COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO SPECIAL DISTRICT COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 42 ORO GRANDE TABLE OF CONTENTS June 30, 2019

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Board of Supervisors County of San Bernardino County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 42 Oro Grande

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 42 Oro Grande (CSA), a component unit of the County of San Bernardino, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise CSA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express 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, the business-type activities, and each major fund, of the County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 42 Oro Grande as of June 30, 2019 and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as well as accounting systems prescribed by the State Controller's Office and state regulations governing special districts.

Other Matters

Prior-Year Comparative Information

Prior year data has been included with the basic financial statements for comparative purposes only.

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Schedules of Pension Plan Contribution and Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our 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 22, 2019, 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 22, 2019 Riverside, California

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	Gov	ernmental	2019 Business-type	
	A	ctivities	Activities	Total
Assets				
Cash and investments	\$	107,366	\$ 1,393,883	\$ 1,501,249
Accounts receivable, net		-	45,111	45,111
Taxes receivable		719	-	719
Special assessments receivable		-	20	20
Capital assets, net of depreciation		107,969	502,650	610,619
Total assets		216,054	1,941,664	2,157,718
Deferred outflows of resources				
Pension			39,753	39,753
Liabilities				
Current:				
Due to other funds		-	-	-
Due to other governments		220	10,518	10,738
Accounts payable		1,077	2,018	3,095
Deposits and deferred		-	303	303
Long-term: Net pension liability			89,563	89,563
Total liabilities		1,297	102,402	103,699
Deferred inflows of resources				
Pension			19,603	19,603
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets		107,969	502,650	610,619
Restricted for park and recreation		106,788	-	106,788
Unrestricted		-	1,356,762	1,356,762
Total net position	\$	214,757	\$ 1,859,412	\$ 2,074,169

Statement of Net Position (continued) June 30, 2019

	For Comparative Purposes Only 2018			
	Governmental			
	Activities	Activities	Total	
Assets	Tienvines		1041	
Cash and investments	\$ 23,044	\$ 1,298,284	\$1,321,328	
Accounts receivable, net	-	52,645	52,645	
Taxes receivable	786	-	786	
Special assessments receivable	-	-	-	
Capital assets, net of depreciation	118,011	466,501	584,512	
Total assets	141,841	1,817,430	1,959,271	
Deferred outflows of resources				
Pension	_	44,855	44,855	
1 Chsion			77,033	
Liabilities				
Current:				
Due to other funds	221	1,225	1,446	
Due to other governments	-	9,939	9,939	
Accounts payable	-	-	-	
Deposits and deferred	-	303	303	
Long-term: Net pension liability		90,927	90,927	
Total liabilities	221	102,394	102,615	
Deferred inflows of resources				
Pension		20,309	20,309	
r ension		20,309	20,309	
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	118,011	466,501	584,512	
Restricted for park and recreation	23,609	-	23,609	
Unrestricted		1,273,081	1,273,081	

Total net position

\$

141,620 \$ 1,739,582

\$1,881,202

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

				2019	
			Bı	usiness-	
		Governmental		type	
	A	ctivities	Δ	ctivities	Total
			А	CHVILLES	 10141
Expenses					
Professional fees	\$	-	\$	7,009	\$ 7,009
Salaries and benefits		12,464		125,687	138,151
Services and supplies		14,896		76,242	91,138
Utilities		9,322		102,519	111,841
Depreciation		10,042		17,789	27,831
Total expenses		46,724		329,246	375,970
Program revenues					
Charges for services		_		397,440	397,440
Federal assistance		_		-	-
Operating grants and contributions-State assistance		254		_	254
Total program revenues		254		397,440	397,694
Net Program Revenue (Expense)		(46,470)		68,194	 21,724
General revenues					
Property taxes		118,421		-	118,421
Special assessments		-		14,205	14,205
Investment earnings		1,186		41,217	42,403
Penalties		-		6,972	6,972
Total general revenues		119,607		62,394	 182,001
Other financing sources (uses)					
Transfers in		-		25,700	25,700
Transfers out				(25,700)	(25,700)
Total other financing sources (uses)		-		-	
Change in net position		73,137		130,588	203,725
Net position at beginning of year		141,620	1	1,728,824	 1,870,444
Net position at end of year	\$	214,757	\$ 1	1,859,412	\$ 2,074,169

