FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2023

# Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Supervisors San Bernardino County Department of Public Works-Special Districts County Service Area No. 18 Cedarpines

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

#### Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the San Bernardino County Department of Public Works - Special Districts County Service Area No. 18 Cedarpines (CSA), a component unit of San Bernardino County, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, 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 and each major fund of the CSA, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position 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, 2023, 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 and *Government Auditing Standards* 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 and Government Auditing Standards, 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 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 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 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*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 10, 2024 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. 18 Cedarpine's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rogens, Anderson, Malody & Scott, LLP.

San Bernardino, California April 10, 2024

# Statement of Net Position June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities				
ASSETS					
Cash and investments	\$	603,577			
Receivables, net:					
Taxes		15,610			
Due from County special districts		442			
Capital assets, not depreciated		51,054			
Capital assets, net of depreciation		871,968			
Total assets		1,542,651			
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable		6,578			
Due to County special districts		13,245			
Total liabilities		19,823			
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets		923,022			
Restricted for roads, community center, and park maintenance		599,806			
Total net position	\$	1,522,828			

### Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Program Revenues							(Expenses) venues and ange in Net Position
Functions/Programs	Expenses		rges for rvices	Gran	erating nts and ibutions		vernmental Activities
Primary government Governmental activities:							
Public works	\$ 360,223	\$	163,184	\$	925	\$	(196,114)
Total governmental activities	360,223	<u> </u>	163,184	<u> </u>	925	<u> </u>	(196,114)
Total primary government	\$ 360,223	\$	163,184	\$	925		(196,114)
	General revenue	es:					
	Property taxes	5					163,592
	Unrestricted ir		ent earning	S			8,375
	Total general revenues						171,967
	Change in net position						(24,147)
	Net position, beg	ginning					1,546,975
	Net position, er	nding				\$	1,522,828

## Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds General (190-1306)		F	al Projects Fund Paving 90-3500)	Total Governmenta Funds		
ASSETS							
Cash and investments	\$	601,938	\$	1,639	\$	603,577	
Receivables, net:							
Taxes		15,610		-		15,610	
Due from County special districts		442		-		442	
Total assets	\$	617,990	\$	1,639	\$	619,629	
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	\$	6,578	\$	-	\$	6,578	
Due to County special districts		13,245		-		13,245	
Total liabilities		19,823		-		19,823	
FUND BALANCES Restricted for: Roads, community center and							
park maintenance		598,167		1,639		599,806	
Total fund balances		598,167		1,639		599,806	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	617,990	\$	1,639	\$	619,629	

## Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2023

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 599,806
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	 923,022
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 1,522,828

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds General			al Projects Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
				aving			
REVENUES	(190-1306)		(190-1306) (190-3500)			Fullus	
Charges for services	\$	162,245	\$	-	\$	162,245	
Property taxes		163,592		-		163,592	
Investment earnings		8,344		31		8,375	
Permit and inspection fees		939		-		939	
Intergovernmental - State assistance		925		-		925	
Total revenues		336,045		31		336,076	
EXPENDITURES							
Current - public works:							
Salaries and benefits		106,042		-		106,042	
Services and supplies		136,462		-		136,462	
Utilities		21,126		-		21,126	
Total expenditures		263,630		-		263,630	
Net change in fund balances		72,415		31		72,446	
Fund balances, beginning		525,752		1,608		527,360	
Fund balances, ending	\$	598,167	\$	1,639	\$	599,806	

# 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, 2023

Net change in fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 72,446
Amounts reported for governmental activities 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, net of deletions in the current period.	 (96,593)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ (24,147)

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the San Bernardino County Department of Public Works - Special Districts (CSA) No. 18 - Cedarpines (the CSA) 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 July 17, 1967, under Section 4700 of the State Health & Safety Code to maintain 17.3 miles of paved and dirt roadways, one community center and one five-acre park in the community of Cedarpines.

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 CSA 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, 2023.

## 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 charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. 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.

#### 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*. 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 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 "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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

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

The *capital projects fund* labeled "Paving" is used to account for financial resources to be used for the construction of roads.

