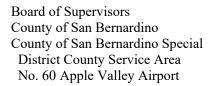
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO SPECIAL DISTRICT COUNTY SERVICE AREA No. 60 APPLE VALLEY AIRPORT TABLE OF CONTENTS JUNE 30, 2017

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Independent Auditors' Report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 60 Apple Valley Airport (CSA), a component unit of the County of San Bernardino, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise CSA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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; this includes 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the minimum audit requirements and reporting guidelines for California Special Districts required by the Office of the State Controller. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



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Board of Supervisors County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 60 Apple Valley Airport

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 60 Apple Valley Airport as of June 30, 2017, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the 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.

Other Matters

Prior-Year Comparative Information

Prior year data has been included with the basic financial statements for comparative purposes only. The financial statements of County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 60 Apple Valley Airport as of June 30, 2016, were audited by other auditors whose report dated November 28, 2016 expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements.

Required Supplementary Information

Eadie and Payne, LLP

Management has omitted Management's Discussion and Analysis 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 opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

November 22, 2017

Riverside, California

Proprietary Fund Statement of Net Position June 30, 2017 and 2016

Assets	2017 Enterprise Fund	For Comparative Purposes Only 2016 Enterprise Fund			
Current:					
Cash and investments	\$ 12,096,280	\$ 10,716,347			
Interest Receivable	35,606	18,557			
Taxes Receivable	47,632	48,876			
Loan Receivable	6,515	6,515			
Due from other government		13,471			
Total Current Assets	12,186,033	10,803,766			
Non-current assets:					
Loan receivable	115,497	122,011			
Capital assets:	-,	,-			
Land	3,291,381	3,291,381			
Development in progress	295,033	247,577			
Improvements to land	9,079,169	9,079,169			
Structures	8,598,311	8,598,311			
Vehicles	594,061	644,382			
Equipment	158,739	154,180			
Less: accumulated depreciation	(9,822,078)	(9,219,143)			
Total capital assets, net	12,194,616	12,795,857			
Total noncurrent assets	12,310,113	12,917,868			
Total assets	24,496,146	23,721,634			
Liabilities Current Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	_	17,768			
Due to other governments	50,292	131,486			
Deferred revenue	19,489	17,627			
Total liabilities	69,781	166,881			
Net position					
Net investment in capital assets	12,194,616	12,795,857			
Unrestricted	12,231,749	10,758,896			
Total net position	\$ 24,426,365	\$ 23,554,753			

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Fund

For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

		For Comparative		
		Purposes Only		
	2017	2016		
	Enterprise Fund	Enterprise Fund		
Operating Revenue				
Charges for services	\$ 579,317	\$ 720,446		
Total operating revenue	579,317	720,446		
Operating Expenses				
Salaries and benefits	626,459	720,594		
Services and supplies	881,611	981,524		
Depreciation	659,148	719,906		
Total program expenses	2,167,218	2,422,024		
Operating income (loss)	(1,587,901)	(1,701,578)		
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Property taxes	1,879,577	1,800,000		
Other taxes	470,006	439,741		
Investment earnings	57,739	77,900		
Other revenues	52,191	63,782		
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	2,459,513	2,381,423		
Change in net position	871,612	679,845		
Net position at beginning of year	23,554,753	22,874,908		
Net position at end of year	\$ 24,426,365	\$ 23,554,753		

Proprietary Fund Statement of Cash Flows For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

		For Comparative Purposes Only
	2017	2016
	Enterprise Fund	Enterprise Fund
Cash Flows from operating activities		
Receipts from customers	\$ 594,650	\$ 692,288
Payments to suppliers	(980,573)	(1,144,608)
Payments to employees	(626,459)	(720,594)
Net Cash Provided by operating activities	(1,012,382)	(1,172,914)
Cash Flows from noncapital financing activities		
Property taxes	1,880,822	1,800,000
Other taxes	470,006	439,741
Other revenues	52,191	63,782
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	2,403,019	2,303,523
Cash Flows from Capital and related Financing Activities		
Purchase of capital assets	(57,907)	(137,154)
Net Cash Used for Capital and related Financing Activities	(57,907)	(137,154)
Cash Flows from investing activities		
Payments received from loan	6,515	6,515
Investment earnings	40,688	67,665
Net Cash provided by investment activities	47,203	74,180
Net Increase (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,379,933	1,067,635
Cash and investments - beginning of the year	10,716,347	9,648,712
Cash and investments - end of the year	\$ 12,096,280	\$ 10,716,347

Proprietary Fund

Statement of Cash Flows (continued) For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

		For Comparative Purposes Only
	2017	2016
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used for operating activities: Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating loss net cash used for operating activities:	\$ (1,587,901)	\$ (1,701,578)
Depreciation expense	659,148	719,906
Change in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in tax receivable		(5,420)
(Increase) decrease in due from other governments	13,471	(13,471)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(17,768)	6,265
Increase (decrease) in due to other governments	(81,194)	(169,349)
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	1,862	(9,267)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	\$ (1,012,382)	\$ (1,172,914)

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of County Service Area No. 60 – Apple Valley Airport 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 County Service Area No. 60 – Apple Valley Airport (CSA) was established on December 19, 1966 by an act of the Board of Supervisor of the County of San Bernardino (the County) to provide and maintain public airports and landing places for aerial traffic and related activities. Currently, the CSA funds the operations and maintenance of Apple Valley Airport, which is administered and staffed by the County of San Bernardino Department of Airports.

