

Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020



Board of Directors as of June 30, 2020

		Elected/	Term
Name	Title	Appointed	Expires
Michael Addie	President	Elected	11/2022
Cheryl L. Franklin	Vice President	Elected	11/2020
Moses Taylor Jr.	Director	Elected	11/2022
Crystal Smith	Director	Elected	11/2020
Brenda Addie	Director	Elected	11/2020

Jessica Pfalmer, General Manager Edgemont Community Services District P.O. Box 5436 Riverside, California 92517

(951) 784-2632 – https://edgemontcsd.specialdistrict.org/

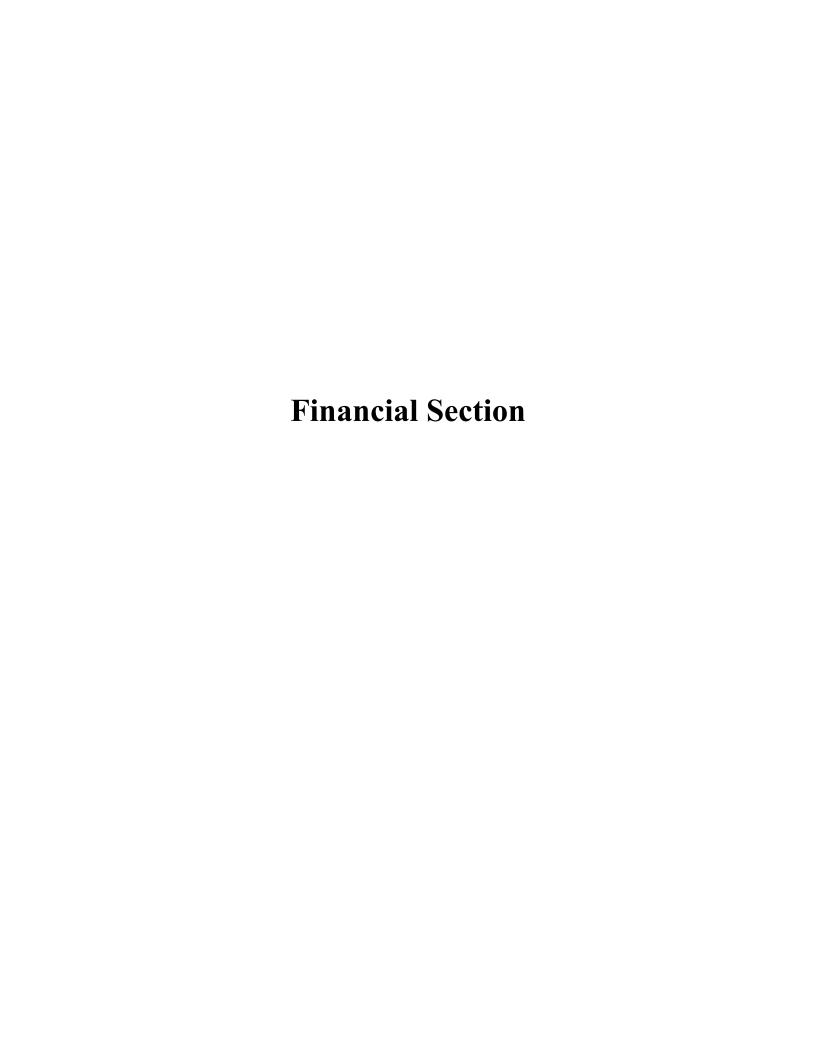
Edgemont Community Services District Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Edgemont Community Services District Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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Fedak & Brown LLP

Certified Public Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors Edgemont Community Services District Riverside, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Edgemont Community Services District (District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the State Controller's Minimum Audit Requirements for California Special Districts. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Edgemont Community Services District, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Independent Auditor's Report, continued

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 6 and the required supplementary information on pages 32 and 33 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 10, 2020, on our consideration of the District'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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance. That report can be found on pages 34 and 35.

Fedak & Brown LLP

Fedak & Brown LLP

Cypress, California December 10, 2020

Edgemont Community Services District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of activities and financial performance of the Edgemont Community Services District (District) provides an introduction to the financial statements of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here with additional information that we have furnished in the accompanying basic financial statements and related notes, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- The District's net position increased by 8.28% or \$1,209,491 to \$15,811,622 due to ongoing operations.
- Total revenues increased 10.47% or \$219,172 to \$2,312,008.
- Total expenses decreased by 21.70% or \$305,561 to \$1,102,517.

