# SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS-SPECIAL DISTRICTS COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 42 ORO GRANDE

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**JUNE 30, 2022** 

Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

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## Independent Auditor's Report

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Board of Supervisors San Bernardino County Department of Public Works-Special Districts County Service Area No. 42 - Oro Grande

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities and each major fund of the San Bernardino County- Department of Public Works-Special Districts County Service Area No. 42 - Oro Grande (CSA), a component unit of San Bernardino County, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the CSA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, and each major fund of the CSA, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the fiscal year then ended in accordance 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.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS), the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the State Controller's Minimum Audit Requirements for California Special Districts. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the CSA and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

## Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the CSA and do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of San Bernardino County, as of June 30, 2022, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The CSA's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the CSA's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
  procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of
  expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the CSA's internal control. Accordingly, no
  such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

• Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the CSA's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

## Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Schedules of Pension Plan Contribution and Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require 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 opinions on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information as 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 statement, 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.

## Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Rogers, Anderson, Malody e Scott, LLP.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 31, 2023 on our consideration of the CSA's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering San Bernardino County Department of Public Works-Special Districts County Service Area No. 42 Oro Grande's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

San Bernardino, California

March 31, 2023

# Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities			siness-type Activities	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and investments	\$	1,714,882	\$	2,150,625	\$ 3,865,507
Receivables, net:					
Accounts		-		55,069	55,069
Taxes		-		137	137
Special assessments		904		-	904
Capital assets, not depreciated		9,930		280,481	290,411
Capital assets, net of depreciation		72,479		258,054	330,533
Total assets		1,798,195		2,744,366	4,542,561
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Pension		_		16,971	16,971
Total deferred outflows of resources		-		16,971	16,971
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable		1,972		20,279	22,251
Due to County special districts		40,851		19,701	60,552
Unearned revenue		, -		18,003	18,003
Noncurrent liabilities:				-,	-,
Net pension liability		_		18,423	18,423
Total liabilities		42,823		76,406	 119,229
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Pension		-		31,208	 31,208
Total deferred inflows of resources		-		31,208	 31,208
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets		82,409		538,535	620,944
Unrestricted		1,672,963		2,115,188	3,788,151
Total net position	\$	1,755,372	\$	2,653,723	\$ 4,409,095

## Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Program Revenues					Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net					et Position	
					Op	erating		Primary Government				
				arges for	Grants and		Governmental		Business-Type			
Functions/Programs	E	xpenses		Services	Cont	ributions		Activities		Activities		Total
Primary government												
Governmental activities:												
Parks and recreation	\$	192,714	\$	-	\$	208	\$	(192,506)	\$	-	\$	(192,506)
Total governmental activities		192,714		-		208		(192,506)		-		(192,506)
Business-type activities:												
Sewer		164,576		210,222		_		_		45,646		45,646
Water		94,517		186,948		15,381		_		107,812		107,812
Total business-type activities		259,093		397,170		15,381		<del></del>		153,458		153,458
Total primary government	Φ.	66,379	\$	397,170	Φ.	15,173		(192,506)		153,458		(39,048)
rotal primary government	Ψ	00,379	Ψ	391,110	Ψ	13,173		(192,300)		133,436		(39,040)
	Ger	neral revenu	es:									
	P	roperty taxe	s					501,946		-		501,946
		nrestricted in		ment earnin	as			(24,215)		(33,066)		(57,281)
		ther			<b>3</b> -			-		390,912		390,912
		Total genera	ıl reve	enues				477,731		357,846		835,577
		Change in n						285,225		511,304		796,529
		position, be						1,470,147		2,142,419		3,612,566
		position, e	•	0			\$	1,755,372	\$	2,653,723	\$	4,409,095
		, p, o		9				.,. 50,012		2,000,120		., .55,000

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds						
	Park (310-1336)						
ASSETS	(0.0.1000)	-					
Cash and investments Taxes receivable	\$ 1,714,882 904						
Total assets	\$ 1,715,786	_					
LIABILITIES  Accounts payable  Due to County special districts  Total liabilities	\$ 1,972 40,851 42,823						
FUND BALANCE  Restricted for park services  Total fund balance  Total liabilities and fund balance	1,672,963 1,672,963 \$ 1,715,786	_					

# Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

Total fund balance - governmental funds	\$ 1,672,963
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets, net used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	82,409
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 1,755,372

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	R	Special Revenue Funds Park 10-1336)
REVENUES		
Property taxes	\$	501,946
Intergovernmental - State assistance		208
Investment earnings		(24,215)
Total revenues		477,939
EXPENDITURES Current - parks and recreation:		
Salaries and benefits		29,809
Services and supplies		32,424
Professional services		91,383
Utilities		19,220
Capital outlay		11,358
Total expenditures		184,194
Net change in fund balance		293,745
Fund balance, beginning		1,379,218
Fund balance, ending	\$	1,672,963

Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances - governmental funds

\$ 293,745

Amounts reported for governmental activities 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 a depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay was exceeded by depreciation expense in the current period.

(8,520)

Change in net position of governmental activities

\$ 285,225

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2022

		Enterpris				
		Sewer	Water	Total		
ASSETS						
Current Assets:						
Cash and investments	\$	483,953	\$ 1,666,672	\$	2,150,625	
Receivables, net:						
Accounts receivable		25,243	29,826		55,069	
Taxes receivable		23	114		137	
Total current assets		509,219	1,696,612		2,205,831	
Noncurrent Assets:						
Capital Assets:						
Land		_	44,800		44,800	
Construction in progress		_	235,681		235,681	
Improvements to land		199,373	523,330		722,703	
Structures and improvements		100,070	51,800		51,800	
Accumulated depreciation		(158,121)	(358,328)		(516,449)	
Total noncurrent assets		41,252	 497,283		538,535	
Total assets		550,471	 2,193,895		2,744,366	
Total assets	-	330,471	 2,193,093		2,744,300	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Pension		7,146	9,825		16,971	
Total deferred outflows of resources		7,146	9,825		16,971	
LIABILIITES						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts payable		20,279	_		20,279	
Due to County special districts		10,271	9,430		19,701	
Unearned revenue		-	18,003		18,003	
Long-term liabilities:			.0,000		.0,000	
Net pension liability		7,757	10,666		18,423	
Total liabilities		38,307	 38,099		76,406	
Total habilities		30,007	 00,000		7 0, 100	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Pension		13,140	18,068		31,208	
Total deferred inflows of resources		13,140	18,068		31,208	
NET POSITION						
Net Investment in capital assets		41,252	497,283		538,535	
Unrestricted		464,918	1,650,270		2,115,188	
Total net position	\$	506,170	\$ 2,147,553	\$	2,653,723	

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Enterpris				
	Sewer		Water		Total
OPERATING REVENUES	 _		_		
Sanitation services	\$ 195,499	\$	-	\$	195,499
Water sales	(102)		166,558		166,456
Charges for services			75		75
Total operating revenues	195,397		166,633		362,030
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Professional fees	578		15,195		15,773
Salaries and benefits	(5,593)		9,738		4,145
Services and supplies	43,784		49,462		93,246
Utilities	122,463		5,677		128,140
Depreciation	 3,344		14,445		17,789
Total expenditures	164,576		94,517		259,093
Operating Income (loss)	30,821		72,116		102,937
NONOPERATING REVENUES					
Special assessments	8,788		12,121		20,909
Investment earnings	(8,646)		(24,420)		(33,066)
Penalties	6,037		8,194		14,231
State assistance	1,571		13,810		15,381
Other revenues/(expenses)	300		390,612		390,912
Total nonoperating revenues	8,050		400,317		408,367
Change in net position	38,871		472,433		511,304
Net position, beginning	 467,299	1	1,675,120		2,142,419
Net position, ending	\$ 506,170	\$	2,147,553	\$	2,653,723