Statement of Activities (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

For Comparative Purposes Only

	2010					
				2018		
	Gov	ernmental	B	usiness-		
	Activities			type		Total
		Activities		ctivities		
Expenses						
Professional fees	\$	2,660	\$	(14,807)	\$	(12,147)
Salaries and benefits		5,771		103,491		109,262
Services and supplies		14,525		145,838		160,363
Utilities		4,744		141,509		146,253
Depreciation		10,180		19,342		29,522
Total expenses		37,880		395,373		433,253
Program revenues						
Charges for services		_		412,377		412,377
Federal assistance		_		59,333		59,333
Operating grants and contributions-State assistance		277		-		277
Total program revenues		277		471,710		471,987
Net Program Revenue (Expense)		(37,603)		76,337		38,734
General revenues						
Property taxes		31,692		_		31,692
Special assessments		-		14,802		14,802
Investment earnings		154		9,107		9,261
Penalties				11,037		11,037
Total general revenues		31,846		34,946		66,792
Other financing sources (uses)						
Transfers in		15,000		340,000		355,000
Transfers out		-		(330,000)		(330,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)		15,000		10,000		25,000
Change in net position		9,243		121,283		130,526
Net position at beginning of year		132,377		1,607,541		1,739,918
Net position at end of year	\$	141,620	\$	1,728,824	\$	1,870,444

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

Julie 30, 2019				
				Comparative
		2019	Purp	oses Only 2018
	SI	PECIAL		
		EVENUE		
		FUNDS		UNDS
				Park
		(1336)		1336)
Assets		,		, ,
Cash and investments	\$	107,366	\$	23,044
Taxes receivable		719		786
Total assets	\$	108,085	\$	23,830
Liabilities and Fund Balances				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$	1,077	\$	_
Due to other funds		-		221
Due to other governments		220		_
Total liabilities		1,297		221
Fund balances:				
Restricted for park services		106,788		23,609
Total fund balances		106,788		23,609
Total liabilities and				
fund balances	\$	108,085	\$	23,830
Decembration of helping short of agreemental founds to				
Reconciliation of balance sheet of governmental funds to Statement of Net Position:				
Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	\$	106,788	\$	23,609
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement		,	·	,
of net position are different because:				
Capital assets, net used in governmental activities are not financial				
resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		107,969		118,011
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	214,757	\$	141,620

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

		For Comparative Purposes Only
	2019	2018
	SPECIAL	SPECIAL
	REVENUE	REVENUE
	FUNDS	FUNDS
	Park	Park
	(1336)	(1336)
Revenues		
Property taxes	\$ 118,421	\$ 31,692
Intergovernmental-State Assistance	254	277
Investment earnings	1,186	154
Total revenues	119,861	32,123
Expenditures		
Current - parks and recreation:		
Salaries and benefits	12,464	5,771
Services and supplies	14,896	17,185
Utilities	9,322	4,744
Total expenses	36,682	27,700
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	83,179	4,423
Other financing sources (uses)		
Transfers in from County	-	15,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	15,000
Net Changes in Fund Balances	83,179	19,423
Fund Balance - beginning	23,609	4,186
Fund Balance - ending	\$ 106,788	\$ 23,609

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, 2019

		omparative oses Only
	2019	2018
Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 83,179	\$ 19,423
Amounts reported for governmental activities in		
the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures in the year an asset is purchased. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as a depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay was exceeded by depreciation expense in the current		
period.	(10,042)	 (10,180)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 73,137	\$ 9,243