Using This Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities and performance of the District using accounting methods similar to those used by private sector companies.

The Statement of Net Position includes all of the District's investments in resources (assets and deferred outflows of resources) and obligations to creditors (liabilities and deferred inflows of resources). It also provides the basis for computing a rate of return, evaluating the capital structure of the District, and assessing the liquidity and financial flexibility of the District. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Activities. This statement measures the success of the District's operations over the past year and can be used to determine the District's profitability and credit worthiness.

Government-wide Financial Statements

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

One of the most important questions asked about the District's finances is, "Is the District better off or worse off as a result of this year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the District in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the District's net position and changes in it. Think of the District's net position – the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources – as one way to measure the District's financial health, or *financial position*. Over time, *increases or decreases* in the District's net position is one indicator of whether its *financial health* is improving or deteriorating. However, one will need to consider other non-financial factors such as changes in the District's property tax base and the types of grants the District applies for to assess the *overall financial health* of the District.

Edgemont Community Services District Management's Discussion and Analysis, continued For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 17 through 31.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

Statement of Net Position

The following table is a summary of the statements of net position at June 30, 2020 and 2019.

Condensed Statements of Net Position

	_	Governmental Activities Busine		Business-typ	e Activities	Total District	
	_	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Assets:							
Current assets	\$	1,339,274	795,051	7,172,865	6,823,926	8,512,139	7,618,977
Capital assets, net	_	455,057	441,703	7,336,214	7,063,287	7,791,271	7,504,990
Total assets	_	1,794,331	1,236,754	14,509,079	13,887,213	16,303,410	15,123,967
Liabilities:							
Current liabilities	_	57,460	66,396	434,328	455,440	491,788	521,836
Total liabilities	_	57,460	66,396	434,328	455,440	491,788	521,836
Net position:							
Net investment in capital assets		455,057	441,703	7,336,214	7,063,287	7,791,271	7,504,990
Unrestricted	_	1,281,814	728,655	6,738,537	6,368,486	8,020,351	7,097,141
Total net position	\$_	1,736,871	1,170,358	14,074,751	13,431,773	15,811,622	14,602,131

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the District, assets exceeded liabilities by \$15,811,622 as of June 30, 2020. At June 30, 2020, the District's total net position is made-up of two components: (1) net investment in capital assets in the amount of \$7,791,271 and (2) unrestricted in the amount of \$8,020,351.

Edgemont Community Services District Management's Discussion and Analysis, continued For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Government-wide Financial Analysis, continued

Statement of Activities

The following table is a summary of the statements of activities for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

Condensed Statements of Activities

	_	Government	al Activities	Business-type Activities		Total District	
	_	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Revenues:							
Program revenues:							
Charges for services	\$	21,433	24,691	614,794	451,447	636,227	476,138
General revenues:							
Property taxes		904,808	836,439	-	-	904,808	836,439
Interest earnings		13,866	21,364	113,343	115,131	127,209	136,495
Rental income	_	643,764	643,764			643,764	643,764
Total revenues	_	1,583,871	1,526,258	728,137	566,578	2,312,008	2,092,836
Expenses:							
General		176,496	196,825	-	-	176,496	196,825
Illumination		65,791	77,808	-	-	65,791	77,808
Sewer	_			860,230	1,133,445	860,230	1,133,445
Total expenses	_	242,287	274,633	860,230	1,133,445	1,102,517	1,408,078
Transfers from(to) other fund	_	(775,071)	(1,635,208)	775,071	1,635,208		
Change in net position		566,513	(383,583)	642,978	1,068,341	1,209,491	684,758
Net position, beginning of year	_	1,170,358	1,553,941	13,431,773	12,363,432	14,602,131	13,917,373
Net position, end of year	\$_	1,736,871	1,170,358	14,074,751	13,431,773	15,811,622	14,602,131

Net position increased by 8.28% or \$1,209,491 to \$15,811,622, as a result of ongoing operations.

Total revenues increased 10.47% or \$219,172 to \$2,312,008. Program revenues increased 33.62% or \$160,089 to \$636,227 primarily due to increases of \$123,007 in sewer charges and \$43,580 in other service charges. General revenues increased 3.65% or \$59,083 to \$1,675,781, primarily due to an increase of \$68,369 in property taxes; which was offset by a decrease of \$9,286 in interest earnings.

