## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

FINANCIAL SECTION:	<u>Page</u>
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:	
Government-wide Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Position	3
Statement of Activities	4
Fund Financial Statements	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	5
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	7
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10
Required Supplementary Information	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Special Revenue Funds (General)	19



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Board of Supervisors County of San Bernardino County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 120 – North Etiwanda Preserve

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

## **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund information of the County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 120 – North Etiwanda Preserve (CSA), a component unit of the County of San Bernardino, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the CSA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

## Management's Responsibility 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; 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 opinions 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, the standards applicable to financial audit contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, 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 opinions.

# **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 120 – North Etiwanda Preserve, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, 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

We have previously audited the CSA's 2019 financial statements, and we expressed unmodified opinions on the respective financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund in our report dated November 22, 2019. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

The financial statements include summarized prior-year comparative information. Such information does not include all of the information required to constitute a presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United Stated of America. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the government's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019, from which such summarized information was derived.

## Required Supplementary Information

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.

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 statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 30, 2020, 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 solely 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 the effectiveness of the CSA's 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 the CSA's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

December 30, 2020 Riverside, California

Eadie and Payre HP

# Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

		For Comparative Purposes Only
	2020 Governmental Activities	2019 Governmental Activities
Assets Cash and investments Due from other governments	\$ 2,006,450	\$ 2,000,732 100
Capital assets, net of depreciation Total assets	942,497 2,948,947	1,224,887 3,225,719
Liabilities		
Due to other governments	4,141	1,724
Salaries payable	3,490	1,692
Total liabilities	7,631	3,416
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	942,497	1,224,887
Restricted	1,807,057	1,746,023
Unrestricted	191,762	251,393
Total net position	\$ 2,941,316	\$ 3,222,303

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		For Comparative Purposes Only
	2020	2019
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
Expenses		
Salaries and benefits	\$ 47,376	\$ 18,670
Services and supplies	215,981	68,673
Utilities	228	-
Depreciation	86,750	86,750
Total program expenses	350,335	174,093
Program revenues		
State assistance	-	24,741
Total program revenues	-	24,741
Net program revenue (expense)	(350,335)	(149,352)
General revenues		
Investment earnings	69,348	62,754
Total general revenues	69,348	62,754
Transfers in from county		65,000
Change in net position	(280,987)	(21,598)
Net position at beginning of year	3,222,303	3,243,901
Net position at end of year	\$ 2,941,316	\$ 3,222,303

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2020

	2020							
	Special			Capital				
	F	Revenue	Permanent		Projects			
	Funds			Funds		Funds		
								Total
	(	General		Preserve	CIP		Go	vernmental
		(1810)		(3920)		(3730)		Funds
Assets		<u> </u>						
Cash and investments	\$	199,393	\$	1,729,597	\$	77,460	\$	2,006,450
Due from other governments								
Total assets		199,393	_	1,729,597		77,460	_	2,006,450
Liabilities								
Due to other governments		4,141		_		_		4,141
Salaries payable		3,490		-		_		3,490
Total liabilities		7,631		_		-		7,631
Fund balances								
Non-spendable: Permanent endowment		_		1,729,597		_		1,729,597
Restricted		-		-		77,460		77,460
Assigned		191,762		-		-		191,762
Total fund balance		191,762		1,729,597		77,460		1,998,819
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	199,393	\$	1,729,597	\$	77,460	\$	2,006,450
Reconciliation of balance sheet of governmental funds	to St	atement o	f No	et Position:				
Total fund balance - governmental fund Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the staten position are different because:	nent	of net					\$	1,998,819
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not fina	ncial							
resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	S.							942,497
Net position of governmental activities							\$	2,941,316

Balance Sheet (Continued) Governmental Funds June 30, 2020

	For Comparative Purposes Only 2019				
	Special		Capital		
	Revenue	Permanent	Projects		
	Funds	Funds	Funds		
	General (1810)	Preserve (3920)	CIP (3730)	Total Governmental Funds	
Assets					
Cash and investments	\$ 254,809	\$ 1,671,019	\$ 74,904	\$ 2,000,732	
Due from other governments		100		100	
Total assets	254,809	1,671,119	74,904	2,000,832	
Liabilities					
Due to other governments	1,724	-	-	1,724	
Salaries payable	1,692			1,692	
Total liabilities	3,416			3,416	
Fund balances					
Non-spendable: Permanent endowment	-	1,671,119	-	1,671,119	
Restricted	-	-	74,904	74,904	
Assigned	251,393			251,393	
Total fund balance	251,393	1,671,119	74,904	1,997,416	
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 251,393	\$ 1,671,119	\$ 74,904	\$ 2,000,832	
Reconciliation of balance sheet of governmental funds to St	tatement of Net	Position:			
Total fund balance - governmental fund Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the statement position are different because:	of net			\$ 1,997,416	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financi	al				

resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Net position of governmental activities

