

**SURFSIDE COLONY
STORM WATER PROTECTION DISTRICT
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH REPORT ON AUDIT BY INDEPENDENT
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
JUNE 30, 2018**

SURFSIDE COLONY STORM WATER PROTECTION DISTRICT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors
Surfside Colony Storm Water
Protection District
Surfside, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activity and general fund of the Surfside Colony Storm Water Protection District (the District) as of June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District'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. 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 auditors' 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 auditors consider internal control relevant to the District'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 District'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 activity and general fund of the District 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 Matter

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis information 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 are not affected by this missing information.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison schedule - budgetary basis, identified as Required Supplementary Information (RSI) in the accompanying 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 RSI 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 RSI because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

White Nelson Dick Evans LLP

Irvine, California
June 25, 2019

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SURFSIDE COLONY STORM WATER PROTECTION DISTRICT

GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET
AND STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2018

	General Fund	Adjustments (Note 1D)	Statement of Net Position
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and investments	\$ 449,691	\$ -	\$ 449,691
Property tax receivable	4,871	-	4,871
Interest receivable	1,589	-	1,589
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	\$ 456,151	-	456,151
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 5,000	-	5,000
FUND BALANCE/NET POSITION			
FUND BALANCE:			
Committed for sand fill stabilization	94,155		
Committed for revetment stabilization	50,000		
Committed for general stabilization	53,908		
Committed for emergency storm	75,000		
Committed for project repairs and improvements stabilization	124,205		
Unassigned	53,883		
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	451,151	(451,151)	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$ 456,151		
NET POSITION:			
Unrestricted		\$ 451,151	\$ 451,151

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

SURFSIDE COLONY STORM WATER PROTECTION DISTRICT

GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE AND
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the year ended June 30, 2018

	General Fund	Adjustments (Note 1D)	Statement of Activities
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES:			
Accounting and legal	\$ 15,913	\$ -	\$ 15,913
County administration and collection charges	2,523	-	2,523
Drainage charges	36,501	-	36,501
Erosion control	26,719	-	26,719
Equipment - rent	6,600	-	6,600
Insurance	2,410	-	2,410
Miscellaneous	1,890	-	1,890
Project outlays	185,963	-	185,963
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES	278,519	-	278,519
GENERAL REVENUES:			
Property taxes	321,364	-	321,364
Investment earnings	5,071	-	5,071
State homeowners' subvention	1,779	-	1,779
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES	328,214	-	328,214
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES/CHANGE IN NET POSITION	49,695	-	49,695
FUND BALANCE/NET POSITION:			
BEGINNING OF YEAR	401,456	-	401,456
END OF YEAR	\$ 451,151	\$ -	\$ 451,151

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SURFSIDE COLONY STORM WATER PROTECTION DISTRICT

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Description of Reporting Entity

The Surfside Colony Storm Water Protection District (the District) is located in the Surfside Colony community within the City of Seal Beach. The District was formed on May 13, 1941, under the provisions of the Storm Water District Act, codified in Water Code Appendix Chapter 13, for the purpose of protecting land within its boundaries from damage and soil erosion from storm waters or other innavigable waters. The District provides services and capital improvements related to drainage and erosion protection of common areas and beaches, and is the Surfside Colony contracting party to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers sand replenishment projects. It is primarily funded from property tax revenue allocated and distributed from the Orange County Auditor-Controller.

B. Financial Statement Presentation

Local governmental units are required to report information on a government-wide basis and on a fund basis (with emphasis placed on major funds of the entity). The government-wide financial statements (i.e., statement of net position and statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the primary government and its component units. The governmental fund financial statements (i.e., balance sheet and statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance) report information on individual funds of the government. A fund is considered to be separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

Since the District utilizes a single governmental fund, and it has no component units, the government-wide and governmental fund financial statements have been combined on the same statement with a reconciliation of the individual line items in a separate column titled "Adjustments." The government-wide financial statements are reported in the "Statement of Net Position" and "Statement of Activities" columns. The governmental fund financial statements are reported in the "General Fund" column.

C. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements

Government-wide financial statements display information about the reporting government as a whole, except for its fiduciary activities. The District has no fiduciary activities. Government-wide financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured, such as current financial resources or economic resources.

SURFSIDE COLONY STORM WATER PROTECTION DISTRICT

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus (Continued)

Government-wide Financial Statements (Continued)

The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements. Under the economic resources measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities (current and long term), and deferred inflows of resources are reported. Under 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.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are presented using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the current financial resources measurement focus, only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources are generally included on the governmental fund balance sheet. Governmental fund operating statements present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Measurable means that the amounts can be estimated or otherwise determined. Available means that the amounts were collected during the reporting period or soon enough thereafter to be available to finance the expenditures accrued for the current reporting period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. The District's levied property taxes and investment earnings associated with the current period are considered to be susceptible to accrual. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred.

