

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

CALIFORNIA AUTOMATED CONSORTIUM ELIGIBILITY SYSTEM (A Joint Powers Authority)

Financial Statements and Required Supplementary Information with Independent Auditors' Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of the California Automated Consortium Eligibility System Rancho Cordova, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and general fund of the California Automated Consortium Eligibility System (Authority), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority'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.

Auditors' 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and general fund of the Authority as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information on pages 21 and 22 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.

Management has omitted Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 25, 2019, on our consideration of the Authority'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 Authority'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 Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Vavrinik, Trine, Day & Co. LLP Rancho Cucamonga, California

March 25, 2019

CALIFORNIA AUTOMATED CONSORTIUM ELIGIBILITY SYSTEM

(A Joint Powers Authority) Statement of Net Position June 30, 2018

	G	overnmental Activities
ASSETS		
Cash in County of San Bernardino Treasurer's Pool	\$	6,402,142
Due From Other Governments:		
State of California		8,560,272
Member Counties		6,113,191
Prepaid Items		12,561,328
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated and Amortized		2,465,922
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization Total Assets		97,705,010
Total Assets		133,807,865
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable		12,158,800
Due To Other Governments:		
State of California		4,609,707
County of San Bernardino		61,525
Member Counties		4,244,424
Matured Leases and Interest Payable		1,149
Non-Current Liabilities		
Due Within One Year:		
Capital Leases		8,220
Due In More Than One Year:		44.000
Capital Leases		41,986
Total Liabilities		21,125,811
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		100,120,726
Unrestricted		12,561,328
Total Net Position	\$	112,682,054

CALIFORNIA AUTOMATED CONSORTIUM ELIGIBILITY SYSTEM (A Joint Powers Authority)

Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

				PROGRAM REVENUES	NET (EXPENSE)/REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION Governmental Activites			
	Ехр	penses	Ор	erating Grants				
FUNCTION/PROGRAM								
Governmental Activities:								
Public Assistance	\$	222,433,115	\$	178,873,399	\$	(43,559,716)		
Interest on Long Term Debt		58,000		- _		(58,000)		
Total Governmental Activities	\$	222,491,115	\$	178,873,399	\$	(43,617,716)		
	GENER	AL REVENUES:						
	Local F	Revenues - Consortiur	m Member	Counties		28,592,912		
	SPECIA	AL ITEM:						
		geles County Capital <i>i</i>	Asset Conf	tribution (Note 7)		38,131,408		
	Total G	eneral Revenues and	Special Ite	em		66,724,320		
	Change	in Net Position				23,106,604		
	Net Pos	ition, Beginning				89,575,450		
	Net Pos	ition, Ending			\$	112,682,054		

CALIFORNIA AUTOMATED CONSORTIUM ELIGIBILITY SYSTEM

(A Joint Powers Authority)

Balance Sheet - Governmental Fund General Fund June 30, 2018

ASSETS			

ASSETS		
Cash in County of San Bernardino Treasurer's Pool	\$	6,402,142
Due From Other Governments:		
State of California		8,560,272
Member Counties		6,113,191
Prepaid Items		12,561,328
Total Assets	\$	33,636,933
	\ <u></u>	
LIABILITIES and FUND BALANCE		
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Accounts Payable	\$	12,158,800
Due To Other Governments:		
State of California		4,609,707
County of San Bernardino		61,525
Member Counties		4,244,424
Matured Leases Payable		642
Matured Interest Payable		507
Total Liabilities		21,075,605
Fried Deleves		
Fund Balance		40 E64 200
Nonspendable for Prepaid Items		12,561,328
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	33,636,933
rotal Elabilities and Fana Balanes	<u> </u>	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position		
are different because:		
Fund Balance - Governmental Fund	\$	12,561,328
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, used in		
governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore,		100 170 000
are not reported in the funds.		100,170,932
Long-term liabilities consisting of capital leases are not due and		
payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(50,206)
payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the lunds.	-	(30,200)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	112,682,054
	<u> </u>	, 0 0 _ , 0 0 1

