COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO SPECIAL DISTRICT COUNTY SERVICE AREA No. 79 R-1 GREEN VALLEY LAKE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 79 R-1 Green Valley Lake June 30, 2019

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Government-wide Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Position	4
Statement of Activities	6
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	8
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	9
Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities	10
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Fund	11
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position of Proprietary Fund	12
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund	13
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities - Agency Fund	15
Notes to the Financial Statements	16
Required Supplementary Information	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Special Revenue Funds (R-1 Green Valley Lake)	31



Eadie + Payne, LLP

3880 Lemon St., Ste. 300 Riverside, CA 92501 P.O. Box 1529

Riverside, CA 92502-1529 Office: 951-241-7800

www.eadiepaynellp.com

Board of Supervisors County of San Bernardino County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 79 R-1 Green Valley Lake

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. 79 R-1 Green Valley Lake (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 audits 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.

Opinion

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. 79 R-1 Green Valley Lake 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

Eadie and Payne, LLP

Riverside, California

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	2019						
		ernmental		siness-type		_	
	A	ctivities		Activities		Total	
Assets							
Cash and investments	\$	89,346	\$	1,467,370	\$	1,556,716	
Accounts receivable, net		-		218,877		218,877	
Taxes receivable		-		3,011		3,011	
Special assessment receivable		462		-		462	
Due from other government		-		1,246		1,246	
Capital assets, net of depreciation		42,997		1,130,739		1,173,736	
Total assets		132,805		2,821,243		2,954,048	
Deferred outflows of resources							
Pensions				112,507		112,507	
Liabilities							
Current:							
Accounts payable		-		19,737		19,737	
Due to other funds		-		-		-	
Due to other governments		-		21,624		21,624	
Long-term:							
Net pension liability		_		253,480		253,480	
Total liabilities		-		294,841		294,841	
Deferred inflows of resources							
Pensions				55,481		55,481	
Net position							
Net investment in capital assets		42,997		1,130,739		1,173,736	
Restricted for road maintenance		89,808		-,200,707		89,808	
Unrestricted		-		1,452,689		1,452,689	
Total net position	\$	132,805	\$	2,583,428	\$	2,716,233	

Statement of Net Position (continued) June 30, 2019

For Comparative Purposes Only

			•	2018	
	Gov	ernmental	Bu	siness-type	
	A	ctivities	Activities		 Total
Assets					
Cash and investments	\$	65,658	\$	1,300,538	\$ 1,366,196
Accounts receivable, net		-		211,017	211,017
Taxes receivable		-		-	-
Special assessment receivable		1,127		4,804	5,931
Due from other government		-		-	-
Capital assets, net of depreciation		46,087		1,266,250	 1,312,337
Total assets		112,872		2,782,609	2,895,481
Deferred outflows of resources					
Pensions				133,135	 133,135
Liabilities					
Current:					
Accounts payable		-		-	-
Due to other funds		-		3,256	3,256
Due to other governments		-		17,273	17,273
Long-term:					
Net pension liability		-		269,885	269,885
Total liabilities				290,414	 290,414
Deferred inflows of resources					
Pensions				60,281	 60,281
Not position					
Net position		46,087		1,266,250	1,312,337
Net investment in capital assets				1,200,230	
Restricted for public works Unrestricted		66,785		1 208 700	66,785 1,298,799
	Φ.	110.070	Φ.	1,298,799	
Total net position	\$	112,872	\$	2,565,049	\$ 2,677,921

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	2019			
	Governmental	Business-type		
Expenses	Activities	Activities	Total	
Salaries and benefits	\$ 3,381	\$ 260,965	\$ 264,346	
Services and supplies	7,873	101,218	109,091	
Utilities	-	274,008	274,008	
Depreciation	3,090	136,846	139,936	
Professional fees		245,798	245,798	
Total Expenses	14,344	1,018,835	1,033,179	
Program revenues				
Charges for services	-	964,543	964,543	
Permit and inspection fees	-	150	150	
Connection fees	-	6,510	6,510	
Other				
Total Program Revenues		971,203	971,203	
Net Program Revenues (Expense)	(14,344)	(47,632)	(61,976)	
General revenues				
Special assessments	30,480	55,107	85,587	
Investment earnings	2,349	45,413	47,762	
Penalties	-	20,398	20,398	
Other	1,448	(54,907)	(53,459)	
Total general revenues	34,277	66,011	100,288	
Transfers				
Transfers in	-	578,708	578,708	
Transfers out		(578,708)	(578,708)	
Total transfers				
Change in net position	19,933	18,379	38,312	
Net position at beginning of year	112,872	2,565,049	2,677,921	
Net position at end of year	\$ 132,805	\$ 2,583,428	\$ 2,716,233	