D. Reconciliation of Fund Financial Statements to Government-wide Financial Statements:

In order to adjust the fund balance on the governmental (general) fund balance sheet to arrive at net position on the statement of net position, certain adjustments are required as a result of the differences in accounting basis and measurement focus between the government-wide and fund financial statements. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the District did not have any adjustments to make.

SURFSIDE COLONY STORM WATER PROTECTION DISTRICT

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. New Accounting Pronouncements

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Current Year Standards

GASB 75 - *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2017. This standard did not impact the District.

GASB 81 - *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2016. This standard did not impact the District.

GASB 82 - *Pension Issues*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2016, except for certain provisions on selection of assumptions, which are effective in the first reporting period in which the measurement date of the pension liability is on or after June 15, 2017. This standard did not impact the District.

GASB 85 - *Omnibus 2017*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2017. This standard did not impact the District.

GASB 86 - *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2017. This standard did not impact the District.

GASB Pending Accounting Standards

GASB has issued the following statements, which may impact the District's financial reporting requirements in the future.

- GASB 83 - *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018.
- GASB 84 - *Fiduciary Activities*, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2018.
- GASB 87 - *Leases*, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2019.
- GASB 88 - *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018.
- GASB 89 - *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2019.
- GASB 90 - *Majority Equity Interests - an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2018.
- GASB 91 - *Conduit Debt Obligations*, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2020.

SURFSIDE COLONY STORM WATER PROTECTION DISTRICT

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. Investments

Investments are reported in the financial statements at fair value, which is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Changes in fair value that occur during a fiscal year are recognized as investment income reported for that fiscal year. Investment income includes interest earnings and changes in fair value.

G. Receivables

The District carries receivables net of an allowance for doubtful accounts, if applicable. Management evaluates the ability to collect the receivables based upon a combination of factors.

H. Property Taxes

Property taxes are attached as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are levied on July 1 and are payable in two installments on November 1 and February 1 and become delinquent December 11 and April 11. The County of Orange (County) bills and collects the property taxes and remits them to the District in installments during the year. District property tax revenues are recognized when levied to the extent that they result in current receivables.

I. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the basic financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and Investments

Cash and investments of \$449,691 reported in the accompanying statement of net position and governmental fund balance sheet consist of \$114,883 in a federally insured demand account and \$334,808 invested in the California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF).

SURFSIDE COLONY STORM WATER PROTECTION DISTRICT

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments Authorized by the District’s Investment Policy

All investments and deposits of the District are made in accordance with the California Government Code. The District has further limited investments to those identified in the table below. The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk.

<u>Authorized Investment Type</u>	<u>Maximum Maturity</u>	<u>Maximum Percentage of Portfolio</u>	<u>Maximum Investment in One Issuer</u>
Time Certificate of Deposits	5 years	25%	None
LAIF	N/A	None	None

N/A - Not Applicable

Investment in State Investment Pool

The District is a voluntary participant in LAIF, which is regulated by California Government Code Section 16429 under the oversight of the treasurer of the State of California. The fair value of the District’s investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the District’s pro rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The District manages its exposure to interest rate risk by investing in LAIF, which is readily available upon demand.

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The District’s investment in LAIF is not rated.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The District has no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code.

SURFSIDE COLONY STORM WATER PROTECTION DISTRICT

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for *deposits* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for *investments* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party.

The California Government Code does not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure the District's deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

As of June 30, 2018, the District has no deposits with financial institutions over the amount covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance.

Fair Value Measurements

The District categorizes its fair value measurement within the fair value hierarchy established by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The hierarchy is based on the relative inputs used to measure the fair value of the investments. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets, Level 2 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for similar assets, and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The District's investment consists of LAIF, which is not subject to the fair value hierarchy.

SURFSIDE COLONY STORM WATER PROTECTION DISTRICT

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

3. CLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES

The fund balance reported on the fund statements consists of the following categories:

Committed Fund Balance - This classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority, the Board of Directors. These commitments may be changed or lifted but only by the same formal action, a resolution, that was used to impose the constraint originally.

Included in the committed fund balance category are the following reserves established by the Board of Directors:

- A sand fill stabilization reserve has been established to fund periodic sand fills in conjunction with the US Army Corps. As of June 30, 2018, this reserve has a balance of \$94,155.
- A revetment stabilization reserve has been established to accumulate reserves that may be used for future revetment/storm damage repair and construction deemed necessary as a result of a natural disaster. As of June 30, 2018, this reserve has a balance of \$50,000.
- A general stabilization reserve has been established to offset unexpected revenue shortfalls and unanticipated expenditures. This reserve is calculated as six months of the total budgeted services and supplies. The reserve may be used when a loss of revenue occurs, such as if the State of California ceases allocations of property taxes for special districts or to fund the adopted budget during cash flow deficits due to timing of revenue receipt. This general stabilization reserve is fully funded and has a balance of \$53,908 as of June 30, 2018.
- An emergency storm reserve has been established for future emergency storm damage repair and construction deemed necessary as a result of a storm. As of June 30, 2018, this reserve has a balance of \$75,000.
- A general project repairs and improvements stabilization reserve has been established to fund upcoming community projects that repair, rehabilitate, or replace community assets. This reserve is funded with excess funds available at the end of each preceding fiscal year to the extent that the committed sand fill, revetment, and general stabilization reserves have been adequately funded. The reserve may be used for planned projects approved by the District's Board of Directors at the beginning of each fiscal year. As of June 30, 2018, this reserve has a balance of \$124,205.