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.

#### 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 the 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

#### Accounts Receivable

No allowance for uncollectibles was recorded at June 30, 2023, based on management's expectation that all accounts receivable will be collected through the property tax roll.

#### 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 governmental column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (for improvements to land and structures and equipment) and have an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Structures with an initial cost of \$100,000 are considered capital assets. Such assets are recorded at 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 asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

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

Property, plant and equipment of the government is 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

#### **Employee Compensated Absences**

Accumulated vacation, holiday benefits, sick pay and compensatory time are recorded as an expense and liability as the benefits are earned. Compensated absence liabilities are recorded as a current liability. The CSA is not obligated to pay for unused sick leave if an employee terminates or retires.

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

# Fund Equity Classifications

The following fund equity classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which the resources can be used:

- Nonspendable Fund Balance: Amounts cannot be spent because they are (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Due to the nature or form of the resources, they generally cannot be expected to be converted into cash or a spendable form.
- *Restricted Fund Balance*: Amounts are restricted by external parties, such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws/regulations of other governments or restricted by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed Fund Balance: Amounts can only be used for a specific purpose pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision making authority (the Board of Supervisors). The formal action must occur prior to the end of the reporting period, however, the amount may be determined in the subsequent period. These are self-imposed limitations on available resources. These committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government removes or changes the specified use by taking the same level of action it employed to previously commit those amounts. These committed amounts would be approved and adopted by formal action of the Board.
- Assigned Fund Balance: Amounts are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. The intent will be expressed by the body or official to which the governing body has delegated the authority, i.e. the County Administrative Office. The County Administrative Office will assign fund balance for specific departmental projects through the use of the respective 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

## **Fund Equity Classifications (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 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."

### Net Position Flow Assumption

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.

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.

#### 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

## Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (Continued)

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 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 assets 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 assets 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

## Long-term Debt and Interest Payable (Continued)

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.

## 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, cash equivalents, and investments are shown at the fair value as of June 30, 2023. 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.sbcountyatc.gov/Services/Documents.

## Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

# NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows:

### **Governmental Activities:**

Governmental Activities.								
	Beginning Balance							Ending
				Additions	Deletions		Balance	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	51,054	\$	-	\$	-	\$	51,054
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		51,054		-		-		51,054
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Improvements to land		1,516,118		-		-		1,516,118
Structures and improvements		281,687		-		-		281,687
Infrastructure		1,177,370		-		-		1,177,370
Vehicles		346,690		-		-		346,690
Equipment		11,886		-		-		11,886
Total capital assets, being depreciated		3,333,751		-		-		3,333,751
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Improvements to land		(937,869)		(59,267)		-		(997,136)
Structures and improvements		(180,458)		(7,620)		-		(188,078)
Infrastructure		(917,368)		(19,968)		-		(937,336)
Vehicles		(325,071)		(8,946)		-		(334,017)
Equipment		(4,424)		(792)		-		(5,216)
Total accumulated depreciation		(2,365,190)		(96,593)		-		(2,461,783)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		968,561		(96,593)		-		871,968
Total capital assets, net	\$	1,019,615	\$	(96,593)	\$	-	\$	923,022

## 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## NOTE 5: RISK MANAGEMENT

The County has self-insurance programs for public liability, unemployment insurance, employee dental insurance, property damage, workers' compensation claims, hospital and medical malpractice liability, environmental liability, and cyber security.

Public liability claims are self-insured for up to \$3 million per occurrence with a one-time corridor retention of \$2 million. 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 PRISM (Public Risk Innovation, Solutions, and Management) as follows:

Primary Liability Coverage:

- \$7 million excess of \$3 million self-insured retention with PRISM; QBE Insurance; and reinsurance provided by ACE American Insurance Company.
- \$5 million, excess of \$10 million with PRISM with quota share reinsurance provided by Great American Insurance Company, Everest Reinsurance Company, Arcadian Risk Capital LRD, and Greenlight Reinsurance LTD.
- \$10 million in excess of \$15 million provided by PRISM with reinsurance provided by Safety National Casualty Corporations.