CALIFORNIA AUTOMATED CONSORTIUM ELIGIBILITY SYSTEM (A Joint Powers Authority)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Fund General Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

REVENUES	
Intergovernmental - Federal	\$ 116,249,696
Intergovernmental - State	62,623,703
Intergovernmental - Consortium Member Counties	 28,592,912
Total Revenues	 207,466,311
EXPENDITURES	
Current:	
Public Assistance	194,042,344
Debt Service:	
Principal	714,610
Interest Control Outlier	58,000
Capital Outlay Total Expenditures	 14,854,017 209,668,971
Total Experiationes	200,000,011
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	(2,202,660)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	
Capital Leases	 388,587
Change in Fund Balance	(1,814,073)
FUND BALANCE	
Fund Balance, Beginning	14,375,401
Fund Balance, Ending	\$ 12,561,328
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Change in Fund Balance - Governmental Fund	\$ (1,814,073)
Capital contribution in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as inflows in the funds.	38,131,408
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation or amortization expense. This amount may or may not exceed depreciation, amortization, and loss on disposal of capital assets, resulting in a negative or positive number.	(13,536,754)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position.	326,023
	<u> </u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 23,106,604

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Reporting Entity

Pursuant to the California Government Code Section 6500 et seq., a joint powers authority (Authority) was formed in 1998 to provide an automated welfare system. The Authority originally included the counties of San Bernardino, Riverside, Merced, and Stanislaus. On June 1, 2007, a new joint exercise of powers agreement was approved by the Authority adding thirty-five counties to the original four under the name of the *California Statewide Automated Welfare System Consortium IV* (C-IV). On September 1, 2017, the joint powers agreement was amended again to include the County of Los Angeles to form a forty-member county Authority and changing name to *California Automated Consortium Eligibility System* (CalACES). The counties have been divided into eight regions, with the County of Los Angeles representing Region 8. The Authority is governed and administered by an eleven-member board consisting of one board member from Regions 1 through 7 and four board members from Region 8. In addition, a state representative serves as an Ex Officio member of the board.

The Authority was created for the purpose of the design, development, implementation, and on-going operation and maintenance of an automated welfare system to be used by each of the forty member counties. The primary objective of the migration project is to provide member counties with a viable solution to meet their long-term automation needs. The accounting policies of the Authority conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governments and to general practice within California Joint Powers Authorities.

Management determines the accounting principles to be used in the preparation of the financial statements. A description of the significant accounting policies employed in the preparation of these financial statements follows.

(b) Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Authority. *Governmental activities* are supported by operating grants and member contribution revenues.

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* grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented instead as general revenues. Net position is comprised of net investment in capital assets and unrestricted net position.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (CONTINUED)

(c) Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Fund Financial Statement Descriptions

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Governmental fund financial statements include a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance for all major governmental funds. An accompanying schedule is presented to reconcile and explain the differences in fund balance and changes in fund balance as presented in these statements to the net position and changes in net position presented on the government-wide financial statements. The Authority has only one major governmental fund.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they are "measurable and available"). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period. The Authority considers items available if received within 9 months of year end, for voluntary non-exchange transactions such as federal and state grants. All other revenues are accrued when their receipt occurs within sixty days after the end of the accounting period, and are recognized as revenues. The Authority reports items as deferred inflows of resources when all eligibility requirements are met except for timing requirements or resources recognized as assets that do not meet the aforementioned availability periods for recognition as revenue in governmental funds.

Expenditures are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under the accrual basis of accounting. However, expenditures related to long-term debt are recorded only when payment is due. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures. Proceeds of long-term debt and capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

The Authority reports the following major governmental fund:

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Authority. It is used to account for all revenues and expenditures not required to be accounted for in another fund.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (CONTINUED)

(d) Cash in County of San Bernardino Treasurer's Pool

Pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement, the Treasurer of the County of San Bernardino (County) has custody of all cash for the Authority. The Authority's share of the pooled cash account is separately accounted for in its own operating fund, net of related expenses. The Authority's position in the County's treasury pool is reported at fair value.

