# SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS - SPECIAL DISTRICTS COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 82 SEARLES VALLEY

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

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type, and each major fund of the San Bernardino County Department of Public Works-Special Districts County Service Area No. 82 Searles Valley (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 Contributions 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. 82 Searles Valley's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

San Bernardino, California

March 31, 2023

# Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

ASSETS         Cash and investments       \$ 391,942       \$ 870,225       \$ 1,262,16         Receivables, net:       -       203,243       203,24         Accounts       -       203,243       203,24         Taxes receivable       19,820       1,428       21,24         Due from other governments       -       240,125       240,12         Capital assets, not depreciated       -       77,917       77,91         Capital assets, net of depreciation       -       560,362       560,362         Total assets       411,762       1,953,300       2,365,06	
Receivables, net:       -       203,243       203,243         Accounts       -       203,243       203,243         Taxes receivable       19,820       1,428       21,24         Due from other governments       -       240,125       240,125         Capital assets, not depreciated       -       77,917       77,91         Capital assets, net of depreciation       -       560,362       560,362	
Accounts       -       203,243       203,243         Taxes receivable       19,820       1,428       21,24         Due from other governments       -       240,125       240,125         Capital assets, not depreciated       -       77,917       77,91         Capital assets, net of depreciation       -       560,362       560,362	37
Taxes receivable       19,820       1,428       21,24         Due from other governments       -       240,125       240,12         Capital assets, not depreciated       -       77,917       77,91         Capital assets, net of depreciation       -       560,362       560,362	
Due from other governments       -       240,125       240,125         Capital assets, not depreciated       -       77,917       77,91         Capital assets, net of depreciation       -       560,362       560,362	13
Capital assets, not depreciated - 77,917 77,91 Capital assets, net of depreciation - 560,362 560,362	18
Capital assets, net of depreciation 560,362 560,36	25
	17
Total assets 411,762 1,953,300 2,365,06	32
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	32
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension - 37,168 37,16	38
Total deferred outflows of resources - 37,168 37,16	
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable 1,760 7,642 9,40	
Due to County special districts 2,616 84,941 87,55	57
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Net pension liability 40,347 40,34	
Total liabilities 4,376 132,930 137,30	)6
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension - 68,348 68,34	_
Total deferred inflows of resources - 68,348 68,34	18
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets - 638,279 638,27	79
Restricted for park and streetlight maintenance 407,386 - 407,38	
Unrestricted - 1,150,911 1,150,91	11
Total net position \$ 407,386 \$ 1,789,190 \$ 2,196,57	

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

	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Posit								
					Operating		Primary Government					
			Charges for		Grants and		Governmental		Business-Type			
Functions/Programs	E	xpenses	•		Activities		Activities		Total			
Primary government												
Governmental activities:												
Parks and recreation	\$	38,904	\$	168,029	\$	-	\$	129,125	\$	-	\$	129,125
Total governmental activities		38,904		168,029		-		129,125		-		129,125
Business-type activities:												
Administrative		989,327		649,582		221,650		-		(118,095)		(118,095)
Total business-type activities		989,327		649,582		221,650		-		(118,095)		(118,095)
Total primary government	\$	950,423	\$	481,553	\$	221,650		129,125		(118,095)		11,030
	Ge	neral reven	ues:									
	P	roperty taxe	es					89,002		52,920		141,922
	l	Inrestricted	inve	stment earn	ings			(4,223)		(24,913)		(29,136)
	C	Other			ŭ			-		551		551
		Total gener	al re	venues				84,779		28,558		113,337
		Change in r	net p	osition				213,904		(89,537)		124,367
	Ne	t position, b	egini	ning				193,482		1,878,727		2,072,209
	Ne	t position,	endi	ng			\$	407,386	\$	1,789,190	\$	2,196,576

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2022

	Park and Street Lighting Fund (495-1804)				
ASSETS	(4	95-1004)			
Cash and investments Receivables, net:	\$	391,942			
Taxes		19,820			
Total assets	\$	411,762			
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$	1,760			
Due to County special districts		2,616			
Total liabilities		4,376			
FUND BALANCE					
Restricted for park and streetlight maintenance		407,386			
Total fund balance		407,386			
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	411,762			

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

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 407,386
There were no reconciling items for fiscal year June 30, 2022	_
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 407,386

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

	Street	rk and Lighting Fund
	(49	5-1804)
REVENUES		
Charges for services	\$	168,029
Property taxes		89,002
Investment earnings		(4,223)
Total revenues		252,808
EXPENDITURES		
Current - parks and recreation:		
Salaries and benefits		1,443
Services and supplies		24,785
Utilities		1,420
Rent and leases		11,256
Total expenditures		38,904
Net change in fund balance		213,904
Fund balance, beginning	_	193,482
Fund balance, ending	\$	407,386