The CSA is a component unit of the County of San Bernardino and is governed by the actions of the County Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors has established and appoints a seven (7) member Airport Commission which advises the Department of Airports on matters related to the operation of County owned airports and the Apple Valley Airport.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the accounts of the County Service Area No. 60 of the County of San Bernardino, and are not intended to present the financial position of the County taken as a whole.

Because the CSA meets the reporting entity criteria established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the CSA's financial statements have also been included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the County as a "component unit" for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

The CSA's financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, 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.

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

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.

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

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 include 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 the unrestricted resources as they are needed.

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 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". Currently, the CSA has no governmental activities. All accounts receivable are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles when applicable.

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

No allowance for uncollectibles has been recorded as of June 30, 2017 based on management's expectation that all accounts receivable will be collected through the regular tax roll.

Inventories and prepaid items

Inventories, if any, are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out method.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

Deferred revenue

Amounts for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met, are recorded on the basic financial statements as deferred revenue.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment are reported in the financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (for improvements to land and structures and equipment) and have an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Structures with an initial cost of \$100,000 are considered capital assets. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

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

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

Assets	<u>Years</u>
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.

Stewardship, compliance and accountability

Although the CSA prepares and adopts an annual budget, budgetary information is not presented because the CSA is not legally required to adopt a budget.

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.

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 Statement of Net Position, 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."

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, 2017. 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 County of San Bernardino's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for details of their investment policy and disclosures related to investment credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk and custodial credit risk, as required by GASB Statement No. 40, and fair value hierarchy disclosures required by GASB Statement No. 72. The County of San Bernardino's CAFR may be obtained from their website http://sbcounty.gov/ATC.

NOTE 3: LOAN RECEIVABLE

The CSA entered into four separate agreements with Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company (Utility) to construct distribution facilities for the purpose of furnishing public utility water service to Apple Valley Airport. The CSA advanced the amount of \$260,585 to cover cost of these facilities. The CSA is reimbursed by the Utility 2 ½ percent of the cost per year for 40 years. The amount outstanding at June 30, 2017, is \$122,012. Of this amount, \$6,515 is current and \$115,467 is noncurrent.

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2017 was as follows:

Business-type activities:

	Beginning						Ending	
		Balance	Additions		dditions Deletions		Balance	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	3,291,381	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,291,381
Construction in progress		247,577	4	7,456				295,033
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		3,538,958	4	7,456				3,586,414
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Improvements to land		9,079,169		-		-		9,079,169
Structures and improvements		8,598,311		-		-		8,598,311
Vehicles		644,382		-	(5	50,321)		594,061
Equipment	_	154,180	1	0,451	((5,892)		158,739
Total capital assets, being depreciated		18,476,042	1	0,451	(5	56,213)		18,430,280
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Improvements to land		(5,385,239)	(39	0,203)		-		(5,775,442)
Structures and improvements		(3,116,573)	(23	6,257)		-		(3,352,830)
Vehicles		(590,812)	(2	7,948)	5	50,321		(568,439)
Equipment	_	(126,519)	(4,740)		5,892		(125, 367)
Total accumulated depreciation	_	(9,219,143)	(65	9,148)	5	6,213		(9,822,078)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		9,256,899	(64	8,697)				8,608,202
Total capital assets, net	\$	12,795,857	\$(60	1,241)	\$		\$	12,194,616

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, 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 \$54 million is provided through a combination of insurance policies as recommended by Alliant Insurance Services Inc., Insurance Broker as follows: Primary Liability coverage \$10 million excess of \$3.0 million self-insured retention with Security National Insurance Company (AM TRUST); Excess Liability coverage for \$4 million, excess of \$13 million with Evanston Insurance Company (Markel); and Excess Liability coverage of \$15 million, excess of \$17 million with National Casualty. Allied World Assurance Co. (AWAC) provides excess liability coverage of \$25 million, excess of \$32 million. No settlements related to these programs have exceeded insurance coverage in the last three years.

The Workers' Compensation program was restructured by joining CSAC-EIA (California State Association of Counties – Excess Insurance Authority) Excess Workers' Compensation Program and purchasing a policy with a \$2 million SIR and statutory limits with National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, PA. 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 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 claim made form basis with a SIR of \$1 million for each claim.

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 0.615% and an actuarially-determined 80% confidence level. It is the County's practice to obtain actuarial studies on an annual basis.

See the County of San Bernardino's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for details of their claims liability in accordance with GASB Statement No. 10, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues, at June 30, 2017.

NOTE 6: CONTINGENCIES

As of June 30, 2017 in the opinion of the CSA Administration, there are no outstanding matters which would have a significant effect of the financial position of the CSA.

NOTE 7: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through November 22, 2017, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined that there are no transactions that will have significant impact on the CSA.