Total expenses decreased by 21.70% or \$305,561 to \$1,102,517, primarily due to a decrease of \$273,215 in sewer operating expenses, \$20,329 in general operating expenses, and \$12,017 in street lighting expenses.

Governmental Activities Budgetary Highlights

The final actual expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2020, was less than budgeted by \$143,567 for the General Fund, and less than budgeted by \$24,996 for the Illumination Fund. Actual revenues for the year ended June 30, 2020, were more than the anticipated budget by \$330,078 for the General Fund, and more than budgeted by \$4,955 for the Illumination Fund. At June 30, 2020, there were no differences between the original and final amended budgets. (See Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund and Illumination Fund under Required Supplementary Information section on pages 32 and 33).

Edgemont Community Services District Management's Discussion and Analysis, continued For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Capital Asset Administration

	_	Governmental Activities		Business-typ	e Activities	Total District	
	_	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Capital assets:							
Non-depreciable assets	\$	219,948	219,948	2,944,597	2,561,120	3,164,545	2,781,068
Depreciable assets	_	611,597	581,287	5,875,443	5,875,443	6,487,040	6,456,730
Total capital assets		831,545	801,235	8,820,040	8,436,563	9,651,585	9,237,798
Accumulated depreciation	_	(376,488)	(359,532)	(1,483,826)	(1,373,276)	(1,860,314)	(1,732,808)
Total capital assets, net	\$ _	455,057	441,703	7,336,214	7,063,287	7,791,271	7,504,990

At June 30, 2020, the District's investment in capital assets amounted to \$7,791,271 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, sewer capacity rights, structures and improvements, office furniture and equipment, and construction in progress. The capital assets of the District are more fully analyzed in Note 3 to the basic financial statements.

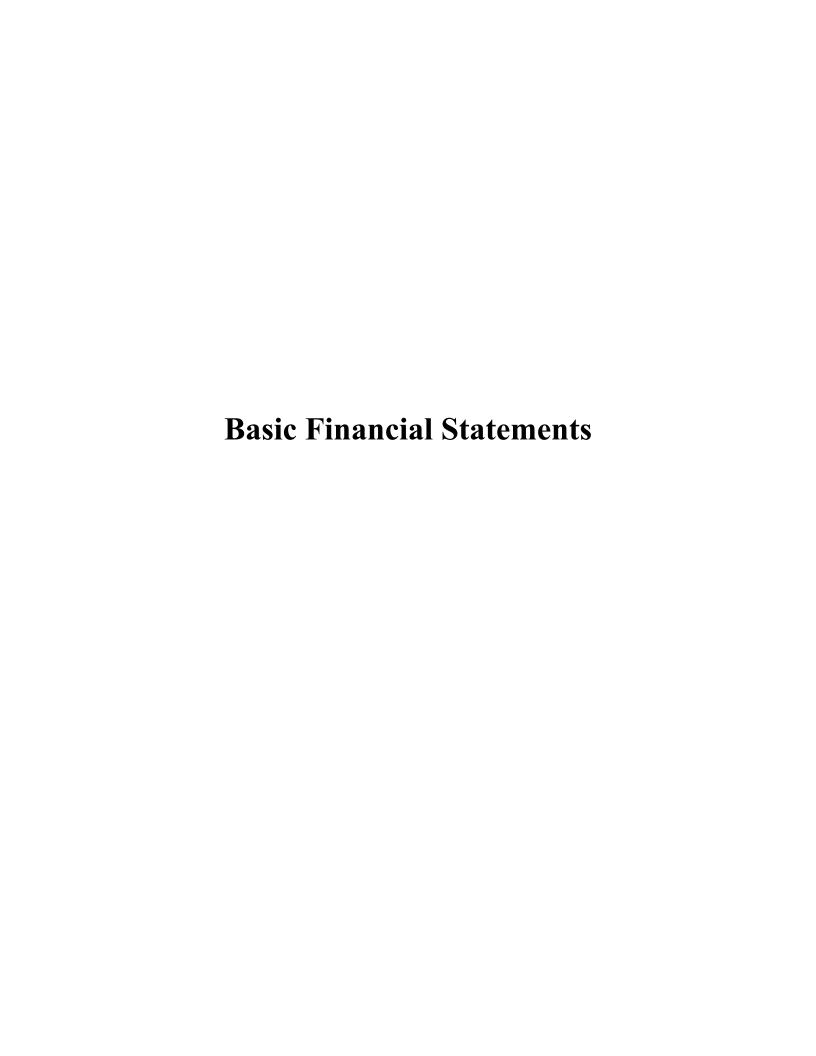
Conditions Affecting Current Financial Position