(e) Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include computers, software, and computer hardware, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The Authority defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 for hardware and \$40,000 for software and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or developed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value (an entry price) at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Capital assets are depreciated and amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Computers 2 to 5 years
Servers 3 to 7 years
Software 3 years
Internally Developed Software 10 years

(f) Fund Balance Classification

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

- 1. Nonspendable amounts that are not in a spendable form (such as prepaid items and inventories of supplies) or are required to be maintained intact.
- 2. Restricted amounts constrained to specific purposes by external parties (such as grantors, bondholders and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions or by enabling legislation.
- 3. Committed amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself, using the highest level of decision-making authority (the board of directors); to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint.
- 4. Assigned amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the governing body, or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority.
- 5. Unassigned amounts that are for any purpose; only the general fund can report a positive amount of unassigned fund balance.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (CONTINUED)

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources; committed, assigned and unassigned, as they are needed. The Authority designates committed fund balance through board resolution, which is the highest form of decision-making authority.

(g) Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflecting costs applicable to future accounting periods are recorded as prepaid items and are accounted for as expenses when consumed rather than purchased in both the government-wide and the fund financial statements. \$13,645 of the prepaid item balance is for insurance and the remaining \$12,547,683 is for prepaid software and hardware support.

(h) Receivables and Payables

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles require receivables to be recorded when revenue is earned but not yet received as of fiscal year-end. \$8,560,272 and \$6,113,191 of the due from other governments balance are monies owed from the State of California and member counties, respectively, to settle the current liabilities of the Authority.

The Authority reports accounts payable of \$12,158,800 and \$8,915,656 due to other governments at June 30, 2018. These liabilities relate to the unpaid expenditures incurred to run day to day operations of the Authority.

(i) Matured Leases and Interest Payable

The matured leases payable balance of \$642 and the matured interest payable balance of \$507 reflect the leases and corresponding interest due as of June 30, 2018. These amounts represent liabilities that have reached their maturity dates. These amounts were unpaid as of June 30, 2018, due to revenues from the state and member counties being received after the fiscal year-end cutoff date for payment processing.

(j) Implemented Accounting Pronouncements

During fiscal year 2018, the Authority adopted the following Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements:

i) GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for OPEB. This Statement replaces the requirements of Statements No. 45 and No. 57. The Statement is effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. The Authority has determined this Statement has no impact on the financial statements.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (CONTINUED)

- ii) GASB Statement No. 81, Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. The Statement is effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. The Authority has determined this Statement has no impact on the financial statements.
- iii) GASB Statement No. 85, Omnibus 2017. The objective of this Statement is to address practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits. The requirements of this Statement is effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. The Authority has determined this Statement has no impact on the financial statements.
- iv) GASB Statement No. 86, Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues. The objective of this Statement is to improve consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. The requirements of this Statement is effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. The Authority has determined this Statement has no impact on the financial statements.

(k) Use of Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different from those reported for governmental funds in the balance sheet. The following provides a reconciliation of those differences:

	Fu	Total overnmental nds (Page 5)	Long-Term Assets and Liabilities (1)	Assets and Liabilities		nent of osition
ASSETS						
Cash in County of San Bernardino Treasurer's Pool	\$	6,402,142	\$	-	\$ 6,	402,142
Due From Other Governments:		0.500.050				
State of California		8,560,272		-		560,272
Member Counties		6,113,191		-	,	113,191
Prepaid Items		12,561,328	0.405.00	-		561,328
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated and Amortized		=	2,465,92	22	2,	465,922
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation and			07 705 04		07	705 040
Amortization			97,705,01	10	97,	705,010
Total Assets		33,636,933	100,170,93	32	133,	807,865
LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable		12,158,800		-	12,	158,800
Due To Other Governments:						
State of California		4,609,707		-	4,	609,707
County of San Bernardino		61,525		-		61,525
Member Counties	4,244,424			-	4,	244,424
Matured Leases Payable		642		-		642
Matured Interest Payable		507		-		507
Non-Current Liabilities						
Due Within One Year:						
Capital Leases		-	8,22	20		8,220
Due In More Than One Year:						
Capital Leases			41,98	36_		41,986
Total Liabilities		21,075,605	50,20	06_	21,	125,811
Total Fund Balance/Net Position	\$ 12,561,328 \$ 10		\$ 100,120,72	26	\$ 112,	682,054