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

For Comparative Purposes Only

To Comparative Luiposes Only						
				2018		
	Gove	rnmental	Bus	Business-type		
Expenses	Ac	tivities	Activities			Total
Salaries and benefits	\$	4,529	\$	241,064	\$	245,593
Services and supplies		40,599		225,468		266,067
Utilities		-		427,334		427,334
Depreciation		3,291		137,107		140,398
Professional fees		-		95,510		95,510
Total Expenses		48,419		1,126,483		1,174,902
Program revenues						
Charges for services		-		960,446		960,446
Permit and inspection fees		-		-		_
Connection fees		-		_		_
Other		-		240		240
		-		960,686		960,686
Net Program Revenues (Expense)		(48,419)		(165,797)		(214,216)
General revenues						
Special assessments		26,563		47,231		73,794
Investment earnings		535		10,156		10,691
Penalties		_		38,140		38,140
Other		95		8,225		8,320
Total general revenues		27,193		103,752		130,945
Transfers						
Transfers in		-		227,200		227,200
Transfers out		-		(202,200)		(202,200)
Total transfers		-		25,000		25,000
Change in net position		(21,226)		(37,045)		(58,271)
Net position at beginning of year		134,098		2,602,094		2,736,192
Net position at end of year		112,872		2,565,049		2,677,921

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

	RE F R-1 Gre	2019 PECIAL EVENUE FUNDS Meadow een Valley Lake (1798)	For Comparative Purposes Only 2018 SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS R-1 Meadow Green Valley Lake (1798)		
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	89,346	\$	65,658	
Special assessment receivable		462		1,127	
Total assets		89,808		66,785	
Liabilities and Fund Balances					
Accounts payable		_		_	
Total liabilities					
Fund Balance: Restricted for: Road maintenance Total Fund Balance Total Liabilities and Fund Balance		89,808 89,808 89,808	 \$	66,785 66,785 66,785	
Reconciliation of balance sheet of governmental funds to					
Total Fund Balance - Governmental Fund	\$	89,808	\$	66,785	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because: Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund.					
Net capital assets		42,997		46,087	
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	132,805	\$	112,872	

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	RE <u>F</u> R-1 Green	2019 PECIAL VENUE UNDS Meadow Valley Lake (1798)	Purp SF RE F R-1 Green	Comparative coses Only 2018 PECIAL VENUE UNDS Meadow Valley Lake (1798)
Revenues	-			
Special assessments	\$	30,480	\$	26,563
Investment earnings		2,349		535
Other		1,448		95
Total revenues		34,277		27,193
Expenditures				
Salaries and benefits		3,381		4,529
Services and supplies		7,873		40,599
Total Expenditures		11,254		45,128
Net change in fund balance		23,023		(17,935)
Fund Balance - beginning		66,785		84,720
Fund Balance - ending	\$	89,808	\$	66,785

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

	2019	Comparative poses Only 2018
	2019	2016
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 23,023	\$ (17,935)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the		
Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental fund report capital outlays as expenditures.		
However, in the statement of activities the cost of those		
assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and		
reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by		
which depreciation expense exceeded capital outlay in the		
current period.	(3,090)	(3,291)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 19,933	\$ (21,226)

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2019

		For Comparative Purposes Only		
	2019	2018		
	ENTERPRISE	ENTERPRISE		
	FUNDS	FUNDS		
	Sewer	Sewer		
Assets		<u> </u>		
Current Assets:				
Cash and investments	\$ 1,467,370	\$ 1,300,538		
Accounts receivable, net	218,877	211,017		
Taxes receivable	3,011	211,017		
Special assessment receivable	5,011	4,804		
•	1,246	4,004		
Due from other government Total Current Assets		1 516 250		
Total Current Assets	1,690,504	1,516,359		
Non-current Assets:				
Capital Assets				
Improvements to land	5,328,771	5,328,771		
Structures and improvements	159,050	159,050		
Vehicles	64,440	64,440		
Equipment	31,006	31,006		
Construction in progress	1,335	_		
Accumulated depreciation	(4,453,863)	(4,317,017)		
Total noncurrent assets	1,130,739	1,266,250		
Total Assets	2,821,243	2,782,609		
Deferred outflows of resources				
Pensions	112,507	133,135		
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
	10.727			
Accounts payable	19,737	2.256		
Due to other funds	1,397	3,256		
Due to other governments	20,227	17,273		
Total current liabilities	41,361	20,529		
Long-term Liabilities:	252 490	260.005		
Net pension liability Total liabilities	253,480	269,885		
1 ota1 nabilities	294,841	290,414		
Deferred inflows of resources				
Pensions	55,481	60,281		
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	1,130,739	1,266,250		
Unrestricted	1,452,689	1,298,799		
Total net position	\$ 2,583,428	\$ 2,565,049		
Total liet position	φ 2,303,420	φ 2,303,049		