The COVID-19 outbreak in the United States has caused business disruption through mandated and voluntary closings of businesses. While the disruption is currently expected to be temporary, there is considerable uncertainty around the duration of the closings. However, the related financial impact on District and the duration cannot be estimated at this time.

Management is unaware of any other conditions, which could have a significant impact on the District's current financial position, net position, or operating results in terms of past, present, and future.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide the District's present users, including funding sources, customers, stakeholders, and other interested parties with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability with an overview of the District's financial operations and financial condition. Should the reader have questions regarding the information included in this report or wish to request additional financial information, please contact the District's Manager, Jessica Pfalmer, at Edgemont Community Services District, P.O. Box 5436 Riverside, California, 92517 or (951) 784-2632.



Edgemont Community Services District Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activites	Total
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents (note 2)	\$ 1,309,083	7,030,477	8,339,560
Accrued interest receivable	1,698	13,591	15,289
Accounts receivable	-	12,257	12,257
Accounts receivable - other	1,946	109,625	111,571
Property taxes and assessments receivable	16,680	-	16,680
Inter-fund receivable (note 4)	442	-	442
Prepaid expenses	9,425	6,915	16,340
Total current assets	1,339,274	7,172,865	8,512,139
Non-current assets:			
Capital assets – not being depreciated (note 3)	219,948	2,944,597	3,164,545
Capital assets – being depreciated (note 3)	235,109	4,391,617	4,626,726
Total non-current assets	455,057	7,336,214	7,791,271
Total assets	1,794,331	14,509,079	16,303,410
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,627	432,831	436,458
Accrued salaries and related payables	186	1,055	1,241
Inter-fund payable (note 4)	-	442	442
Unearned revenue	53,647		53,647
Total current liabilities	57,460	434,328	491,788
Total liabilities	57,460	434,328	491,788
Net position: (note 5)			
Net investment in capital assets	455,057	7,336,214	7,791,271
Unrestricted	1,281,814	6,738,537	8,020,351
Total net position	\$ 1,736,871	14,074,751	15,811,622

Edgemont Community Services District Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Program		Net (Expense)Revenue and			
		Revenues			inges in Net Posit	<u>ion</u>	
		Charges for	(Governmental	Business-type		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services		Activities	Activities	2020	
Governmental activities							
General	\$ 176,496	-		(176,496)	-	(176,496)	
Illumination	65,791	21,433		(44,358)		(44,358)	
Total governmental	242,287	21,433		(220,854)		(220,854)	
Business-type activities							
Sewer	860,230	614,794			(245,436)	(245,436)	
Total business-type	860,230	614,794			(245,436)	(245,436)	
Total	\$1,102,517	636,227	. =	(220,854)	(245,436)	(466,290)	
	General revenues:						
	Property taxes		\$	904,808	-	904,808	
	Interest earnings			13,866	113,343	127,209	
	Rental income		_	643,764		643,764	
	Total general	revenues	_	1,562,438	113,343	1,675,781	
	Transfers from(to)	other funds					
	(note 4)		_	(775,071)	775,071		
	Changes in	net position		566,513	642,978	1,209,491	
	Net position, begin	nning of year	_	1,170,358	13,431,773	14,602,131	
	Net position, end o	of ye ar	\$_	1,736,871	14,074,751	15,811,622	

Edgemont Community Services District Balance Sheet – Governmental Fund June 30, 2020

		General	Illumination	Total
	_	Fund	Fund	Fund
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,277,262	31,821	1,309,083
Accrued interest receivable		1,627	71	1,698
Accounts receivable - other		1,899	47	1,946
Property taxes receivable		15,664	1,016	16,680
Inter-fund receivable		3,088	(2,646)	442
Prepaid expenses	_	8,980	445	9,425
Total assets	\$ _	1,308,520	30,754	1,339,274
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	293	3,334	3,627
Accrued payroll and related expenses		124	62	186
Unearned revenue	_	53,647		53,647
Total liabilities	_	54,064	3,396	57,460
Fund balance:				
Nonspendable		8,980	445	9,425
Unassigned	_	1,245,476	26,913	1,272,389
Total fund balance	_	1,254,456	27,358	1,281,814
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ _	1,308,520	30,754	1,339,274

