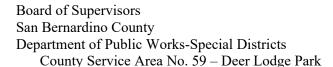
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#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying 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. 59 (CSA) Deer Lodge Park, a component unit of the San Bernardino County, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, 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.



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#### **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 San Bernardino County-Department of Public Works-Special Districts County Service Area No. 59 Deer Lodge Park, as of June 30, 2021, 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 2020 financial statements, and we expressed unmodified opinions on the respective financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund in our report dated December 30, 2020. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, 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, 2020, 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 November 24, 2021, 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.

November 24, 2021

Eadie and Payre HP

Riverside, California

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2021

		For Comparative Purposes					
		Only					
	2021		2020				
	Governmental	Gov	ernmental				
	Activities	Activities					
Assets			_				
Cash and investments	\$ 519,468	\$	585,660				
Taxes receivable	600		1,556				
Special assessments receivable	4,610		7,622				
Capital assets, net of depreciation	717,745		787,148				
Total assets	1,242,423		1,381,986				
Liabilities							
Due to other governments	25,095		10,829				
Total liabilities	25,095		10,829				
Net position							
Net investment in capital assets	717,745		787,148				
Restricted for road maintenance	499,583		584,009				
Total net position	\$ 1,217,328	\$	1,371,157				

#### Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

		For Comparative Purposes Only
	2021	2020
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
Expenses		
Salaries and benefits	\$ 2,597	\$ 14,023
Services and supplies	277,598	33,145
Depreciation	73,976	71,985
Total expenses	354,171	119,153
Program revenues		
Charges for services	143,261	138,665
Operating grants and contributions - state assistance	346	367
Total program revenues	143,607	139,032
Net program revenues	(210,564)	19,879
General revenues		
Property taxes	55,603	45,556
Permit and inspection fees	174	-
Investment earnings	958	16,773
Total general revenues	56,735	62,329
Change in net position	(153,829)	82,208
Net position at beginning of year	1,371,157	1,288,949
Net position at end of year	\$ 1,217,328	\$ 1,371,157

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2021

	2021						
	Special Revenue Capital Project						
		Funds		Funds			
				Road	-'	Totals	
		General		Paving	Governmenta		
		(1354)		(3560)		Funds	
Assets							
Cash and investments	\$	347,167	\$	172,301	\$	519,468	
Taxes receivable		600		-		600	
Special assessments receivable		4,610				4,610	
Total assets		352,377		172,301		524,678	
Liabilities							
Due to other governments		21,989		3,106		25,095	
Total liabilities		21,989		3,106		25,095	
Fund balances							
Restricted for							
Road maintenance		330,388		169,195		499,583	
Total fund balances		330,388		169,195		499,583	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	352,377	\$	172,301	\$	524,678	

Balance Sheet (continued) Governmental Funds June 30, 2021

#### For Comparative Purposes Only

	2020					
	Special Revenue			pital Projects		
		Funds		Funds		
				Road	_	Totals
		General		Paving	Go	vernmental
		(1354)		(3560)		Funds
Assets						
Cash and investments	\$	408,027	\$	177,633	\$	585,660
Taxes receivable		1,556		-		1,556
Special assessments receivable		7,622		-		7,622
Total assets		417,205		177,633		594,838
Liabilities						
Due to other governments		7,723		3,106		10,829
Total liabilities		7,723		3,106		10,829
Fund balances						
Restricted for						
Road maintenance		409,482		174,527		584,009
Total fund balances		409,482		174,527		584,009
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	417,205	\$	177,633	\$	594,838

#### Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2021

		For Comparative Purposes Only				
	 2021		2020			
Fund balances of governmental funds	\$ 499,583	\$	584,009			
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:						
Capital assets net of depreciation have not been included as financial resources in governmental fund activity.						
Net capital assets	717,745		787,148			
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 1,217,328	\$	1,371,157			

#### Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	2021					
	Spe	ecial Revenue				
		Funds		Funds		
			Road		Total	
		General		Paving	Go	vernmental
		(1354)		(3560)		Funds
Revenues						
Property taxes	\$	55,603	\$	-	\$	55,603
Special assessments		143,523		-		143,523
Permit and inspection fees		174		-		174
Investment earnings		958		-		958
Intergovernmental-State assistance		346		-		346
Other revenues		(262)		-		(262)
Total revenues		200,342				200,342
Expenditures						
Salaries and benefits		1,453		1,144		2,597
Services and supplies		277,983		4,015		281,998
Capital Outlay:						
Improvements to land		-		173		173
Total expenditures		279,436		5,332		284,768
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over (under) expenditures		(79,094)		(5,332)		(84,426)
Net change in fund balances		(79,094)		(5,332)		(84,426)
Fund balances, beginning of year		409,482		174,527		584,009
Fund balances, end of year	\$	330,388	\$	169,195		499,583

### Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances (continued) Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

For Comparative Purposes Only

	2020					
	Special Revenue			oital Projects		
	Funds			Funds	_	
				Road	_	Total
		General		Paving	Go	vernmental
		(1354)		(3560)		Funds
Revenues						
Property Taxes	\$	45,556	\$	-	\$	45,556
Special assessments		138,781		-		138,781
Permit and inspection fees		-		-		-
Investment Earnings		16,773		-		16,773
Intergovernmental-State Assistance		367		-		367
Other Revenues		(116)		-		(116)
Total revenues		201,361				201,361
Expenditures						
Salaries and Benefits		14,023		_		14,023
Services and Supplies		33,097		_		33,097
Capital Outlay:						
Improvements to Land				3,449		3,449
Total expenditures		47,120		3,449		50,569
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over (under) expenditures		154,241		(3,449)	,	150,792
over (under) experiencies		134,241		(3,117)	_	130,772
Net change in fund balances		154,241		(3,449)	)	150,792
Fund balances, beginning of year		255,241		177,976	_	433,217
Fund balances, end of year	\$	409,482	\$	174,527		584,009

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, 2021

		Comparative poses Only
	 2021	 2020
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (84,426)	\$ 150,792
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
When capital assets that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the resources expended for those assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. As a result, fund balance decreases by the amount of financial resources expended, whereas net position decreased by the amount of depreciation expense charged for the year, net of disposals.		
Capital outlay Depreciation expense	 4,573 (73,976)	3,401 (71,985)
Changes in net position of governmental activities	\$ (153,829)	\$ 82,208

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

The accounting policies of County Service Area (CSA) No. 59 Deer Lodge Park 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. 59 Deer Lodge Park was established by an act of the Board of Supervisors of the San Bernardino County (the County) on December 19, 1966 under Section 4700 of the State Health & Safety Code to maintain 5 miles of paved roads.

The CSA is a component unit of 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 County Service Area No. 59 of San Bernardino County 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, 2021.

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

#### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUTNING 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 with the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

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

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, expect those required to be accounted for in other fund.

The *capital project fund* labeled "Road Paving" is used to account for financial resources for road maintenance and improvements.

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

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided 2) operating grants and 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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

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

#### 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.

#### Accounts receivable

No allowance for uncollectibles was recorded at June 30, 2021, 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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) are reported in the 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 one year. Structures with an initial cost of \$100,000 are considered capital assets. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation 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	Years
Infrastructure	40-60
Structure and improvements	5-40
Equipment and vehicles	4-15

#### **Fund equity**

The CSA follows the provisions of 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 classification describes the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purpose for which the resources can be used:

- Nonspendable Fund Balance: Amounts cannot be spent because they are: (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Due to the nature or form of the resources, they generally cannot be expected to be converted into cash or spendable form.
- Restricted Fund Balance: Amounts are restricted by external parties, i.e., creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws/regulations of other governments or restricted by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.
- Committed Fund Balance: Amounts can only be used for a specific purpose pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision making authority (the board of Supervisors). The formal action must occur prior to the end of the reporting period, however, the amount may be determined in the subsequent period. These are self-imposed limitations on available resources. These committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government removes or changes the specified use by taking the same level of action it employed to previously commit those amounts. These committed amounts would be approved and adopted by formal action of the Board.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### **Fund equity (continued)**

- Assigned Fund Balance: Amounts are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. The intent will be expressed by the body or official to which the governing body has delegated the authority, i.e., the County Administrative Office. The County Administrative Office will assign fund balance for specific departmental projects though the use of the respective department's general fund savings. Such projects would not normally be feasible for the department without reserving funding over a multiple year period.
- Unassigned Fund Balance: The General Fund, as the principal operating fund, often has net resources
  in excess of what can properly be classified in one of the four categories already described. Therefore,
  in order to calculate unassigned fund balance, total fund balance less non-spendable, restricted,
  committed, or assigned equal unassigned fund balances. This amount is available for any purpose and
  will be placed in either the General Purpose Reserve, General Fund Mandatory Contingencies or the
  General Fund Uncertainties Contingencies until allocated for a specific purpose by the Board, by a
  four-fifths vote.