Statement of Net Position

Proprietary Funds June 30, 2019

	2019			
	ENTERPR			
	Sewer	Water	Total	
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Cash and investments	\$368,481	\$ 1,025,402	\$ 1,393,883	
Accounts receivable	25,363	19,748	45,111	
Special assessments receivable	5	15	20	
Due from other funds		8,284	8,284	
Total Current Assets	393,849	1,053,449	1,447,298	
Noncurrent Assets:				
Capital Assets:				
Land	-	44,800	44,800	
Improvements to land	199,373	523,330	722,703	
Structures and improvements	-	51,800	51,800	
Construction in progress	-	146,428	146,428	
Accumulated depreciation	(148,089)	(314,992)	(463,081)	
Total Noncurrent Assets	51,284	451,366	502,650	
Total Assets	445,133	1,504,815	1,949,948	
Deferred outflows of resources				
Pension	21,256	18,497	39,753	
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	2,018	-	2,018	
Due to other funds	8,284	-	8,284	
Due to other governments	9,395	1,123	10,518	
Deposits and deferred revenue	-	303	303	
Long-term - Net pension liability	47,889	41,674	89,563	
Total liabilities	67,586	43,100	110,686	
Deferred inflows of resources				
Pension	10,482	9,121	19,603	
Net Position				
Net Investment in capital assets	51,284	451,366	502,650	
Unrestricted	337,037	1,019,725	1,356,762	
Total Net Position	\$388,321	\$1,471,091	\$ 1,859,412	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Net Position (continued)

Proprietary Funds June 30, 2019

For Comparative Purposes Only

		2018	,
	ENITEDED		
		ISE FUNDS	
	Sewer	Water	Total
Assets			
Current Assets:			
Cash and investments	\$323,581	\$ 963,945	\$ 1,287,526
Accounts receivable	28,269	24,376	52,645
Special assessments receivable	-	-	-
Due from other funds			
Total Current Assets	351,850	988,321	1,340,171
Noncurrent Assets:			
Capital Assets:			
Land	-	44,800	44,800
Improvements to land	199,373	523,330	722,703
Structures and improvements	-	51,800	51,800
Construction in progress	-	92,490	92,490
Accumulated depreciation	(144,745)	(300,547)	(445,292)
Total Noncurrent Assets	54,628	411,873	466,501
Total Assets	406,478	1,400,194	1,806,672
Deferred outflows of resources	22.046	21.000	44055
Pension	23,846	21,009	44,855
Liabilities and Fund Balances			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	-	-	-
Due to other funds	631	594	1,225
Due to other governments	9,939	-	9,939
Deposits and deferred revenue	-	303	303
Long-term - Net pension liability	48,339	42,588	90,927
Total liabilities	58,909	43,485	102,394
Deferred inflows of resources			
Pension	10,797	9,512	20,309
Net Position			
Invested in capital assets	54,628	411,873	466,501
Unrestricted	305,990	956,333	1,262,323
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Total Net Position

\$360,618

\$1,368,206 \$1,728,824

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Proprietary Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	2019			
	ENTERPRISE FUNDS			
	Sewer	Water	Total	
Operating Revenues				
Sanitation services	\$ 182,000	\$ -	\$ 182,000	
Connection fees	-	-	-	
Water sales	-	127,389	127,389	
Charges for services	103	87,948	88,051	
Federal assistance				
Total Operating Revenues	182,103	215,337	397,440	
Operating Expenses				
Professional fees	448	6,561	7,009	
Salaries and benefits	37,166	88,521	125,687	
Services and supplies	36,183	40,059	76,242	
Utilities	98,043	4,476	102,519	
Depreciation	3,344	14,445	17,789	
Total Expenditures	175,184	154,062	329,246	
Operating Income (loss)	6,919	61,275	68,194	
Nonoperating Revenues				
Special assessments	6,726	7,479	14,205	
Investment earnings	10,647	30,570	41,217	
Penalties	3,411	3,561	6,972	
Total Nonoperating Revenues	20,784	41,610	62,394	
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	-	25,700	25,700	
Transfers out		(25,700)	(25,700)	
Total other financing sources (uses)				
Change in Net Position	27,703	102,885	130,588	
Fund Balance - beginning	360,618	1,368,206	1,728,824	
Fund Balance - ending	\$ 388,321	\$ 1,471,091	\$ 1,859,412	

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance (continued) Proprietary Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