Continue on next page

Edgemont Community Services District Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet – Governmental Fund to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

Reconciliation:

Total fund balance of Governmental Fund			\$	1,281,814
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of				
net position is different because:				
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current				
financial resources and, therefore, not in the governmental				
fund balance sheet. However, the statement of net position				
includes those capital position among the assets of the Distric	et			
as a whole as follows:				
Non-depreciable capital assets	\$	219,948		
Depreciable capital assets, net		235,109	_	
			_	455,057
Net position of Governmental Activities			\$	1,736,871

Edgemont Community Services District Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		General Fund	Illumination Fund	Total Fund
Revenues:	_			
Property taxes	\$	889,865	14,943	904,808
Interest earnings		13,449	417	13,866
Rental income		643,764	-	643,764
Illumination fees	_		21,433	21,433
Total revenues	_	1,547,078	36,793	1,583,871
Expenditures:				
Cost of services		8,714	38,492	47,206
Professional services		94,445	21,674	116,119
Utilities		2,018	129	2,147
Repairs and maintenance		7,305	-	7,305
Office supplies		5,454	742	6,196
Insurance		1,314	213	1,527
Salaries and benefits		19,165	4,541	23,706
General and administrative		21,125	-	21,125
Capital outlay	_	30,310		30,310
Total expenditures	_	189,850	65,791	255,641
Excess(deficiency) of revenue over expenditures		1,357,228	(28,998)	1,328,230
Other financing sources (uses):				
Operating transfers in(out)	_	(819,689)	44,618	(775,071)
Net change in fund balance		537,539	15,620	553,159
Fund balance, beginning of year	_	716,917	11,738	728,655
Fund balance, end of year	\$ _	1,254,456	27,358	1,281,814

Continue on next page

Edgemont Community Services District Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Reconciliation:

Net change in fund balance – total Governmental Fund	\$ 553,159
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are	
different because:	
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 as depreciation expense as follows:	
Depreciation expense	(16,956)
Capital outlay	30,310
Changes in net position of Governmental Activities	\$ 566,513

Edgemont Community Services District Statement of Net Position – Enterprise Fund June 30, 2020

	_	2020
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	7,030,477
Accrued interest receivable		13,591
Accounts receivable		12,257
Accounts receivable – other		109,625
Prepaid expenses and other assets	-	6,915
Total current assets	-	7,172,865
Non-current assets:		
Capital assets – not being depreciated		2,944,597
Capital assets – being depreciated, net	_	4,391,617
Total non-current assets	_	7,336,214
Total assets	_	14,509,079
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		432,831
Accrued salaries and related payables		1,055
Inter-fund payable	_	442
Total current liabilities	-	434,328
Total liabilities	_	434,328
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets		7,336,214
Unrestricted	_	6,738,537
Total net position	\$	14,074,751

Edgemont Community Services District Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position – Enterprise Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	2020
Operating revenues:	
Sewer charges \$	471,876
Connection fees	16,920
Other charges and services	125,998
Total operating revenues	614,794
Operating expenses:	
Cost of services	346,076
Professional services	315,765
Utilities	3,994
Office supplies	1,245
Insurance	12,833
Salaries and benefits	67,141
General and administrative	2,626
Total operating expenses	749,680
Operating loss before depreciation	(134,886)
Depreciation	(110,550)
Operating loss	(245,436)
Non-operating revenues:	
Interest earnings	113,343
Total non-operating revenues	113,343
Net income(loss)	(132,093)
Transfers from other funds	775,071
Changes in net position	642,978
Net position, beginning of year	13,431,773
Net position, end of year	14,074,751

Edgemont Community Services District Statement of Cash Flows – Enterprise Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	_	2020
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash receipts from customers	\$	640,023
Cash paid to employees		(73,810)
Cash paid to vendors and suppliers	_	(601,876)
Net cash used in operating activities	_	(35,663)
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:		
Transfer of General fund's cash		442
Operating transfer in	_	775,071
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activitie	s	775,513
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	_	(383,477)
Net cash used in capital and financing activities	_	(383,477)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest earnings		128,046
Net cash provided by investing activities		128,046
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		484,419
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	_	6,546,058
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ _	7,030,477