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Enterprise Funds				_		
		Sewer		Water		Total	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				,			
Receipts from customers	\$	191,600	\$	176,200	\$	367,800	
Payments to suppliers		(163,616)		(97,852)		(261,468)	
Payments to employees		(7,138)		(50,182)		(57,320)	
Net cash provided by operating activities		20,846		28,166		49,012	
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
Special assessments		8,801		12,219		21,020	
Penalties		6,037		8,194		14,231	
Other		1,871		404,422		406,293	
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		16,709		424,835		441,544	
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
Purchase and construction of capital assets		_		(5,256)		(5,256)	
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities			_	(5,256)		(5,256)	
The Gabit about for Suprice and Foldior Interioring activities				(0,200)		(0,200)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES							
Investment earnings		(8,646)		(24,420)		(33,066)	
Net cash used for investing activities		(8,646)		(24,420)		(33,066)	
Net increase in cash and investments		28,909		423,325		452,234	
Cash and investments, beginning		455,044		1,243,347		1,698,391	
Cash and investments, ending	\$	483,953	\$	1,666,672	\$	2,150,625	
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH							
PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Operating income	\$	30,821	\$	72,116	\$	102,937	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash							
provided by operating activities:							
Depreciation expense		3,344		14,445		17,789	
Change in assets and liabilities:							
(Increase) Decrease in accounts receivable, net		(3,797)		(8,133)		(11,930)	
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable		3,835		(24,768)		(20,933)	
Increase (Decrease) in due to County Special Districts		(626)		(2,750)		(3,376)	
Increase (Decrease) in deposits and deferred revenue		-		17,700		17,700	
Increase (Decrease) in net pension liability (deferred inflows							
and outflows of resources)		(12,731)		(40,444)		(53,175)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	20,846	\$	28,166	\$	49,012	

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

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

The accounting policies of the San Bernardino County Department of Public Works – Special Districts County Service Area (CSA) No. 42 - Oro Grande (the District) conform 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 District is a special district located within the San Bernardino County. The CSA has governmental powers as established by the San Bernardino County Government Charter. The San Bernardino County (County) was established in 1852 as a legal subdivision of the State of California. The CSA was established by an act of the Board of Supervisors of the County (Board) on December 27, 1965 to provide sewer, water, park, refuse collection and street lighting services to the community of Oro Grande. The CSA provides services to 194 households for sewer, 136 households for water, 123 households for park, and 40 streetlights.

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

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the accounts of the District 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 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the County as a "component unit" for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

## **Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

## NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### **Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (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. 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 taxes and federal and state grants, the County expanded its definition of "available" to 9 months. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes are considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues in the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The County has established a materiality level for recording year-end accruals. For CSAs with appropriations of less than \$500,000, individual items of less than \$1,000 are not accrued at year end. For CSAs with appropriations over \$500,000, individual items of less than \$5,000 are not accrued at year end.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

## NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The special revenue fund labeled "Park" is the government's primary operating fund for park services provided to the community of Oro Grande. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government related to park services, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The government reports the following major proprietary funds:

The enterprise fund labeled "Sewer" is the government's operating fund to provide sewer services. This sanitation CSA is funded by user fees and service charges. The sewage collection system I operated by the Special Districts Department and the Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority (VVWRA) provides sewer services.

The enterprise fund labeled "Water" is the government's operating fund to provide water services. This water CSA is funded by user fees and service charges. This water CSA provides financing for the operation and maintenance of water connections for its customers.

Financial reporting is based on all GASB pronouncements including the Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidelines.

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. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes and special assessments.

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 revenue of the CSA's enterprise funds are charges to customers for sanitation services and water sales. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of salaries and benefits, services and supplies, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

## NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### **Cash and Investments**

Cash and investments 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.

## **Interfund Receivables and Payables**

Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is 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."

## **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.

#### **Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable as of June 30, 2022 are presented net of allowance for uncollectibles in the amounts of:

Bu	siness-type							
	Activities	Wa	ater Funds	Sewer Funds				
\$	(20,947)	\$	(10,016)	\$	(10,931)			

### **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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

## NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## **Fund Equity**

The following fund equity 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.
- Restricted Fund Balance: Amounts are restricted by external parties, such as 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 departments 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 the General Purpose Reserve, General Fund.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

## 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 applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (for improvements to land and structures and equipment) and have an estimated useful life in excess of one (1) 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 acquisition value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that does not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset life is not capitalized.