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

#### **Use of Estimates**

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

#### Stewardship, compliance and accountability

#### A. Budgetary information

In accordance with provisions of section 29000-29143 of the Government code of the State of California, commonly known as the County Budget Act, the CSA prepares and adopts a budget on or before August 30 for each fiscal year. Budgets are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The legal level of budgetary control is the object level and the sub-object level for capital assets within each fund.

Amendments or transfers of appropriations between funds or departments must be approved by the Board. Transfers at the sub-object level or cost center level may be done at the discretion of the Special District's Administration Department head. Any deficiency of budgeted revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses is financed by beginning available fund balances as provided for in the County Budget Act.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Stewardship, compliance and accountability (continued)

#### B. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds. Encumbrances (e.g., purchase orders, contracts) outstanding at year end do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be reappropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

#### **Deferred outflows/ Inflows of resources**

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

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

#### Long-term debt and interest payable

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

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

#### 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."

#### 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, 2021. Changes in fair value that occur during a fiscal year are recognized as *investment earnings* reported for that fiscal year. *Investment earnings* reports interest earnings, changes in fair value, and any gains or losses realized upon the liquidation, maturity, or sale of investments. The County's practice is to hold investments until maturity.

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

#### **NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2021 was as follows:

#### Governmental activities:

	В	eginning	Ending						
	В	Balance	Ac	dditions	ions Deletions		Balance		
Capital assets, not being depreciated:									
Development in progress	\$	48,505	\$		\$(48,505)	\$	-		
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		48,505	_		(48,505)	_			
Capital assets, being depreciated:									
Improvements to land		499,889		53,078	_		552,967		
Infrastructure	1	1,351,402		-	-		1,351,402		
Total capital assets, being depreciated		1,851,291		1,851,291		53,078		_	1,904,369
Less accumulated depreciation for:									
Improvements to land		(171,680)	(	(39,643)	-		(211,323)		
Infrastructure		(940,968)	(	(34,333)			(975,301)		
Total accumulated depreciation	()	1,112,648)		(73,976)		(	1,186,624)		
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		738,643		(20,898)			717,745		
Total capital assets, net	\$	787,148	\$	(20,898)	<u>\$(48,505)</u>	\$	717,745		

#### 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 amount, 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.

See the San Bernardino County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) 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, 2021.

#### **NOTE 6: CONTINGENCIES**

As of June 30, 2021, 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: RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

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 and 2021, 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.

#### **NOTE 8: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Management has evaluated subsequent events through November 24, 2021, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No events occurred through this date requiring disclosure.

### REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS-SPECIAL DISTRICTS COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 59 DEER LODGE PARK

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Special Revenue Funds (General) For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

	SI LEIVE ICE I CIVES									
	General (1354)									
							Variances v Final Budg			
	Original Budget		Final Budget			Actual	Positive (Negative			
Revenues										
Property taxes	\$	47,550	\$	55,425	\$	55,603		178		
Permit and Inspection fees		-		-		174		174		
Special assessments		138,000		138,000		143,523	5	,523		
Investment earnings		5,000		5,000		958	(4	,042)		
Intergovernmental-State assistance		300		300		346		46		
Other revenue						(262)		(262)		
Total revenues		190,850		198,725		200,342	1	,617		
Expenditures										
Salaries and benefits		29,648		24,957		1,453	23	,504		
Services and supplies		241,914		254,480		277,983	(23	,503)		
Total expenditures		271,562		279,437		279,436		1		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues										
over expenditures		(80,712)		(80,712)		(79,094)	1	,618		
Net change in fund balance	\$	(80,712)	\$	(80,712)		(79,094)	<u>\$ 1</u>	,618		
Fund balance, beginning						409,482				
Fund balance, ending					\$	330,388				