NOTE 2 - RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, (CONTINUED)

(1) Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and,
therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Computer Hardware	\$ 17,540,349
Computer Hardware Acquired Under Capital Leases	5,643,420
Software	17,135,350
Internally Developed Software	311,434,675
Internally Developed Software In Progress	2,465,922
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	(254,048,784)

100,170,932

(1) Long-term liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, not reported in the funds.

Capital Leases Obligations	(50,206)
•	(50,206)

Total \$ 100,120,726

(1) Expenditures for general capital assets and other related adjustments, including current year depreciation/amortization.

Computer Hardware	\$ 208,612
Computer Hardware Acquired Through Capital Leases	388,587
Software	2,486,997
Internally Developed Software	11,358,605
Internally Developed Software In Progress	411,217
Depreciation and Amortization	 (28,390,772)

Total ____\$ (13,536,754)

(1) GASB 34 Conversion Entries

NOTE 3 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

As discussed in Note 1 (d), the Authority's cash investments held in the San Bernardino County Treasurer's pool are reported on the basis of \$1, which approximates fair value (equivalent to the investment's net asset value per share), and is not subject to categorization of its fair value measurements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Authority's participation in the Treasurer's pool is voluntary. The San Bernardino County Treasurer's pool maintains a Treasury Oversight Committee who is responsible for reviewing investment policy. At June 30, 2018, the Authority's cash and investments held in the County Treasurer's pool totaled \$6,402,142.

Additional information regarding the Pool, including the investment portfolio and related interest rate, custodial credit, investment credit and concentration of credit risks, is presented in Note 4 of the San Bernardino County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Statements (CAFR). Information regarding the CAFR can be found at http://www.sbcounty.gov/atc/ or 268 W. Hospitality Lane, 4th Floor, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0018.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of the changes in capital assets during the year:

	Beginning Balance		• •		• •		• •			Additions		Deletions		Ending Balance	
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated/Amortized:	Φ.	000 740	Φ.	4 007 000	Φ.	(0.400.447)	•	0.405.000							
Internally Developed Software in Progress	\$	836,740	_\$	4,097,629	\$	(2,468,447)	\$	2,465,922							
Total Assets, Not Being Depreciated/Amortized		836,740		4,097,629		(2,468,447)		2,465,922							
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized:															
Computer Hardware		16,637,474		970,963		(68,088)		17,540,349							
Computer Hardware Acquired Under Capital Leases		6,017,184		388,587		(762,351)		5,643,420							
Software		14,648,353		2,486,997		-		17,135,350							
Internally Developed Software		263,162,627		48,272,048		_		311,434,675							
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized		300,465,638		52,118,595		(830,439)		351,753,794							
Less: Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization:															
Computer Hardware		11,121,603		2,720,273		(29,559)		13,812,317							
Computer Hardware Acquired Under Capital Leases		5,645,767		122,679		(135,138)		5,633,308							
Software		14,621,567		745,769		-		15,367,336							
Internally Developed Software		194,298,634		24,937,189		-		219,235,823							
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization		225,687,571		28,525,910		(164,697)		254,048,784							
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized, Net		74,778,067		23,592,685		(665,742)		97,705,010							
Total Capital Assets (Net)	\$	75,614,807	\$	27,690,314	\$	(3,134,189)	\$	100,170,932							

Total increase in accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$28,525,910 consists of: i) \$28,390,772 depreciation and amortization expense, and ii) \$135,138 reclassified from Computer Hardware Acquired Under Capital Leases to Computer Hardware.