Secondary Liability Coverage:

- \$10 million in excess of \$25 million with Allied World National Assurance Co.
- \$5 million in excess of \$35 million with Great American Excess & Surplus Co.
- \$10 million in excess of \$40 million with PRISM, reinsured with Munich Reinsurance America, Inc.

The County has excess liability coverage for specified Human Services departments with \$2.5 million coverage in excess of \$500,000 self-insured retention provided by PRISM.

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 Worker's Compensation program continued under the Prism 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 Corp.

The County Supplements its self-insurance for medical malpractice claims with a \$25 million per claim 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

# NOTE 5: RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Environmental claims are expected to occur infrequently but have the potential to be expensive when they do occur. Environmental claims are self-insured up to \$1 million per occurrence, with excess coverage provided through a combination of policies as follows:

- \$10 million per pollution condition and aggregate limits provides by Illinois Union Insurance Company.
- \$15 million for each claim and aggregate limits in excess of \$10 million provided by Tokio Marine Specialty Insurance Company.
- \$25 million for each claim and aggregate limits in excess of \$25 million provided by Fireman's Fund Indemnity Corporation (Allianz).

The County extends environmental coverage to County contractors with a \$25 million per incident and \$25 million aggregate in excess of \$100,000 self-insurance retention.

Coverage for data breaches and cyber security breaches are self-insured for \$1.5 million per occurrence with excess coverage provided as follows:

- \$5 million per claim and \$5 million aggregate in excess of \$1.5 million SIR provided by Indian Harbor Insurance Company.
- \$5 million per claim in excess of \$5 million provided by Starr Surplus Lines Insurance.
- \$5 million per claim in excess of \$10 million provided by Liberty Surplus Insurance Corporation.
- \$5 million per claim in excess of \$15 million provided by Berkley Assurance Company.
- \$10 million per claim in excess of \$20 million provided by Lloyd's of London Syndicate.

Property damage claims are insured on an occurrence basis over a \$100,000 deductible through PRISM and reinsured with Fidelis Insurance and several other insurers/reinsurers including Westchester Fire Insurance Company, Aspen Specialty Insurance Company, Ironshore Indemnity Inc., Munich Reinsurance America, Inc., and several other insurance companies.

All public officials and County employees are insured under a blanket Comprehensive Disappearance, Destruction, and Dishonesty policy covering County monies and securities, with National Union Fire Insurance Company or Pittsburgh, PA with a \$100 thousand deductible and excess limits up to \$5 million per occurrence.

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## NOTE 5: RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The claims related to the above referenced programs are accounted for in the Department of Risk Management'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 adjustments expenses. The liabilities for these claims are reported using a discounted rate of 0.79% 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, 2023.

#### NOTE 6: CONTINGENCIES

As of June 30, 2023, in the opinion of the CSA Administration, there are no outstanding matters which would have a significant effect on the financial position of the CSA.

# Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Special Revenue Fund (General) For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Fund General (190-1306)									
	General Budget		Final Budget		Actual			ances with al Budget		
REVENUES										
Charges for services	\$	190,000	\$	190,000	\$	162,245	\$	(27,755)		
Property taxes		147,775		147,775		163,592		15,817		
Investment earnings		5,000		5,000		8,344		3,344		
Permit and inspection fees		-		-		939		939		
Intergovernmental - State assistance		1,000	_	1,000		925		(75)		
Total revenues		343,775		343,775		336,045		(7,730)		
EXPENDITURES										
Current - public works:										
Salaries and benefits		79,858		92,358		106,042		(13,684)		
Services and supplies		179,377		166,877		136,462		30,415		
Utilities		14,500		14,500		21,126		(6,626)		
Capital outlay		200,000	_	200,000		-		200,000		
Total expenditures		473,735		473,735		263,630		210,105		
Net change in fund balance	\$	(129,960)	\$	(129,960)		72,415	\$	202,375		
Fund balance, beginning						525,752				
Fund balance, ending					\$	598,167				