Continued on next page

Edgemont Community Services District Statement of Cash Flows – Enterprise Fund, continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	_	2020
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Operating loss	\$_	(245,436)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		440.770
Depreciation expense		110,550
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease(Increase) in assets:		
Accounts receivable – other		125,229
Prepaids and other assets		(4,452)
Increase(Decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		78,195
Accrued salaries and related payables		251
Unearned revenue	_	(100,000)
Total adjustments	_	209,773
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(35,663)

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Organization and Operations of the Reporting Entity

The Edgemont Community Services District (District) is a California special district organized on March 25, 1957. It is located in the Edgemont area of the County of Riverside, straddling the border of the cities of Moreno Valley and Riverside. The District provides sewer and street lighting services to over 1,000 customers.

B. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

The basic financial statements of the District are composed of the following:

- Government-wide financial statements
- Fund financial statements
- Notes to the basic financial statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

These statements are presented on an *economic resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting for both governmental and business-type activities. Accordingly, all of the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, including capital assets, are included in the accompanying Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents changes in net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred. The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. The types of transactions reported as program revenues for the District are to be reported in three categories, if applicable: 1) charges for services, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Charges for services include revenues from customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function. Grants and contributions include revenues restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items properly not included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

These statements include a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance for all major governmental funds. Accompanying these statements is a schedule to reconcile and explain the difference in total fund balance as presented in these statements to the net position presented in the Government-wide Financial Statements. The District has presented its General Fund as its major fund in these statements to meet the qualifications of GASB Statement No. 34.

Governmental funds are accounted for on a spending or *current financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, only current assets and liabilities are included on the Balance Sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance presents 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 in the accounting period in which they become measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Accordingly, revenues are recorded when received in cash, except that revenues subject to accrual (generally 60-days after year-end) are recognized when due. The primary sources susceptible to accrual for the District are property tax, interest earnings, investment revenue, and operating and capital grant revenues. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred. However, exceptions to this rule include principal and interest on debt, which are recognized when due.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

B. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus, continued

Fund Financial Statements, continued

The accrual basis of accounting is followed by the proprietary enterprise fund. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used, such as, unbilled but utilized utility services which are recorded at year end.

The proprietary fund distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned and expenses are recognized in the period incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Operating revenues and expenses, such as sewage services and water purchases, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the District. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Management, administration, and depreciation expenses are also considered operating expenses. Other revenues and expenses not included in the above categories, such as interest income and interest expense, are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The accounts of the District are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts established for the purpose of carrying out specific activities, or attaining certain objectives in accordance with specific regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

Funds are organized into two major categories: governmental and proprietary categories. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the District or meets the following criteria:

- a) Total assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or proprietary fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type;
- b) Total assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or proprietary fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and proprietary funds combined; or
- c) The entity has determined that a fund is important to the financial statement user.

The funds of the financial reporting entity are described below:

Governmental Fund

General – This fund acts as the general operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. This fund also includes all activities and assets of the emergency and unemployment compensation funds.

Illumination – This fund is used to account for resources used in providing street lighting in the areas served by the District.

Enterprise Fund

Sewer – This fund acts as the primary operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all financial resources used in providing sewer services in the areas served by the District.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

C. Financial Reporting

The District's basic financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), as applied to governmental funds. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The District has adopted the following GASB pronouncement in the current year:

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 95 – Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance. The primary objective of this Statement is to provide temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. That objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Net Position/Fund Balance

1. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, and disclosures of contingent assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the date of the financial statements and the reported changes in District net position during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Uncertainty

The COVID-19 outbreak in the United States has caused business disruption through mandated and voluntary closings of businesses. While the disruption is currently expected to be temporary, there is considerable uncertainty around the duration of the closings. However, the related financial impact on District and the duration cannot be estimated at this time.