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

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

				Comparative		
			Purj	oses Only		
		2019		2018		
	ENT	ERPRISE	ENTERPRISE			
	F	UNDS	FUNDS			
		Sewer		Sewer		
Operating Revenues						
Sanitation services	\$	964,543	\$	960,446		
Permit and inspection fees		150		-		
Connection fees		6,510		-		
Other		-		240		
Total Operating Revenues		971,203		960,686		
Operating Expenses						
Professional fees		245,798		95,510		
Salaries and benefits		260,965		241,064		
Services and supplies		101,218		225,468		
Utilities		274,008		427,334		
Depreciation		136,846		137,107		
Total Operating Expenses		1,018,835		1,126,483		
Operating Loss		(47,632)		(165,797)		
Nonoperating Revenues						
Special assessments		55,107		47,231		
Investment earnings		45,413		10,156		
Penalties		20,398		38,140		
Other		(54,907)		8,225		
Total Non-operating Revenues		66,011		103,752		
Income (loss) before transfers		18,379		(62,045)		
Transfers						
Transfers in		578,708		227,200		
Transfers out		(578,708)		(202,200)		
Total transfers		-		25,000		
Change in Net Position		18,379		(37,045)		
Net position at beginning of year as previously reported		2,565,049		2,602,094		
Net Position - ending	\$	2,583,428	\$	2,565,049		

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

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

				Comparative rposes Only
		2019	1 (1)	2018
	EN	ΓERPRISE	EN	TERPRISE
		FUNDS		FUNDS
		Sewer		Sewer
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				201101
Receipts from customers	\$	960,332	\$	960,543
Payments to suppliers		(601,438)		(922,703)
Payments to employees		(261,542)		(246,746)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		97,352		(208,906)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities				
Special assessments		59,911		43,710
Penalties		20,398		38,140
Other nonoperating revenues		(54,907)		8,225
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities		25,402		90,075
Cash Flows from Capital and related Financing Activities				
Disposition (Purchase) of capital assets		(1,335)		61,152
Transfers in		<u>-</u>		25,000
Net Cash Used for Capital and related Financing Activitie	<u></u>	(1,335)		86,152
Cash Flows from Investment Activities				
Investment earnings		45,413		10,156
Net Cash Provided by Investment Activities		45,413		10,156
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Investments		166,832		(22,523)
Cash and investments - beginning		1,300,538		1,323,061
Cash and investments - ending	\$	1,467,370	\$	1,300,538

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

	2019	Comparative poses Only 2018
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash provided by operating		
activities:		
Operating loss	\$ (47,632)	\$ (165,797)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided		
by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	136,846	137,107
Change in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in accounts receivable	(7,860)	(143)
(Increase) Decrease in taxes receivable	(3,011)	-
(Increase) Decrease in due from other funds	(1,246)	-
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable	19,737	(131,834)
Increase (Decrease) in due to other funds	(1,859)	(7,267)
Increase (Decrease) in due to other governments	2,954	(35,290)
Increase (Decrease) in net pension liability, net of		
deferred outflows and inflows	(577)	 (5,682)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	\$ 97,352	\$ (208,906)

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Agency Funds June 30, 2019

	20	019	Purpo	omparative oses Only 2018
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		2,513	\$	2,469
Total assets		2,513		2,469
Liabilities				
Due to bondholders		2,513		2,469
Total liabilities	\$	2,513	\$	2,469

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of County Service Area (CSA) No. 79 R-1 Green Valley Lake 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. 79 R-1 Green Valley Lake was established by an act of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Bernardino (the County) on September 7, 1971 with the active powers of fire (inspection, suppression, protection, first aid, and rescue), sewer (collection and disposal). Currently, the governmental reporting entity consists of an enterprise fund (sewer) for the community of Green Valley Lake. The CSA contracts sewage treatment through Running Springs County Water District. Improvement Zone R-1, established by an act of the county of San Bernardino Board of Supervisors on September 14, 1993, provides maintenance for approximately .75 miles of paved road in "The Meadow" area of Green Valley Lake.

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

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the accounts of the County Service Area No. 79 Green Valley Lake 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 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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Government-wide and fund financial statements (continued)

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 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.