NOTE 5 - NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of the changes in non-current liabilities during the year:

	apital Lease Obligations
Balance at July 1, 2017 Additions	\$ 414,758 388,587
Reductions Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ (753,139) 50,206
Due within one year Due in more than one year	\$ 8,220 41,986
Total	\$ 50,206

Capital lease obligations

The Authority has entered into capital lease obligations for computer hardware, included under capital assets with an original cost of \$5,643,420. The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments under these capital leases as of June 30, 2018:

<u>Year ended June 30,</u>		
2019	\$	13,792
2020		13,792
2021		13,792
2022		13,792
2023		11,190
	_	
Total minimum obligations		66,358
Less amounts representing interest		(16,152)
Present value of minimum obligations	\$	50,206
Present value of minimum obligations	\$	50,206

NOTE 6 - RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There were eight San Bernardino County employees (Contractors) working on behalf of the Authority. These contractors are under the administrative supervision of the San Bernardino County Assistant County Administrator (ACA) for Human Services System. However, for daily operational purposes, these contractors report to and receive their annual performance reviews by the Authority's Chairperson. As of June 30, 2018, the positions of San Bernardino County ACA and Authority Chairperson were held by two individuals.

The County of San Bernardino (a member agency) provides accounting, treasury, and legal counsel to the Authority on a cost reimbursement basis. Total amounts paid and due the County for accounting services amount to \$314,077 and \$34,356, respectively, as of June 30, 2018. Total amounts paid and due the County for legal services amount to \$163,035 and \$27,169, respectively, as of June 30, 2018.

NOTE 7 - COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES, TRANSFER OF OPERATIONS, AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Grants

The Authority recognizes as revenue grant monies received as reimbursement for costs incurred. Although the Authority's grant programs are being audited through June 30, 2018, in accordance with the provisions of the Single Audit Act of 1996 and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principals, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, these programs are still subject to financial and compliance audits and resolution of previously identified questioned costs. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the Authority expects no such amounts.

Commitments

As a single legal entity separate from its members, CalACES manages both the Los Angeles Eligibility, Automated Determination, Evaluation and Reporting (LEADER) Replacement System (LRS) and the C-IV System. The total future commitment under existing contracts is approximately \$403,315,113. The Authority contracts with a prime development contractor, a prime implementation contractor and a quality assurance contractor for the majority of its expenditures related to maintenance and operations and the development and implementation of system change requests and change orders for C-IV and LRS. The Authority disburses funds to the contractors based upon fixed price deliverables, monthly expenditures, performance reports, equipment, software, facilities and network charges received from the contractors. Payments for services and retentions under the contracts are contingent upon approval and acceptance by the Authority and appropriate state and federal agencies.

NOTE 7 - COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES, TRANSFER OF OPERATIONS, AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS, (CONTINUED)

In addition, payments under the contracts are contingent upon the availability of county, state, and federal funding. If funding to make payments under the terms of the contract is not forthcoming from the state legislature or the federal government for the project, or is not allocated to the Authority by the State Department of Finance for payment in the current or any future fiscal period, then the obligations of the Authority to make payments after the effective date of such non-allocation or non-funding will cease and terminate in accordance with contract termination terms and conditions.

Transfer of Operations and Subsequent Event

On July 29, 2011, the State of California (State) issued a letter to federal agencies that outlined and requested approval for its strategy to consolidate the statewide automated welfare systems, which was approved by the federal agencies on April 5, 2012. Subsequently, the State Legislature enacted Chapter 13 of 2011-2012 Assembly Bill No. 16, Blumenfield, to require that the 39 C-IV counties migrate to a system jointly designed by the 39 C-IV counties and the County of Los Angeles under the LRS contract, and that the migration result in a new consortium composed of the 40 counties.