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

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

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

#### **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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

## NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

#### A. 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.

#### **Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources**

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow or resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

#### **Long-term Debt and Interest Payable**

In the Government-wide Financial Statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the appropriate activities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are immediately expensed when incurred in the Government-wide Financial Statements in addition to the Proprietary and Fiduciary Fund Statements in accordance with GASB No. 65. In the Governmental Fund Financial Statements, with the exception of advances from other funds, long-term liabilities are not presented. Consequently, long term debt is shown as a reconciling item in the Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government-wide Statement of Net Position.

In the Government-wide Financial Statements, interest payable on long-term debt is recognized as the liability is incurred for governmental activities and business-type activities. In the Fund Financial Statements, only propriety fund types recognize the interest payable when the liability is incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

## NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## **Net Position Flow Assumption**

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted - net position and unrestricted - net position in the Government-wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted - net position to have been depleted before unrestricted - net position is applied.

In the Government-wide Financial Statements, net position are classified in the following categories: Net Investment in Capital Assets consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding debt that attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the assets. Restricted net position is restricted by external creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments. Unrestricted net position is all net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted net position."

## **Pensions**

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the CSA's plan and additions to/deductions from the plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by SBCERA. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments includes balances 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 investments are shown at the fair value as of June 30, 2022. Changes in fair value that occur during a fiscal year are recognized as investment earnings reported for that fiscal year. Investment earnings reports interest earnings, changes in fair value, and any gains or losses realized upon the liquidation, maturity, or sale of investments. The County's practice is to hold investments until maturity.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

## NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

See the San Bernardino County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) 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, and fair value hierarchy disclosures required by GASB Statement No. 72. The San Bernardino County's ACFR may be obtained from their website https://www.sbcounty.gov/ATC/Services/Documents.

## **NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

#### Governmental activities:

Governmental activities.								
	Beginning							Ending
	Е	Balance	Α	dditions	De	letions	I	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:	Φ.	0.000	Φ.		Φ.		Φ.	0.000
Land	_\$	9,930	_\$		<u> </u>		Ф	9,930
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		9,930		-		-		9,930
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Improvements to land		392,292		-		-		392,292
Structures and improvements		16,145		-		-		16,145
Equipment		6,493		-		-		6,493
Total capital assets, being depreciated		414,930		-		-		414,930
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Improvements to land		(315,935)		(7,713)		_		(323,648)
Structures and improvements		(11,503)		(807)		-		(12,310)
Equipment		(6,493)		-		-		(6,493)
Total accumulated depreciation		(333,931)		(8,520)		-		(342,451)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		80,999		(8,520)		-		72,479
Total capital assets, net	\$	90,929	\$	(8,520)	\$	-	\$	82,409

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

## NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

#### Business-type activities:

7	Beginning Balance		Additions		Deletions		Ending Balance	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:	Φ	44.000	Φ		Φ.		Φ	44.000
Land	\$	44,800	\$	-	\$	-	Ф	44,800
Construction in progress		230,425		5,256		-		235,681
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		275,225		5,256		-		280,481
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Improvements to land		722,703		-		-		722,703
Structures and improvements		51,800		-		-		51,800
Total capital assets, being depreciated		774,503				-		774,503
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Improvements to land		(459,594)		(15,199)		-		(474,793)
Structures and improvements		(39,066)		(2,590)		-		(41,656)
Total accumulated depreciation		(498,660)		(17,789)		-		(516,449)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		275,843		(17,789)		-		258,054
Total capital assets, net	\$	551,068	\$	(12,533)	\$	-	\$	538,535

#### NOTE 4: LONG-TERM LEASE AGREEMENT

On March 13, 2007, the Board of Supervisors approved an agreement with Oro Grande School District to lease Rainbow Park, an unused 2.92 acre parcel located on property contiguous to Oro Grande School, to the school for a period of 43 years at a total cost of \$43,000. The purpose of the lease is to construct additional charter school facilities on the site at the cost of the school district. Oro Grande School District was required to relocate the existing park equipment to the Community Center Park at the expense of the school district. The lease will be for the period February 1, 2007 to January 31, 2050. The lease is not considered a lease in accordance with GASB 87.