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

Net change in fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 213,904
There were no reconciling activities for fiscal year June 30, 2022	 
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 213,904

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Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds Ended June 30, 2022

	Enterpri		
	Administrative	Sewer and Street Lighting Trona	
	(4864/4866)	(4868/4870)	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and investments	\$ 295,984	\$ 574,241	\$ 870,225
Receivables, net:			
Accounts	203,243	-	203,243
Taxes	1,428	-	1,428
Due from other governments	240,125		240,125
Total current assets	740,780	574,241	1,315,021
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital assets			
Land	55,594	_	55,594
Development in progress	-	22,323	22,323
Improvements to land	2,378,534	-	2,378,534
Accumulated depreciation	(1,818,172)	-	(1,818,172)
Total noncurrent assets	615,956	22,323	638,279
Total assets	1,356,736	596,564	1,953,300
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension	37,168	-	37,168
Total deferred outflows of resources	37,168		37,168
LIADU ITIEO			
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:	7.040		7.040
Accounts payable	7,642	-	7,642
Due to County special districts	84,941		84,941
Total current liabilities Noncurrent:	92,583		92,583
Net pension liability	40,347	_	40,347
Total liabilities	132,930		132,930
Total habilities	132,330		132,930
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension	68,348		68,348
Total deferred inflows of resources	68,348		68,348
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	615,956	22,323	638,279
Unrestricted	576,670	574,241	1,150,911
Total net position	\$ 1,192,626	\$ 596,564	\$ 1,789,190

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

	Enterpris			
	 ninistrative 864/4866)	Sewer and Street Lightin Trona (4868/4870)	g	Total
OPERATING REVENUE				_
Sanitation services	\$ 643,897	\$ -		\$ 643,897
Other services	1,888			1,888
Total operating revenue	 645,785			645,785
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Professional services	644,127	-		644,127
Salaries and benefits	337	-		337
Services and supplies	295,278	-		295,278
Utilities	3,355	-		3,355
Depreciation	46,230			46,230
Total operating expenses	 989,327			989,327
Operating income (loss)	 (343,542)			(343,542)
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES)				
Investment earnings	(19,347)	(5,56	36)	(24,913)
Property taxes	52,920	-		52,920
State assistance	221,650	-		221,650
Penalties	3,797	-		3,797
Other revenues	 551			551
Total non-operating revenue (expense)	259,571	(5,56	<u> </u>	254,005
Change in net position	(83,971)	(5,56	66)	(89,537)
Net position, beginning	1,276,597	602,13		1,878,727
Net position, ending	\$ 1,192,626	\$ 596,56	<u> 34</u>	\$ 1,789,190

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

	Enterprise Funds					
		ninistrative 864/4866)	Stre	ewer and et Lighting Trona 868/4870)		Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Receipts from customers	\$	488,152	\$	-	\$	488,152
Payments to suppliers		(292,553)		-		(292,553)
Payments to employees		(703, 149)		-		(703,149)
Net cash used for operating activities		(507,550)		-		(507,550)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Property taxes		52,124		-		52,124
State assistance		221,650		-		221,650
Penalties		3,797		-		3,797
Payments from/to other funds, net		(22,209)		-		(22,209)
Other		551		-		. 551 <sup>°</sup>
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		255,913		-		255,913
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITES						
Investment earnings		(19,347)		(5,566)		(24,913)
Net cash used for investing activities		(19,347)		(5,566)		(24,913)
Net decrease in cash and investments		(270,984)		(5,566)		(276,550)
Cash and investments, beginning		566,968		579,807		1,146,775
Cash and investments, ending	\$	295,984	\$	574,241	\$	870,225
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES Operating loss	\$	(343,542)	\$	-	\$	(343,542)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used for operating activities:						
Depreciation expense Change in assets and liabilities:		46,230		-		46,230
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		(157,633)		-		(157,633)
Încrease (decrease) in accounts payable		6,417		-		6,417
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability, net of						
deferred outflows and inflows		(59,022)		-		(59,022)
Net cash used for operating activities	\$	(507,550)	\$	-	\$	(507,550)

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. 82 Searles Valley (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 was established by an act of the Board of Supervisors of the San Bernardino County (the County) on June 28, 1976 under Section 4700 of the State Health & Safety Code. The CSA 82 - Zone SV-1 Searles Valley is an administrative entity for 3 improvements zones providing sewer, street lighting, and park services to the community of Searles Valley. The CSA maintains the roadside park in Searles Valley which serves approximately 800 park users. The CSA 82 - Zone SV-3 Trona and Zone SV-4 Pioneer were combined by Resolution No. 2000-132 by the Board of Supervisors on June 6, 2000 to provide sewage collection and streetlight services to 780 Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDUs) in the communities of Trona and Pioneer Point.