Effective September 1, 2017, the combined 40-county Joint Powers Authority California Automated Consortium Eligibility System (CalACES) replaced both the Los Angeles Eligibility, Automated Determination, Evaluation and Reporting System Consortium and the California Statewide Automated Welfare System Consortium IV. Under the amended and restated joint exercise of powers agreement between the 39 C-IV counties and the County of Los Angeles, the County of Los Angeles agreed to combine its LEADER Replacement System with the C-IV System for the purpose of developing a jointly designed welfare system using LRS as a base platform to be used by the 40 counties. As a result of the transfer, the Authority recognized \$38,131,408 as internally generated computer software for the value of LRS.

Plans to migrate the C-IV counties to LRS were delayed when federal sponsors the United States Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) requested additional information and analysis surrounding the project scope and approach to proceed. Based on the extended planning effort, the 18 counties in the Welfare Client Data System Consortium (CalWIN) will be joining the 40-member CalACES Consortium to legally form the 58-county California Statewide Automated Welfare System Consortium (CalSAWS) effective June 28, 2019, with operations to begin July 1, 2019. The CalSAWS Migration Design, Development, and Implementation (DD&I) Project will migrate the 58 counties to a single system prior to the end of fiscal year 2023. The DD&I Project began in the first quarter of fiscal year 2019.

NOTE 8 – NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

GASB 83 - Certain Asset Retirement Obligations

In November 2016, GASB issued Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this Statement. The requirements of this Statement are effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019. The Authority has not determined the effect of this Statement.

GASB 84 - Fiduciary Activities

In January 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. The Authority has not determined the effect of this Statement.

GASB 87 – Leases

In June 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 87, Leases. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. The requirements of this Statement are effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. The Authority has not determined the effect of this Statement.

GASB 88 – Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements

In March 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements. The Objective of this Statement is to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019. The Authority has not determined the effect of this Statement.

GASB 89 – Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period

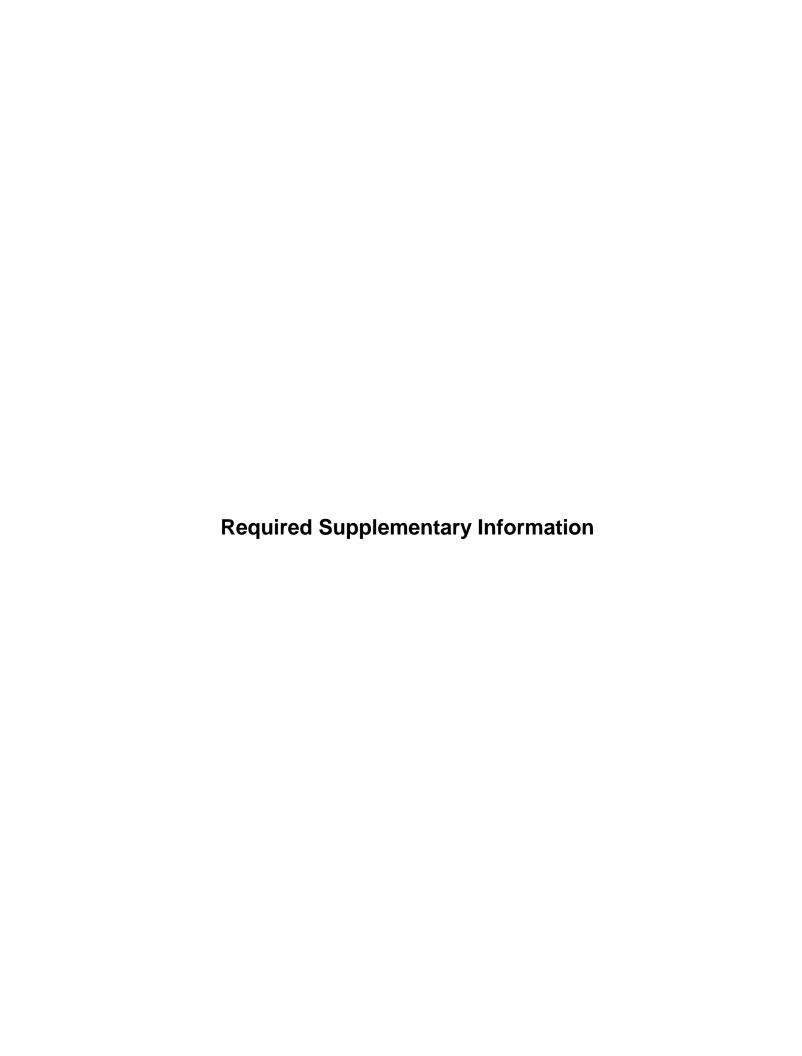
In June 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period. The Objective of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a