1,224,887

\$ 3,222,303

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	2020						
	Speci	Special Revenue Permanent		Projects			
	_	Funds	Funds	Funds			
							Total
			D		CID		Total
		General	Preserve		CIP		ernmental
D		(1810)	(3920)		3730)		Funds
Revenues  Investment comings	¢	0 214	¢ 50.470	¢	2.556	¢	60.249
Investment earnings State assistance	\$	8,314	\$ 58,478	\$	2,556	\$	69,348
		0.214	- - - -		2.556		69,348
Total revenues		8,314	58,478		2,556		09,348
Expenditures							
General government							
Salaries and benefits		47,376	-		-		47,376
Services and supplies		20,341	-		-		20,341
Utilities		228	-		-		228
Capital outlay:							
Improvements to land							
Total expenditures		67,945					67,945
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		(59,631)	58,478		2,556		1,403
Other financing sources (uses)							
Transfers in		-	-		-		-
Transfers out					-		-
Total other financing sources (uses)							-
Net change in fund balance		(59,631)	58,478		2,556		1,403
Fund balance - beginning		251,393	1,671,119		74,904		1,997,416
Fund balance - ending	\$	191,762	\$ 1,729,597	\$	77,460	\$	1,998,819

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances (Continued)
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

For Comparative Purposes Only 2019

	2019						
	•	Special Revenue Permanent C Funds Funds		t Ca	Capital Projects Funds		
	General (1810)		Preserve CIP (3920) (3730)		Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues							
Investment earnings	\$	7,752	\$ 51,77	73 \$	3,229	\$	62,754
State assistance	-	24,741					24,741
Total revenues		32,493	51,77	<u> </u>	3,229		87,495
Expenditures							
General government							
Salaries and benefits		18,670	-		-		18,670
Services and supplies		57,045	-		-		57,045
Utilities		-	-		-		-
Capital outlay:							
Improvements to land	-				11,628		11,628
Total expenditures		75,715			11,628		87,343
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		(43,222)	51,77	73	(8,399)		152
Other financing sources (uses)							
Transfers in		65,000	5,00	00	-		70,000
Transfers out		(5,000)			-		(5,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)		60,000	5,00	00			65,000
Net change in fund balance		16,778	56,77	73	(8,399)		65,152
Fund balance - beginning		234,615	1,614,34	<u> 16</u>	83,303		1,932,264
Fund balance - ending	\$	251,393	\$ 1,671,11	19 \$	74,904	\$	1,997,416

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, 2020

		Comparative poses Only
	 2020	 2019
Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds	\$ 1,403	\$ 65,152
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeded capital outlay in the current year.		
Depreciation expense	(86,750)	(86,750)
Development in progress cancellation  Change in net position of governmental activities	 195,640) 280,987)	\$ (21,598)

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

The accounting policies of the County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 120 – North Etiwanda Preserve 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 (CSA) No. 120 – North Etiwanda Preserve was established by an act of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Bernardino (the County) under Resolution No. 3051 on July 1, 1994 to provide for management, protection and operations of 1,202 acres of a preserved Riversidian Coastal Sage Habitat located north of Rancho Cucamonga and east of Day Creek.

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

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the accounts of the County Service Area No. 120 – North Etiwanda Preserve 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, 2020.

#### 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.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Currently, the CSA does not have a proprietary or fiduciary fund types. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial 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 within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

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

The 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.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The *permanent fund* labeled "Preserve" is for the management of open space and habitat conservation.

The *capital projects fund* labeled "CIP" accounts for improvements to land to build a gated parking area.

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.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statements presentation (continued)

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contribution, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for us, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

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

#### **Property Taxes**

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

## **Inventories and prepaid items**

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

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

#### **Capital assets**

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (for improvements to land and structures and equipment) and have an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Structures with an initial cost of \$100,000 are considered capital assets. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Capital assets (continued)

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 is depreciated using straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	<u>Years</u>
Infrastructure	40-60
Structure and improvements	5-40
Equipment and vehicles	4-15

#### **Fund equity**

The CSA implemented GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. This statement provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balance more transparent. The following 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, i.e., creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws/regulations of other governments or restricted by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed Fund Balance: Amounts can only be used for a specific purpose pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision making authority (the Board of Supervisors). The formal action must occur prior to the end of the reporting period, however, the amount may be determined in the subsequent period. These are self-imposed limitations on available resources. These committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government removes or changes the specified use by taking the same level of action it employed to previously commit those amounts. These committed amounts would be approved and adopted by formal action of the Board.