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

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

Because the 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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

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

#### **Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)**

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

#### 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

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

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

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.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The special revenue fund labeled "Park and Street Lighting" accounts for activities of the park and street lighting services to the community of Searles Valley.

The government reports the following major proprietary funds:

The enterprise fund labeled "Administrative" accounts for administration costs for the 3 improvement zones providing sewer, street lighting, and park services.

The enterprise fund labeled "Sewer and Street Lighting – Trona" accounts for activities of the sewer and street lighting services in the community of Trona.

Financial reporting is based upon 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. Operating expenses for enterprise funds includes the cost of sales and services, 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### **Cash 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.

#### **Interfund 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".

#### **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 are reported net of an allowance for uncollectibles of \$221,649 at June 30, 2022, based on management's expectation that such accounts receivable will not be collected through the property tax roll.

#### **Capital Assets**

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) are reported in the proprietary 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 acquisition 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

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

#### **Capital Assets (Continued)**

Major outlays for capital assets and improvement 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

#### **Fund Equity**

The following fund equity classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purpose 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 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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

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

#### **Fund Equity (Continued)**

- 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 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.

In the Government-Wide Financial Statements, net position is 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."

#### **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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

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

#### **Inventories and Prepaid Items (Continued)**

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.

#### **Use of Estimates**

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

#### Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

#### A. Budgetary information

In accordance with provisions of Section 29000-29143 of the Government code of the State of California, commonly known as the County Budget Act, the CSA prepares and adopts a budget on or before August 30 for each fiscal year.

Budgets are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The legal level of budgetary control is the object level and the sub-object level for capital assets within each fund.

Amendments or transfers of appropriations between funds or departments must be approved by the Board. Transfers at the sub-object level or cost center level may be done at the discretion of the 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.

#### **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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

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

#### **Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Continued)**

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.

#### **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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

#### **NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS**

Cash, cash equivalents, 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, cash equivalents, 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.

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:

#### Business-type activities:

•	Beginning Balance		Additions		Deletions			Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	55,594	\$	-	\$	-	\$	55,594
Development in progress		22,323		-		-		22,323
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		77,917		-		-		77,917
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Improvements to land		2,378,534		-		-		2,378,534
Total capital assets, being depreciated		2,378,534		-		-		2,378,534
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Improvements to land	(	1,771,942)		(46,230)		-		(1,818,172)
Total accumulated depreciation		1,771,942)		(46,230)		-	_	(1,818,172)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		606,592		(46,230)		-		560,362
Total capital assets, net	\$	684,509	\$	(46,230)	\$	-	\$	638,279

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

#### **NOTE 4: 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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

#### NOTE 4: RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

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	Highest 36			
	months	consecutive months			
Normal Retirement Age	Age 55	Age 55			
Early Retirement: Years of service	Age 70 any years	Age 70 any years			
required and/or eligible for	10 years age 50	5 years age 52			
	30 years any age	N/A			
Benefit percent per year of service	2% per year of final	At age 67, 2.5% per			
for normal retirement age	average compensation	year of final average			
	for every year of	compensation for			
	service credit	every year of service			
		credit			
Benefit Adjustments	Reduced before age	Reduced before age			
	55, increased after 55	67			
	up to age 65				
Final Average Compensation	Internal Revenue Code	Government Code			
Limitation	Section 401(a)(17)	Section 7522.10			

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

#### NOTE 4: 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 4: 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 \$40,347 which represents 1.69% 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 CSA'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 benefit recognized amounted to \$2,192 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:

Deferre	ed Outflows	Deferred Inflows				
of Re	of Resources*		of Resources**			
\$	37,168	\$	68,348			

<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 4: 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 \$23,206, 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	\$ (10,214)
2024	(10,976)
2025	(12,101)
2026	(18,882)
2027	 (2,213)
Total	\$ (54,386)

#### **NOTE 5: 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

#### NOTE 5: RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

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.

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 6: 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.

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Special Revenue Fund (General) For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Fund							
				General (	495-1	804)		
	Original Budget		Final				Variance with	
				Budget		Actual		Final Budget
REVENUES								
Charges for services	\$	63,000	\$	63,000	\$	168,029	\$	105,029
Property taxes		6,000		6,000		89,002		(83,002)
Investment earnings		700		700		(4,223)		(4,923)
Total revenues		69,700		69,700		252,808		183,108
EXPENDITURES								
Current - parks and recreation:								
Salaries and benefits		10,000		10,000		1,443		8,557
Services and supplies		55,285		55,285		24,785		30,500
Utilities		2,300		2,300		1,420		880
Rent and leases						11,256		(11,256)
Total expenditures		67,585		67,585		38,904		28,681
Net change in fund balance	\$	2,115	\$	2,115		213,904	\$	211,789
Fund balance, beginning						193,482		
Fund balance, ending					\$	407,386		