FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Supervisors
San Bernardino County
Department of Public Works-Special Districts
County Service Area No. 40 Elephant Mountain

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the San Bernardino County Department of Public Works-Special Districts County Service Area No. 40 Elephant Mountain (CSA), a component unit of San Bernardino County, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the CSA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the CSA, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as well as accounting systems prescribed by the State Controller's Office and state regulations governing special districts.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS), the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), and the State Controller's *Minimum Audit Requirements for California Special Districts*. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the CSA and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the CSA and do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of San Bernardino County, as of June 30, 2024, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the CSA's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of
 expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the CSA's internal control. Accordingly, no
 such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

• Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the CSA's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Schedules of Pension Plan Contributions 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 opinions on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statement, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Rogers, Anderson, Malody e Scott, LLP.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 8, 2025 on our consideration of the CSA's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the CSA's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

San Bernardino, California

May 8, 2025

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2024

	 vernmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ 3,316,657
Receivables, net:	44.707
Taxes	14,767
Due from County special districts	5,937
Capital assets, not depreciated	92,958
Capital assets, net of depreciation	53,664
Total assets	 3,483,983
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension	43,115
Total deferred outflows of resources	43,115
Current: Accounts payable Salaries and benefits payable Due to County special districts Noncurrent liabilities: Portion due within one year: Compensated absences payable Portion due in more than one year: Compensated absences payable Net pension liability Total liabilities	32,048 8,774 13,920 3,067 7,156 73,895 138,860
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension	15,062
Total deferred inflows of resources	15,062
NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets Restricted to provide VHF and UHF television translator service Total net position	\$ 146,622 3,226,554 3,373,176

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

							Rev	(Expenses) venues and ange in Net
		P	rogra	m Revenu	es			Position
					Ор	erating		
			Ch	arges for	Gra	ints and	Go	vernmental
Functions/Programs	<u>E</u>	xpenses	S	ervices	Cont	ributions		Activities
Primary government Governmental activities:								
Public works	\$	234,133	\$	64,802	\$	2,086	\$	(167,245)
Total governmental activities		234,133		64,802		2,086		(167,245)
Total	\$	234,133	\$	64,802	\$	2,086		(167,245)
	_	neral revenu						500 505
		roperty taxe						502,505
		nrestricted			ngs			151,482
		Total gener						653,987
		Change in r						486,742
		position, be	•	•				2,886,434
	Net	t position, e	ending	g			\$	3,373,176

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2024

	Special Revenue Funds General (300-1330)		Capital Projects Funds Improvements (300-3530)		Total Governmenta Funds	
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables, net:	\$	3,153,961	\$	162,696	\$	3,316,657
Taxes		14,767		_		14,767
Due from County special districts		5,937				5,937
Total assets	\$	3,174,665	\$	162,696	\$	3,337,361
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$	32,048	\$	-	\$	32,048
Due to County special districts		13,920		-		13,920
Salaries and benefits		8,774				8,774
Total liabilities	-	54,742				54,742
FUND BALANCES Restricted for: To provide VHF and UHF television						
translator service		3,119,923		162,696		3,282,619
Total fund balances		3,119,923		162,696		3,282,619
Total liabilities and						
fund balances	\$	3,174,665	\$	162,696	\$	3,337,361

Reconciliation of Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2024

Total fund balance - governmental funds	\$ 3,282,619
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	146,622
Compensated absences payable are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(10,223)
Deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and long- term liability related to the pension plan are not financial resources or due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	(45,842)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 3,373,176

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Special Revenue Funds General (300-1330)		•	al Projects unds	Total			
			-	ovements 0-3530)	Governmental Funds			
REVENUES								
Property taxes	\$	502,505	\$	-	\$	502,505		
Intergovernmental:								
State assistance		2,086		-		2,086		
Investment earnings		142,997		8,485		151,482		
Rents and concessions		64,802				64,802		
Total revenues		712,390		8,485		720,875		
EXPENDITURES Current - public works:								
Salaries and benefits		107,697		-		107,697		
Services and supplies		126,530		-		126,530		
Professional fees		6,213		-		6,213		
Capital outlay		18,449		-		18,449		
Total expenditures		258,889		-		258,889		
Net change in fund balances		453,501		8,485		461,986		
Fund balances, beginning		2,666,422		154,211		2,820,633		
Fund balances, ending	\$	3,119,923	\$	162,696	\$	3,282,619		