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 through the use of the respective department's general fund savings. Such projects would not normally be feasible for the department without reserving funding over a multiple year period.
- Unassigned Fund Balance: The General Fund, as the principal operating fund, often has net resources in excess of what can properly be classified in one of the four categories already described. Therefore, in order to calculate unassigned fund balance, total fund balance less nonspendable, restricted, committed, or assigned equals unassigned fund balance. This amount is available for any purpose and will be placed in either the General Purpose Reserve, General Fund Mandatory Contingencies or the General Fund Uncertainties Contingencies until allocated for a specific purpose by the Board, by a four-fifths vote.

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

#### **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.

#### **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.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### **Net Position Flow Assumption** (continued)

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."

# **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.

#### **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 San Bernardino County Employee's Retirement Association (SBCERA) plan (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.

# 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 commitment will be re-appropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

#### Note 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments include 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, 2020. 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 https://www.sbcounty.gov/ATC/Services/Documents.

#### Note 3: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

#### Governmental activities:

	Beginning Balance Addition		Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance		
Capital assets, not being depreciated:							
Land	\$	75,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,00	)0	
Development in progress		195,641		(195,641)		_	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		270,641		(195,641)	75,00	<u>)0</u>	
Capital assets, being depreciated:							
Improvements to land		1,171,294	-	-	1,171,29	<del>)</del> 4	
Structures and improvements		563,700			563,70	00	
Total capital assets, being depreciated		1,734,994			1,734,99	<u>)4</u>	
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Improvements to land		(527,083)	(58,564)	-	(585,64	17)	
Structures and improvements		(253,665)	(28,185)		(281,85	<u>50</u> )	
Total accumulated depreciation		(780,748)	(86,749)		(867,49	<del>)</del> 7)	
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		954,246	(86,749)		867,49	<u>)7</u>	
Total capital assets, net	\$	1,224,887	\$ (86,749)	\$ (195,641)	\$ 942,49	<del>)</del> 7	

#### Note 4: FEDERAL AND STATE GRANTS

From time to time the CSA may receive funds from various Federal and State agencies. The grant programs are subject to audit by agents of the granting authority, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with conditions precedent to the granting of funds. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantors cannot be determined at this time, although the CSA expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

#### Note 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. 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.

# Note 5: RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

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, 2020.

#### Note 6: TRANSFERS IN/OUT

Interfund transfers are transactions used to close out a fund, reimburse an operating fund, and transfer cash between operating funds and capital projects funds. No transfers were outstanding as of June 30, 2020.

#### **Note 7: CONTINGENCIES**

As of June 30, 2020, in the opinion of the CSA Administration, there are no outstanding matters, which would have a significant effect on the financial position of the CSA.

## Note 8: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through December 30, 2020, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. During March 2020, a global pandemic was declared by the World Health Organization related to the rapidly growing outbreak of a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19). The pandemic has significantly impacted the economic conditions in the U.S., accelerating through the rest of 2020, as federal, state, and local government react to the public health crisis, creating significant uncertainties in the U.S. economy. These uncertainties could negatively impact the CSA's operations and financial results.

# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO SPECIAL DISTRICT COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 120 NORTH ETIWANDA PRESERVE

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Special Revenue Funds (General) For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Special Revenue Funds								
	General (1810)								
	0 : : 1	E' 1	Variances with						
	Original	Final		Final Budget					
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Positive (Negative)					
Revenues									
Investment earnings	\$ (38,554)	\$ 38,554	\$ 8,314	\$ (30,240)					
Total revenues	(38,554)	38,554	8,314	(30,240)					
Expenditures									
General government									
Salaries and benefits	54,591	55,591	47,376	8,215					
Services and supplies	36,597	35,597	20,341	15,256					
Utilities			228	(228)					
Total expenditures	91,188	91,188	67,945	23,243					
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(129,742)	(52,634)	(59,631)	(6,997)					
Net change in fund balance	\$ (129,742)	\$ (52,634)	(59,631)	<u>\$ (6,997)</u>					
Fund balance - beginning			251,393						
Fund balance - ending			\$ 191,762	•					