Unassigned Fund Balance - This classification includes the residual balance for the government's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in other classifications. In other funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

SURFSIDE COLONY STORM WATER PROTECTION DISTRICT

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

3. CLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

It is the District's policy to consider restricted resources to have been depleted before unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) resources are applied.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the District's policy is to apply the committed fund balance first, then the assigned fund balance, and finally the unassigned fund balance.

4. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

The District contracts out a substantial portion of its services to Surfside Colony, Ltd. (a nonprofit corporation). Such services include, but are not limited to, drainage and erosion control, maintenance, and rent of facility and equipment. Amounts paid to Surfside Colony, Ltd. for these costs for the year ended June 30, 2018, totaled \$255,782.

5. OTHER REQUIRED GENERAL FUND DISCLOSURES

Expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2018, exceeded appropriations in the general fund on a budgetary basis as follows:

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
County administration and collection charges	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,523	\$ (323)

6. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In preparing these financial statements, the District has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through June 25, 2019, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SURFSIDE COLONY STORM WATER PROTECTION DISTRICT

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS

GENERAL FUND

For the year ended June 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual - Budgetary Basis	Variance
	Original	Final	(Note B)	
REVENUES:				
Property taxes:				
Current year's secured tax assessment	\$295,122	\$295,122	\$300,424	\$ 5,302
Current year's unsecured tax assessment	6,000	6,000	9,799	3,799
Public utility	1,100	1,100	1,424	324
Regulated railroads	-	-	25	25
Supplemental tax roll	5,000	5,000	9,888	4,888
Other	-	-	2	2
Total property taxes	<u>307,222</u>	<u>307,222</u>	<u>321,562</u>	<u>14,340</u>
Investment earnings	1,500	1,500	4,301	2,801
State homeowners' subvention	<u>1,100</u>	<u>1,100</u>	<u>1,779</u>	<u>679</u>
 TOTAL REVENUES	 <u>309,822</u>	 <u>309,822</u>	 <u>327,642</u>	 <u>17,820</u>
 EXPENDITURES:				
Accounting and legal	14,800	14,800	12,613	2,187
County administration and collection charges	2,200	2,200	2,523	(323)
Drainage charges	39,818	39,818	36,501	3,317
Erosion control	29,149	29,149	26,719	2,430
Equipment - rent	6,600	6,600	6,600	-
Insurance bond	4,500	4,500	2,410	2,090
Miscellaneous office	3,000	3,000	1,890	1,110
Drainage project	<u>213,025</u>	<u>252,324</u>	<u>185,963</u>	<u>66,361</u>
 TOTAL EXPENDITURES	 <u>313,092</u>	 <u>352,391</u>	 <u>275,219</u>	 <u>77,172</u>
 NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	 (3,270)	 (42,569)	 52,423	 94,992
 FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING OF YEAR	 <u>397,268</u>	 <u>397,268</u>	 <u>397,268</u>	 <u>-</u>
 FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	 <u>\$393,998</u>	 <u>\$354,699</u>	 <u>\$449,691</u>	 <u>\$ 94,992</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

SURFSIDE COLONY STORM WATER PROTECTION DISTRICT

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

June 30, 2018

A. GENERAL BUDGET POLICIES

The Board of Directors adopts an annual budget that begins on July 1. Annual appropriations are approved by the Board of Directors prior to the beginning of each year. All appropriations lapse at year-end. The Board of Directors has the legal authority to amend the budget at any time during the fiscal year.

B. BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The District's budget is administered on a cash basis that differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The budgetary comparison schedule - budgetary basis for the District's general fund presents comparisons of the legally adopted budget with actual data on cash basis. Reconciliations of actual amounts on a cash basis to amounts on a GAAP basis are as follows:

	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Total actual - budgetary basis	\$ 327,642	\$ 275,219
Add: Current year accrual	6,460	5,000
Less: Prior year accrual	<u>(5,888)</u>	<u>(1,700)</u>
Total actual GAAP basis	<u>\$ 328,214</u>	<u>\$ 278,519</u>
Fund balance - budgetary basis	\$ 449,691	
Add: Accrued revenues	6,460	
Add: Accrued expenditures	<u>(5,000)</u>	
Fund balance - GAAP basis	<u>\$ 451,151</u>	