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, 2024

Net change in fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 461,986
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay, net of disposals exceeded depreciation expense in the current year.	13,375
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental fund. Change in compensated absences payable	(2,679)
Pension obligation expenses/benefit reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures/benefits in the governmental funds.	 14,060
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 486,742

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the San Bernardino County Department of Public Works – Special District County Service Area No.40 Elephant Mountain (the District) conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

Reporting Entity

The District was established by an act of the Board of Supervisors of the San Bernardino County (the County) on August 11, 1969 under Section 4700 of the State Health & Safety Code to provide ten channels of UHF television translator service broadcast from Elephant Mountain, and five channels of VHF television translator service broadcast from Newberry Springs to the 100 square mile area encompassing Barstow, Daggett, Hinkley, Newberry Springs and Yermo.

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

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the accounts of the District and are not intended to present the financial position of the County taken as a whole.

Because the CSA meets the reporting entity criteria established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the CSA's financial statements have also been included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the County as a "component unit" for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

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 who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

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

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statements Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

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 CSAs with appropriations of less than \$500,000, individual items of less than \$1,000 are not accrued at year end. For CSAs with appropriations over \$500,000, individual items of less than \$5,000 are not accrued at year end.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The *capital projects fund* labeled "Improvements" is used to account for financial resources to be used for the maintenance and improvements to Elephant Mountain broadcast equipment.

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

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

Cash and Investments

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

Interfund Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (e.g., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (e.g., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances." Currently, the CSA does not have any business-type activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Property Taxes

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

Inventories and Prepaid Items

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

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

Capital Assets

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

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

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

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

Assets	Years
Infrastructure	40-60
Structure and improvements	5-40
Equipment and vehicles	4-15

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Equity Classifications

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

- Nonspendable Fund Balance: Amounts cannot be spent because they are (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Due to the nature or form of the resources, they generally cannot be expected to be converted into cash or a spendable form.
- Restricted Fund Balance: Amounts are restricted by external parties, such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws/regulations of other governments or restricted by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed Fund Balance: Amounts can only be used for a specific purpose pursuant to
 constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision
 making authority (the Board of Supervisors). The formal action must occur prior to the
 end of the reporting period, however, the amount may be determined in the subsequent
 period. These are self-imposed limitations on available resources. These committed
 amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government removes or
 changes the specified use by taking the same level of action it employed to previously
 commit those amounts. These committed amounts would be approved and adopted by
 formal action of the Board.
- Assigned Fund Balance: Amounts are constrained by the government's intent to be used
 for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. The intent will be
 expressed by the body or official to which the governing body has delegated the
 authority, i.e. the County Administrative Office. The County Administrative Office will
 assign fund balance for specific departmental projects through the use of the respective
 department's general fund savings. Such projects would not normally be feasible for the
 department without reserving funding over a multiple year period.
- Unassigned Fund Balance: The General Fund, as the principal operating fund, often has
 net resources in excess of what can properly be classified in one of the four categories
 already described. Therefore, in order to calculate unassigned fund balance, total fund
 balance less nonspendable, restricted, committed, or assigned equals unassigned fund
 balance. This amount is available for any purpose and will be placed in either the
 General-Purpose Reserve, General Fund Mandatory Contingencies or the General
 Fund Uncertainties Contingencies until allocated for a specific purpose by the Board,
 by a four-fifths vote.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Equity Classifications (Continued)

In the Government-wide Financial Statements, net position are classified in the following categories: Net Investment in Capital Assets consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding debt 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."