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

Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statements presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting 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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

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

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The *special revenue fund* labeled "R-1 Meadow Green Valley Lake" is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The government reports the following major proprietary fund:

The enterprise fund labeled "Sewer" accounts for the sewer activities of the CSA.

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 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.

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

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

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.

Agency funds are used to account for assets held by the CSA as an agent for individuals, private-organizations, other governments and/or other funds. The funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of the results of operations. The modified accrual of accounting is used for the agency fund. The fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and payment of, the bonds issued under the Improvement Act of 1915 for certain sewer improvements.

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 date of acquisition.

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."

All accounts receivable are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles when applicable. No allowance for uncollectibles was recorded at June 30, 2019 based on management's expectation that all accounts receivable will be collected.

Property Taxes and Accounts Receivable

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.

No allowance for uncollectibles has been recorded as of 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. 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)

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 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.
- 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.
- 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 nonspendable, restricted, committed, or assigned equals 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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fund Equity (continued)

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 been 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 CSA's Administration Department head. Any deficiency of budgeted revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses is financed by beginning available fund balances as provided for in the County Budget Act.

B. Encumbrances

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

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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."

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:

	В	eginning						Ending
	E	Balance	A	dditions	De	letions	E	Balance
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Infrastructure	\$	131,675	\$	-	\$	-	\$	131,675
Total capital assets, being depreciated		131,675		-		-		131,675
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Infrastructure		(85,588)		(3,090)		-		(88,678)
Total accumulated depreciation		(85,588)		(3,090)		-		(88,678)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		46,087		(3,090)		-		42,997
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	46,087	\$	(3,090)	\$	-	\$	42,997

Business-type:

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Development in progress	-	1,335	-	1,335
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Improvements to land	5,328,771	-	-	5,328,771
Structures and improvements	159,050	-	-	159,050
Equipment	31,006	-	-	31,006
Vehicle	64,440			64,440
Total capital assets, being depreciated	5,583,267			5,583,267
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Improvements to land	(4,091,388)	(130,913)	-	(4,222,301)
Structures and improvements	(139,315)	(3,535)	-	(142,850)
Equipment	(28,798)	(428)	-	(29,226)
Vehicle	(57,516)	(1,970)		(59,486)
Total accumulated depreciation	(4,317,017)	(136,846)		(4,453,863)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	1,266,250	(136,846)		1,129,404
Business-type capital assets, net	\$ 1,266,250	\$(136,846)	\$ -	\$ 1,130,739

NOTE 4: 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 4: 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		
Early Detinoments Veges of somice	Age 70 any years	Age 70 any years		
Early Retirement: Years of service	10 years age 50	5 years age 52		
required and/or eligible for	30 years any age	N/A		
	2% per year of final	At age 67, 2.5% per		
Panafit nament now year of convice	average	year of final average		
Benefit percent per year of service for normal retirement age	compensation for	compensation for		
for normal retirement age	every year of service	every year of service		
	credit	credit		
Benefit Adjustments	Reduced before age	Reduced before ag		
	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 4: 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 \$253,480 which represents 3.91% 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.

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	Dis	count Rate	1%	Increase	
(6.25%)		(7.25%)		(8.25%)		
\$	488,355	\$	253,480	\$	60,826	

NOTE 4: RETIREMENT PLAN (continued)

Pension benefits recognized amounted to \$577 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**				
\$ 112,507	\$ (55,481)				

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

The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from the CSA's contributions to the plan subsequent to the measurement date of \$48,214, 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:

Year Ended June 30,	
2020	\$ 8,890
2021	4,417
2022	(7,209)
2023	3,111
2024	(204)
Thereafter	(193)
Total	\$ 8,812

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

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.

NOTE 5: RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

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 6: 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 7: 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 significant impact on the CSA.

Required Supplementary Information COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO SPECIAL DISTRICT COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 79 R-1 GREEN VALLEY LAKE

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

	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS				
	R-1 Green Valley Lake (1798)				
				Variance with	
	Original	Final		Final Budget	
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Positive	
Revenues					
Special assessments	\$ 30,598	\$ 30,598	\$ 30,480	\$ (118)	
Investment earnings	700	700	2,349	1,649	
Other	150	150	1,448	1,298	
Total revenues	31,448	31,448	34,277	2,829	
Expenditures					
Salaries and benefits	3,380	3,380	3,381	(1)	
Services and supplies	3,788	3,788	7,873	(4,085)	
Professional fees	40,000	40,000		40,000	
Total Expenditures	47,168	47,168	11,254	35,914	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (15,720)	\$ (15,720)	23,023	\$ 38,743	
Fund balances - beginning			66,785		
Fund balances - ending			\$ 89,808		