For Comparative Purposes Only

	2018			
	ENTERPR	SISE FUNDS		
	Sewer	Water	Total	
Operating Revenues				
Sanitation services	\$182,359	\$ -	\$ 182,359	
Connection fees	-	890	890	
Water sales	332	137,603	137,935	
Charges for services	490	90,703	91,193	
Federal assistance		59,333	59,333	
Total Operating Revenues	183,181	288,529	471,710	
Operating Expenses				
Professional fees	(18,368)	3,561	(14,807)	
Salaries and benefits	35,657	67,834	103,491	
Services and supplies	27,164	118,674	145,838	
Utilities	135,681	5,828	141,509	
Depreciation	4,891	14,451	19,342	
Total Expenditures	185,025	210,348	395,373	
Operating Income (loss)	(1,844)	78,181	76,337	
Nonoperating Revenues				
Special Assessments	7,003	7,799	14,802	
Investment earnings	2,431	6,676	9,107	
Penalties	4,914	6,123	11,037	
Total Nonoperating Revenues	14,348	20,598	34,946	
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	10,000		10,000	
Transfers out				
Total other financing sources (uses)	10,000		10,000	
Change in Net Position	22,504	98,779	121,283	
Fund Balance - beginning	338,114	1,269,427	1,607,541	
Fund Balance - ending	\$360,618	\$ 1,368,206	\$ 1,728,824	

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	2019					
	ENTERPRISE FUNDS					
		Sewer		Water		Total
Cash Flows from operating activities		_				
Receipts from customers	\$	185,009	\$	211,681	\$	396,690
Payments to suppliers		(27,056)		(38,323)		(65,379)
Payments to employees		(35,341)		(88,521)		(123,862)
Payments to other services		(98,491)		(11,037)		(109,528)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		24,121		73,800		97,921
Cash Flows from noncapital financing activities						
Special assessments		6,721		7,464		14,185
Penalties		3,411		3,561		6,972
Transfers in / out		-		-		-
Net Cash Provided by noncapital financing activities		10,132		11,025		21,157
Cash Flows from capital and related financing activities						
Purchase and construction of capital assets		-		(53,938)		(53,938)
Net Cash Used for capital and related financing activities		-		(53,938)		(53,938)
Cash Flows from investing activities						
Investment earnings		10,647		30,570		41,217
Net Cash provided by investing activities		10,647		30,570		41,217
Net Increase in Cash and Investments		44,900		61,457		106,357
Cash and investments - beginning of the year		323,581		963,945		1,287,526
Cash and investments - end of the year	\$	368,481	\$	1,025,402	\$	1,393,883
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash used for						
operating activities						
Operating income (loss)	\$	6,919	\$	61,275	\$	68,194
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Depreciation expense		3,344		14,445		17,789
Change in assets and liabilities:		-,		- 1,110		-1,100
(Increase) Decrease in accounts receivable, net		2,906		4,628		7,534
(Increase) Decrease in due from other		-,		(8,284)		(8,284)
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable		2,018		-		2,018
Increase (Decrease) in due to other funds		7,653		(594)		7,059
Increase (Decrease) in due to other governments		(544)		1,123		579
Increase (Decrease) in net pension liability (deferred inflows and outflows of resources)		1,825		1,207		3,032
Net Cash provided by operating activities	\$	24,121	\$	73,800	\$	97,921
1 7 1 0		, -	•	. , •	_	,-