Net Position/Fund Balance Flow Assumption

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use when an expenditure is incurred, it is the County's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed. It is the County's policy to consider committed amounts as 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.

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.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Use of Estimates

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

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the CSA's portion of the San Bernardino County Employees' Retirement Association (SBCERA) (the 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, employer and employee contributions are recognized in the period the related salaries are earned and become measurable pursuant to formal commitments, statutory or contractual requirements, benefit payments, (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms, and investments are reported at fair value. SBCERA Audited financial statements are publicly available reports that can be obtained at SBCERA's website at www.sbcera.org.

Valuation Date June 30, 2023 Measurement Date June 30, 2023

Measurement Period July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023

Employee Compensated Absences

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

Beginning						Due	e Within	LT	Comp
	В	alance	Additions	Deletions	Balance	On	ie Year	Ab	sences
Compensated absences	\$	7,544	\$ 10,491	\$ (7,812)	\$ 10,223	\$	3,067	\$	7,156

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

A. Budgetary information

In accordance with provisions of Section 29000-29143 of the Government code of the State of California, commonly known as the County Budget Act, the CSA prepares and adopts a budget on or before August 30 for each fiscal year.

Budgets are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The legal level of budgetary control is the object level and the sub-object level for capital assets within each fund.

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

B. Encumbrances

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

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

New Accounting Pronouncements

The District has implemented GASB Statement No. 100 – Accounting Changes and Error Corrections. The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. There was no effect on the current year's financial statements due to this pronouncement.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments include balances of monies deposited with the County Treasurer which are pooled and invested for the purpose of increasing earnings through investment activities. Interest earned on pooled investments is deposited to the CSA's account based upon the CSA's average daily deposit balance during the allocation period. Cash and investments are shown at the fair value as of June 30, 2024. Changes in fair value that occur during a fiscal year are recognized as *investment earnings* reported for that fiscal year. *Investment earnings* reports interest earnings, changes in fair value, and any gains or losses realized upon the liquidation, maturity, or sale of investments. The County's practice is to hold investments until maturity.

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

NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2024 was as follows:

Governmental activities:

		eginning Balance	A	dditions	Del	etions		Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:	•	00.050	•		•		•	00.050
Land	\$	92,958	\$		\$		\$	92,958
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		92,958						92,958
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Improvements to land		155,305		-		-		155,305
Equipment		184,107		18,449		-		202,556
Total capital assets, being depreciated		339,412		18,449		-		357,861
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Improvements to land		(133,029)		(1,638)		-		(134,667)
Equipment		(166,094)		(3,436)		-		(169,530)
Total accumulated depreciation		(299,123)		(5,074)		-		(304,197)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		40,289		13,375		-		53,664
Total capital assets, net	\$	133,247	\$	13,375	\$	-	\$	146,622

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE 4: FEDERAL AND STATE GRANTS

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

NOTE 5: RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description. Employees of the CSA participate in the San Bernardino County'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 San Bernardino County 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

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

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.

Employee contribution rates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 ranged between 8.76% and 14.65% for Tier 1 General members and was 8.76% for Tier 2 General members.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE 5: RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

Employer contribution rates for fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 were 24.21% and 21.57% for Tier 1 and Tier 2, respectively.

Actuarial Assumptions and Discount Rates

See the San Bernardino County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for details of actuarial assumptions and discount rates for the year ended June 30, 2024.

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:

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

At June 30, 2024, the CSA reported a liability of \$73,895 which represents 1.44% of the San Bernardino County Special District's proportionate share of the County's net pension liability. The CSA's proportion was allocated based on FY 2024 total salaries and benefits relative to the total salaries and benefits of the San Bernardino County Special Districts as a whole.

The San Bernardino County 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 2023 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, 2023 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.