### **NOTE 5: RETIREMENT PLAN**

Plan Description. Employees of the CSA participate in the San Bernardino County's (County) cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plan (the Plan) administered by the San Bernardino County Employee's Retirement Association (SBCERA). The Plan is governed by the San Bernardino Board of Retirement (Board) under the California County Employees' Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) and the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA). The Plan's authority to establish and amend the benefit terms are set by the CERL and PEPRA, and may be amended by the California state legislature and in some cases require approval by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors and/or the SBCERA Board. 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

## NOTE 5: RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

Benefits Provided. SBCERA provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits. SBCERA administers the Plan which provides benefits for two membership classifications, General and Safety, and those benefits are tiered based upon date of SBCERA membership. Safety membership is extended to those involved in active law enforcement and fire suppression. All other members, including the CSA's employees, are classified as General members. Generally, those who become members prior to January 1, 2013 are Tier 1 members. All other members are Tier 2. An employee who is appointed to a regular position, whose service is greater than fifty percent of the full standard of hours required are members of SBCERA, and are provided with pension benefits pursuant to Plan requirements.

The CERL and PEPRA establish benefit terms. Retirement benefits for the General Tier 1 and General Tier 2 Plans are calculated on the basis of age, average final compensation and service credit as follows:

	General Tier 1	General Tier 2
Final Average Compensation	Highest 12 consecutive months	Highest 36 consecutive months
Normal Retirement Age	Age 55	Age 55
Early Retirement: Years of service required and/or eligible for	Age 70 any years 10 years age 50 30 years any age 2% per year of final average	Age 70 any years 10 years age 50 N/A At age 67, 2.5% per year of
Benefit percent per year of service for normal retirement age	compensation for every year of service credit	final average compensation for every year of service credit
Benefit Adjustments	Reduced before age 55, increased after 55 up to age 65	Reduced before age 67
Final Average Compensation Limitation	Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a)(17)	Government Code Section 7522.10

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

## NOTE 5: RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

Contributions. Participating employers and active members, including the CSA and the CSA's employees, are required by statute to contribute a percentage of covered salary to the Plan. This requirement is pursuant to Government Code Sections 31453.5 and 31454, for participating employers and Government Code Sections 31621.6, 31639.25 and 7522.30 for active members. The contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the SBCERA Board pursuant to Article 1 of the CERL, which is consistent with the Plan's actuarial funding policy. The contribution rates are adopted yearly, based on an annual actuarial valuation, conducted by an independent actuary, that requires actuarial assumptions with regard to mortality, expected future service (including age at entry into the Plan, if applicable and tier), and compensation increases of the members and beneficiaries. The combined active member and employer contribution rates are expected to finance the costs of benefits for employees that are allocated during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Participating employers may pay a portion of the active members' contributions through negotiations and bargaining agreements.

Employee contribution rates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 ranged between 9.51% and 15.15% for Tier 1 General members and was 9.04% for Tier 2 General members.

Employer contribution rates for fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 were 28.49% and 25.34% for Tier 1 and Tier 2, respectively.

#### **Actuarial Assumptions and Discount Rates**

See the San Bernardino County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for details of actuarial assumptions and discount rates for the year ended June 30, 2022.

## Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the CSA's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Plan as of the measurement date, calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower (6.25 percent) or 1 percentage-point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate:

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

## NOTE 5: RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

## Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense/Benefit, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2022, the CSA reported a liability of \$18,423 which represents 0.77% of the San Bernardino County Special District's proportionate share of the County's net pension liability. The CSA's proportion was allocated based on FY 2022 total salaries and benefits relative to the total salaries and benefits of the San Bernardino County Special Districts as a whole.

The San Bernardino County Special District's proportionate share of the County's net pension liability was based on its contributions to the pension plan relative to the County's contributions for FY 2021 as a whole. The County's net pension liability was allocated by SBCERA based on the actual employer contributions in each cost group.

The Plan's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 based upon the results of an actuarial valuation as of the same date. Plan fiduciary net position and the total pension liability were valued as of the measurement dates.