Statement of Cash Flows (continued) Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	For Comparative Purposes Only					
	2018					
	ENTERPRISE FUNDS					
		Sewer		Water		Total
Cash Flows from operating activities						
Receipts from customers	\$	180,371	\$	279,394	\$	459,765
Payments to suppliers		(35,686)		(132,732)		(168,418)
Payments to employees		(38,142)		(67,834)		(105,976)
Payments to other services		(117,313)		(9,389)		(126,702)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		(10,770)		69,439		58,669
Cash Flows from noncapital financing activities						
Special assessments		7,142		8,584		15,726
Penalties		4,914		6,123		11,037
Transfers in / out		10,000		-		10,000
Net Cash Provided by noncapital financing activities		22,056		14,707		36,763
Cash Flows from capital and related financing activities						
Purchase and construction of capital assets		-		(40,007)		(40,007)
Net Cash Used for capital and related financing activities		-		(40,007)		(40,007)
Cash Flows from investing activities						
Investment earnings		2,431		6,676		9,107
Net Cash provided by investing activities		2,431		6,676		9,107
Net Increase in Cash and Investments		13,717		50,815		64,532
Cash and investments - beginning of the year		309,864		913,130		1,222,994
Cash and investments - end of the year	\$	323,581	\$	963,945	\$	1,287,526
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash used for						
operating activities						
Operating income (loss)	\$	(1,844)	\$	78,181	\$	76,337
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Depreciation expense		4,891		14,451		19,342
Change in assets and liabilities:		1,001		11,131		19,5 12
(Increase) Decrease in accounts receivable, net		(2,810)		(9,135)		(11,945)
(Increase) Decrease in due from other government		-		-		-
Increase (Decrease) in account payable		-		(6,338)		(6,338)
Increase (Decrease) in due to other governments		-		-		-
Increase (Decrease) in due to other governments		(8,522)		(3,633)		(12,155)
Increase (Decrease) in net pension liability (deferred inflows and outflows of resources)		(2,485)		(4,087)		(6,572)
Net Cash provided by operating activities	\$	(10,770)	\$	69,439	\$	58,669
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the County Service Area (CSA) No. 42 - Oro Grande 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. 42 - Oro Grande is a special district located within the County of San Bernardino. The CSA has governmental powers as established by the San Bernardino County Government Charter. The County of San Bernardino (County) was established in 1852 as a legal subdivision of the State of California. The CSA was established by an act of the Board of Supervisors of the County (Board) on December 27, 1965 to provide sewer, water, park, refuse collection and street lighting services to the community of Oro Grande. The CSA provides services to 194 households for sewer, 136 households for water, 123 households for park, and 40 streetlights.

The CSA is a component unit of the County of San Bernardino and is governed by the action of the County Board of Supervisors. The accompanying financial statements reflect only the accounts of the County Service Area No. 42 – Oro Grande 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, 2019.

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 nonfiduciary activities of the reporting entity. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. *Governmental activities* 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. Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues.

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

Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement 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. However, for revenue derived from voluntary non-exchange transactions, such as taxes and federal and state grants, the County expanded its definition of "available" to 9 months. 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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

The special revenue fund labeled "Park" is the government's primary operating fund for park services provided to the community of Oro Grande. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government related to park services, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The government reports the following major proprietary fund:

The *enterprise fund* labeled "Sewer" is the government's operating fund to provide sewer services. This sanitation CSA is funded by user fees and service charges. The sewage collection system is operated by the Department and the Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority (VVWRA) provides sewer services.

The *enterprise fund* labeled "Water" is the government's operating fund to provide water services. This sanitation CSA is funded by user fees and service charges. This water CSA provides financing for the operation and maintenance of water connections for its customers.

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

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

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

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of the CSA's enterprise fund is charges to customers for sanitation services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of salaries and benefits, services and supplies, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and investments

Cash and investments are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Interfund receivables and payables

Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (e.g., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (e.g., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Property taxes

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

Accounts receivable

No allowance for uncollectibles was recorded at June 30, 2019, 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.

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:

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fund equity (continued)

- 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.
- 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.

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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns 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 (1) 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 acquisition value at the date of donation in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that does not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset life is not capitalized.

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

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

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

Use of estimates

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

Stewardship, compliance and accountability

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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

In the 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."

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the CSA's plan and additions to/deductions from the plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by SBCERA. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

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, 2019. Changes in fair value that occur during a fiscal year are recognized as *investment earnings* reported for that fiscal year. *Investment earnings* reports interest earnings, changes in fair value, and any gains or losses realized upon the liquidation, maturity, or sale of investments. The County's practice is to hold investments until maturity.