Pension benefit recognized amounted to \$13,591 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE 5: RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2024, the CSA reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

 ed Outflows esources*	Deferred Inflows of Resources**			
\$ 43,115	\$	15,062		

^{*} 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 \$20,173 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:

	Deferred					
Year Ended	Inflows/Outflows					
June 30,	of Resources					
2025	\$ 884					
2026	(6,028)					
2027	10,543					
2028	2,419					
2029	62					

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE 6: RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Public liability claims are self-insured for up to \$3 million per occurrence with a one-time corridor retention of \$2 million. Excess insurance coverage over the Self-Insured Retention (SIR) up to \$50 million is provided through a combination of insurance policies as recommended by Alliant Insurance Services Inc., Insurance Broker through PRISM (Public Risk Innovation, Solutions, and Management) as follows:

Primary liability coverage for specific Human Services (HS) departments:

\$2.5 million in excess of \$500,000 self-insured retention with PRISM.

Additional primary liability coverage (in excess of HS primary liability):

- \$7 million excess of \$3 million self-insured retention with PRISM; and reinsurance provided by Starstone National Insurance Company and ACE American Insurance Company.
- \$5 million, excess of \$10 million with PRISM with quota share reinsurance provided by Everest Reinsurance Company, Great American Insurance Company, Greenlight Reinsurance LTD, Arcadian Risk Capital LTD on behalf of Sirius Point Bermuda Insurance Company LTD, and Arch Reinsurance LTD.
- \$10 million in excess of \$15 million provided by PRISM with reinsurance provided by Safety National Casualty Corporation.

Secondary Liability Coverage:

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

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 the PRISM Excess Workers' Compensation Program with the following limits:

- \$3 million in excess of \$2 million SIR and statutory limits with Great American Insurance Co.
- \$45 million in excess of \$5 million with ACE American Insurance Co.
- Statutory excess of \$50 million with Liberty Insurance Co.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE 6: RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The County supplements its self-insurance for medical malpractice claims with a \$25 million per claim policy (\$35 million aggregate) with BETA Risk Management Authority, which provides annual coverage on a claims-made basis with a SIR of \$1 million for each claim.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- \$300 million for all risk coverage, with additional \$300 million shared excess coverage and additional \$200 million all risk coverage for Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (ARMC).
- \$200 million for flood control.
- \$100 million for earthquake coverage.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE 6: RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The claims related to the above referenced programs are accounted for in the Department of Risk Management's internal service funds ("Funds"), except for unemployment insurance and employee dental insurance, which are accounted for in the General Fund. The liabilities recorded in these Funds are based on the results of actuarial studies and include amounts for allocated and unallocated loss adjustment expenses. The liabilities for these claims are reported using a discounted rate of 0.79% and an actuarially determined 80% confidence level. Since claims are paid over time, the discount rate determines the amount of funding needed to cover current claims. The confidence level describes the likelihood of the available funding exceeding the actual amounts of the claims. It is the County's practice to obtain actuarial studies on an annual basis for the General Liability, Workers' Compensation, and Property Insurance programs.

See the San Bernardino County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for details of their claims liability at June 30, 2024.

NOTE 7: CONTINGENCIES

As of June 30, 2024, 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.

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Special Revenue Fund (General) For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Special Revenue Fund										
		General (300-1330)									
	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget				
REVENUES											
Property taxes	\$	431,259	\$	431,259	\$	502,505	\$	71,246			
Intergovernmental:											
State assistance		2,500		2,500		2,086		(414)			
Investment earnings		20,000		20,000		142,997		122,997			
Rents and concessions		75,000		75,000		64,802		(10,198)			
Total revenues		528,759		528,759		712,390		183,631			
EXPENDITURES											
Current - public works:											
Salaries and benefits		138,928		138,928		107,697		31,231			
Services and supplies		209,010		209,010		126,530		82,480			
Professional Fees		10,000		10,000		6,213		3,787			
Rents and leases		5,000		5,000		-		5,000			
Capital outlay		80,000		80,000		18,449		61,551			
Total expenditures		442,938		442,938		258,889		184,049			
Net change in fund balance	\$	85,821	\$	85,821		453,501	\$	367,680			
Fund balance, beginning						2,666,422					
Fund balance, ending					\$	3,119,923					