Pension expenses recognized amounted to \$1,000 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

At June 30, 2022, the CSA reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows			Deferred Inflows					
of Resources*			of Resources**					
\$	16,971	\$	31,208					

<sup>\*</sup> Total deferred outflows includes change in assumptions, change in proportion and differences between share of contributions, and contributions after measurement date.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Total deferred inflows includes differences in expected and actual expense, and net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

## NOTE 5: RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

# Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense/Benefit, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from the CSA's contributions to the plan subsequent to the measurement date of \$10,597 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the following year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in future pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	
2023	\$ (4,665)
2024	(5,012)
2025	(5,525)
2026	(8,621)
2027	 (1,011)
Total	\$ (24,834)

#### 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, environmental liability, and workers' compensation claims. Public liability claims are self-insured for up to \$3.0 million per occurrence. Excess insurance coverage over the Self-Insured Retention (SIR) up to \$50 million is provided through a combination of insurance policies as recommended by Alliant Insurance Services Inc., Insurance Broker through CSAC-EIA (California State Association of Counties - Excess Insurance Authority), as follows: Primary liability coverage \$25 million excess of \$3 million self-insured retention with QBE Insurance, Munich Reinsurance America, Inc., Markel Corp., Great American Ins., Brit Global Specialty USA, and Lloyd's of London ANNV syndicate. Excess liability coverage for \$10 million, excess of \$25 million with Brit Global Specialty USA and Great American Ins. Company. Allied World Assurance Co. (AWAC) provides excess liability coverage of \$15 million, excess of \$35 million. In addition, the actuary has recommended that the County maintains a \$24 million reserve to cover SIR exposure for auto and general liability programs. No settlements related to these programs have exceeded insurance coverage in the last three years.

The Workers' Compensation program continued under CSAC-EIA Excess Workers' Compensation Program with a policy of \$2 million SIR and statutory limits with Great American Insurance Co., ACE American Insurance Co., and Liberty Insurance Corporation. Property damage claims are insured on an occurrence basis over a \$25 thousand deductible, and insured through CSAC-EIA and reinsured with Lexington Insurance Co. and with several insurers/reinsurers like AWAC, Ironshore, Partner RE, and Lloyd's of London, among others.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

## NOTE 6: RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The County supplements its self-insurance for medical malpractice claims with a \$25 million policy (\$35 million aggregate) with BETA Risk Management Authority, which provides annual coverage on a claims made basis with a SIR of \$1 million for each claim.

Environmental claims are expected to occur infrequently, but have the potential to be expensive when they do occur. The County has experienced only two significant environmental liability claims since it began self-insuring this exposure in 1983. Given that environmental liability is an extremely volatile coverage, which is characterized by low frequency and high severity, the County has taken a conservative stance, as recommended by the actuary, by setting aside a minimum of \$10 million to cover future environmental liability claims.

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

The activities related to such programs are accounted for in the Risk Management Department's internal service funds ("Funds"), except for unemployment insurance, and employee dental insurance, which are accounted for in the General Fund. The liabilities recorded in these Funds are based on 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 1.392% and an actuarially-determined 80% confidence level. It is the County's practice to obtain actuarial studies on an annual basis.

See the San Bernardino County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for details of their claims liability at June 30, 2022.

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

As of June 30, 2022, 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.

# Budgetary Comparison – Schedule Revenue Fund (General) For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Fund								
	Park (310-1336)								
	Original			Final			Variances with		
	Budget		Budget		Actual		Final Budget		
REVENUES									
Property taxes	\$	70,390	\$	104,390	\$	501,946	\$	397,556	
Intergovernmental - State assistance		250		250		208		(42)	
Investment earnings		4,000		4,000		(24,215)		(28,215)	
Total revenues		74,640		108,640		477,939		369,299	
EXPENDITURES									
Current - parks and recreation:									
Salaries and benefits		11,000		30,000		29,809		191	
Services and supplies		19,019		41,019		32,424		8,595	
Professional services		5,000		98,000		91,383		6,617	
Utilities		15,650		15,650		19,220		(3,570)	
Capital outlay		-		-		11,358		(11,358)	
Total expenditures		50,669		184,669		184,194		475	
Net change in fund balance	\$	23,971	\$	(76,029)		293,745	\$	369,774	
Fund balance, beginning						1,379,218			
Fund balance, ending					<b></b>	1,672,963			