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

NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

Governmental activities:

	Beginning					Ending	
]	Balance	Additions	ns Deletions]	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:							
Land	\$	9,930	\$ -	\$		\$	9,930
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		9,930					9,930
Capital assets, being depreciated:							
Improvements to land		392,292	-		-		392,292
Structures and improvements		16,145	-		-		16,145
Equipment		6,493					6,493
Total capital assets, being depreciated		414,930					414,930
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Improvements to land		(291,275)	(9,235)	-		(300,510)
Structures and improvements		(9,081)	(807)	-		(9,888)
Equipment		(6,493)					(6,493)
Total accumulated depreciation		(306,849)	(10,042)			(316,891)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		108,081	(10,042)			98,039
Total capital assets, net	\$	118,011	\$ (10,042) <u>\$</u>		\$	107,969

Business-type activities:

	Beginning				Ending	
	Balance A		Additions	Deletions	Balance	_
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	\$ 4	4,800 \$	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,800	
Construction in progress	9	2,490	53,938		146,428	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	13	7,290	53,938		191,228	
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Improvements to land	72	2,703	-	-	722,703	
Structures and improvements	5	1,800			51,800	
Total capital assets, being depreciated	77	4,503			774,503	
Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Improvements to land	(41	3,996)	(15,199)	-	(429,195))
Structures and improvements	(3	1,296)	(2,590)		(33,886))
Total accumulated depreciation	(44	5,292)	(17,789)		(463,081))
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	32	9,211	(17,789)		311,422	
Total capital assets, net	\$ 46	<u>6,501</u> \$	\$ 36,149	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 502,650	

NOTE 4: LONG-TERM LEASE AGREEMENT

On March 13, 2007, the Board of Supervisors approved an agreement with Oro Grande School District to lease Rainbow Park, an unused 2.92 acre parcel located on property contiguous to Oro Grande School, to the school for a period of 43 years at a total cost of \$43. The purpose of the lease is to construct additional charter school facilities on the site at the cost of the school district. Oro Grande School District must relocate the existing park equipment to the Community Center Park at the expense of the school district. The lease will be for the period February 1, 2007 to January 31, 2050.

NOTE 5: RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description. Employees of the CSA participate in the County of San Bernardino's (County) cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plan (the Plan) administered by the San Bernardino County Employee's Retirement Association (SBCERA). The Plan is governed by the San Bernardino Board of Retirement (Board) under the California County Employees' Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) and the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA). The Plan's authority to establish and amend the benefit terms are set by the CERL and PEPRA, and may be amended by the California state legislature and in some cases require approval by the County of San Bernardino Board of Supervisors and/or the SBCERA Board. SBCERA issues a stand-alone financial report, which may be obtained by contacting the Board of Retirement, 348 W. Hospitality Lane, 3rd Floor, San Bernardino, California 92415-0014.

Benefits Provided. SBCERA provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits. SBCERA administers the Plan which provides benefits for two membership classifications, General and Safety, and those benefits are tiered based upon date of SBCERA membership. Safety membership is extended to those involved in active law enforcement and fire suppression. All other members, including the CSA's employees, are classified as General members. Generally, those who become members prior to January 1, 2013 are Tier 1 members. All other members are Tier 2. An employee who is appointed to a regular position, whose service is greater than fifty percent of the full standard of hours required are members of SBCERA, and are provided with pension benefits pursuant to Plan requirements.

NOTE 5: RETIREMENT PLAN (continued)

The CERL and PEPRA establish benefit terms. Retirement benefits for the General Tier 1 and General Tier 2 Plans are calculated on the basis of age, average final compensation and service credit as follows:

	General – Tier 1	General – Tier 2		
Final Average Compensation	Highest 12 months	Highest 36		
		consecutive months		
Normal Retirement Age	Age 55	Age 55		
Fauly Datingment, Vegus of samples	Age 70 any years	Age 70 any years		
Early Retirement: Years of service required and/or eligible for	10 years age 50	5 years age 52		
required and/or engine for	30 years any age	N/A		
	2% per year of final	At age 67, 2.5% per		
Benefit percent per year of service	average	year of final average		
for normal retirement age	compensation for	1		
for normal retirement age	every year of service	every year of service		
	credit	credit		
Benefit Adjustments	Reduced before age	Reduced before age		
	55, increased after 55	67		
	up to age 65			
Final Average Compensation	Internal Revenue	Government Code		
Limitation	Code section	section 7522.10		
	401(a)(17)			

Contributions. Participating employers and active members, including the CSA and the CSA's employees, are required by statute to contribute a percentage of covered salary to the Plan. This requirement is pursuant to Government Code sections 31453.5 and 31454, for participating employers and Government Code sections 31621.6, 31639.25 and 7522.30 for active members. The contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the SBCERA Board pursuant to Article 1 of the CERL, which is consistent with the Plan's actuarial funding policy. The contribution rates are adopted yearly, based on an annual actuarial valuation, conducted by an independent actuary, that requires actuarial assumptions with regard to mortality, expected future service (including age at entry into the Plan, if applicable and tier), and compensation increases of the members and beneficiaries. The combined active member and employer contribution rates are expected to finance the costs of benefits for employees that are allocated during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Participating employers may pay a portion of the active members' contributions through negotiations and bargaining agreements.

