111.

#### **NOTE 9: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Management has evaluated subsequent events through December 5, 2012, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined that there are no transactions that will have significant impact on the CSA.

#### General Fund

#### Budgetary Comparison Schedule Year ended June 30, 2012

	Budgeted Amounts					Variances with Final Budget		
		Original Final		Actual		Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:	***							8
Property Taxes	\$	44,898	\$	40,471	\$	40,470	\$	(1)
Federal Assistance		-		77,867		60,864		(17,003)
State Assistance		578		578		17,580		17,002
Investment Earnings						69	-	69
Total revenues		45,476		118,916	_	118,983		67
Expenditures:								
Salaries and Benefits		-		-		12,308		(12,308)
Services and Supplies		29,673		74,644		79,628		(4,984)
Reserves and Contingencies		8,050		36,056				36,056
Total expenditures		37,723		110,700	_	91,936		18,764
Net change in fund balance		7,753		8,216		27,047		18,831
Fund balance, beginning		9,005	-	9,005		9,005	,	
Fund balance, ending	\$	16,758	\$	17,221	\$	36,052	\$	18,831