NOTE 8 – NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS, (CONTINUED)

reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The requirements of this Statement are effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. The Authority has not determined the effect of this Statement.

GASB 90 - Majority Equity Interest - an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61

In August 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61. The objective of this Statement are to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. The Authority has not determined the effect of this Statement.



CALIFORNIA AUTOMATED CONSORTIUM ELIGIBILITY SYSTEM

(A Joint Powers Authority)

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual General Fund
(Budgetary Basis) - Unaudited
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Revenues	Bu	dget Amounts <u>Original</u>		<u>Final</u>		<u>Actual</u>	Fii	ariance with nal Budget - Positive (Negative)
Intergovernmental	\$	237.062.360	\$	242.806.366	\$	204.258.847	\$	(38,547,519)
mengovernmental	_Ψ_	237,002,300	Ψ	242,000,300	Ψ	204,230,047	Ψ	(30,347,319)
Expenditures								
Current:								
Service and supplies		199,268,917		202,031,672		191,476,069		10,555,603
Capital outlay		36,453,443		39,434,694		14,560,011		24,874,683
Debt service, principal and interest		1,340,000		1,340,000		780,906		559,094
Total expenditures		237,062,360		242,806,366		206,816,986		35,989,380
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	(2,558,139)	\$	(2,558,139)

Budgetary Basis/GAAP Reconciliation

The budget as reported in the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual is reported using the budgetary basis method of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This method does not recognize receivables, payables, capital lease payments as a reduction of debt service and interest expense, or the capitalization of certain cost related to software development. The budget includes State approved activities for SAWS, member county purchases, administrative costs, and various grant related activities. A reconciliation between the budgetary basis and GAAP basis follows:

Internation and all reconstructions	<u>(Bu</u>		Actual (GAAP Basis)		<u>Difference</u>	
Intergovernmental revenues Conversion from budgetary basis to GAAP basis	\$	204,258,847	\$	207,466,311	\$ 3,207,464	
Conversion from budgetary basis to GAAP basis and reclassification to capital expenditures and debt service						
Service and supplies		(191,476,069)		(194,042,344)	(2,566,275)	
Capital outlay		(14,560,011)		(14,854,017)	(294,006)	
Debt service Principal Interest		(719,245) (61,661)		(714,610) (58,000)	4,635 3,661	
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Capital Leases				388,587	 388,587	
Net change budgetary basis to GAAP basis	\$	(2,558,139)	\$	(1,814,073)	\$ 744,066	

CALIFORNIA AUTOMATED CONSORTIUM ELIGIBILITY SYSTEM (A JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY) NOTE TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2018

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

An annual budget must be adopted in accordance with section 2.09 of the Authority's Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement. The Authority's Governing Board satisfied this requirement. The fiscal year 2018 budget was approved by the Authority's Governing Board and is reported using the budgetary basis method of accounting.

Budgetary integration was employed as a management control device during the year for the budgeted fund. The Authority employs budget control by major object code.

Actual intergovernmental revenue was lower than the final budget due to the State not approving initial funding requests for the C-IV/LRS Migration project, which resulted in lower expenditures for services and supplies and capital outlay.



CALIFORNIA AUTOMATED CONSORTIUM ELIGIBILITY SYSTEM

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