NOTE 5: RETIREMENT PLAN (continued)

Employee contribution rates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 ranged between 8.61% and 15.50% for Tier 1 General members and was 9.16% for Tier 2 General members.

Employer contribution rates for fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 were 25.39% and 22.86% for Tier 1 and Tier 2, respectively.

Actuarial Assumptions and Discount Rates

See the County of San Bernardino's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for details of actuarial assumptions and discount rates for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense/Benefit, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2019, the CSA reported a liability of \$89,563 which represents 1.38% of the County of San Bernardino Special District's proportionate share of the County's net pension liability. The CSA's proportion was allocated based on FY 2019 total salaries and benefits relative to the total salaries and benefits of the County of San Bernardino Special Districts as a whole.

The County of San Bernardino Special District's proportionate share of the County's net pension liability was based on its contributions to the pension plan relative to the County's contributions for FY 2018 as a whole. The County's net pension liability was allocated by SBCERA based on the actual employer contributions in each cost group.

The Plan's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 based upon the results of an actuarial valuation as of the same date. Plan fiduciary net position and the total pension liability were valued as of the measurement dates.

NOTE 5: RETIREMENT PLAN (continued)

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the CSA's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Plan as of the measurement date, calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower (6.25 percent) or 1 percentage-point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate:

		(Current		
1%	Decrease	Disc	ount Rate	1%	Increase
(6.25%)		(7.25%)	((8.25%)
\$	172,553	\$	89,563	\$	21,492

Pension benefits recognized amounted to \$3,032 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

At June 30, 2019, the CSA reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows					
of Resources*	of Resources**					
\$39,753	\$19,603					

^{*} Total deferred outflows includes change in assumptions, change in proportion and differences between share of contributions, and contributions after measurement date.

^{**} Total deferred inflows includes differences in expected and actual expense, and net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments,.

NOTE 5: RETIREMENT PLAN (continued)

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate (continued)

The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from the CSA's contributions to the plan subsequent to the measurement date of \$17,036 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the following year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in future pension expense as follows:

	Total
Year Ended June 30,	
2020	\$ 3,141
2021	1,561
2022	(2,547)
2023	1,099
2024	(72)
Thereafter	(68)
Total	\$ 3,114

NOTE 6: 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

NOTE 6: RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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 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, 2019.

NOTE 7: CONTINGENCIES

As of June 30, 2019, 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 November 22, 2019, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined that there are no transactions that will have a significant impact on the CSA.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Special Revenue Funds (General) For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS					
	PARK (1336)					
				Variances with		
	Budgeted	Amounts		Final Budget		
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)		
Revenues						
Property Taxes	\$ 19,561	\$ 19,561	\$118,421	\$ 98,860		
Intergovernmental-State assistance	299	299	254	(45)		
Investment Earnings			1,186	1,186		
Total revenues	19,860	19,860	119,861	100,001		
Expenditures						
Current - parks and recreation:						
Salaries and benefits	13,685	13,685	12,464	1,221		
Services and supples	22,926	22,926	14,896	8,030		
Utilities	5,000	5,000	9,322	(4,322)		
Total expenditures	41,611	41,611	36,682	4,929		
Excess of revenues						
over (under) expenditures	(21,751)	(21,751)	83,179	104,930		
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers in from County	7,500	7,500		(7,500)		
Total other financing						
sources (uses)	7,500	7,500		(7,500)		
Net change in fund balance	\$(14,251)	\$(14,251)	83,179	\$ 97,430		
Fund balance - beginning			23,609			
Fund balance - ending			\$106,788			