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Substantially all of the District's cash is invested in interest bearing accounts. The District considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

4. Investments and Investment Policy

The District has adopted an investment policy to deposit funds in financial institutions. Investments are to be made in the following areas:

- Riverside County Treasurer Fund
- Checking and savings accounts at local financial institutions

Changes in fair value that occur during a fiscal year are recognized as unrealized gains or losses and reported for that fiscal year. Investment income comprises interest earnings, changes in fair value, and any gains or losses realized upon the liquidation or sale of investments.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Net Position/Fund Balance, continued

5. Property Taxes and Assessments

The Riverside County Assessor's Office assesses all real and personal property within the County each year. The Riverside County Tax Collector's Office bills and collects the District's share of property taxes and/or tax assessments. The Riverside County Treasurer's Office remits current and delinquent property tax collections to the District throughout the year. Property tax in California is levied in accordance with Article 13A of the State Constitution at one percent (1%) of countywide assessed valuations.

Property taxes and assessments receivable at year-end are related to property taxes and special assessments collected by the Riverside County, which have not been credited to the District's cash balance as of June 30. The property tax calendar is as follows:

Lien date January 1

Levy date July 1 to June 30

Due dates November 1 and March 1 Collection dates December 10 and April 10

6. Prepaid Expenses

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs or deposits applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in the basic financial statements.

7. Capital Assets

Capital assets acquired and/or constructed are capitalized at historical cost. District policy has set the capitalization threshold for reporting capital assets at \$1,000. Donated assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation and/or historical cost. Upon retirement or other disposition of capital assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective balances, and any gains or losses are recognized. Sewage capacity rights are recorded at cost and belong to the District indefinitely. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives ranging from five to fifty years.

8. Net Position

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position categories are as follows:

- **Net investment in capital assets** consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, and reduced by outstanding balances of any debt or other long-term borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- **Restricted** consists of assets that have restrictions placed upon their use by external constraints imposed either by creditors (debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted consists of the net amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of the *net investment in capital assets* and *restricted* components of net position.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Net Position/Fund Balance, continued

9. Fund Balance

The governmental fund financial statements report fund balance as non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on how specific amounts can be spent.

- Nonspendable fund balance amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not spendable in form; or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- **Restricted fund balance** amounts with constraints placed on their use that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance amounts that can only be used for specific purposes determined by formal action of the District's highest level of decision-making authority (the Board of Directors) and that remain binding unless removed in the same manner. The underlying action that imposed the limitation needs to occur no later than the close of the reporting period.
- Assigned fund balance amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes. The intent can be established at either the highest level of decision-making or by a body or an official designated for that purpose.
- Unassigned fund balance the residual classification for the District's general fund that includes amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other funds, the unassigned classification is used only if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes.

Fund Balance Policy

The Board of Directors establishes, modifies, or rescinds fund balance commitments and assignments by passage of an ordinance or resolution. This is done through adoption of the budget and subsequent budget amendments that occur throughout the year. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, followed by the unrestricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned resources as they are needed.

The District believes that sound financial management principles require sufficient funds to be retained by the District to provide a stable financial base at all times. To retain this stable financial base, the District needs to maintain an unrestricted fund balance in its funds sufficient to fund cash flows of the District and to provide financial reserves for unanticipated expenditures and/or revenue shortfalls of an emergency nature. Committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance classifications are considered unrestricted.

The purpose of the District's fund balance policy is to maintain a prudent level of financial resources to protect against reducing service levels or raising taxes and fees because of temporary revenue shortfalls or unpredicted one-time expenditures.

(2) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2020, consist of the following:

	_	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Toal
Cash on hand	\$	35	-	35
Deposits held with financial institutions		65,303	-	65,303
Deposits held with Riverside County Treasurer	_	1,243,745	7,030,477	8,274,222
Total	\$_	1,309,083	7,030,477	8,339,560

Authorized Deposits and Investments

Under provisions of the District's investment policy, and in accordance with Section 53601 of the California Government Code, the District may invest in certain types of investments as listed in Note 1(D)(4) to the financial statements.

Investment in Riverside County Treasurer Fund

The Riverside County Pooled Investment Fund (RCPIF) is a pooled investment fund program governed by the County of Riverside Board of Supervisors and administered by the County of Riverside Treasurer and Tax Collector. Investments in RCPIF are highly liquid as deposits and withdrawals can be made at anytime without penalty. RCPIF does not impose a maximum investment limit.

The County of Riverside's bank deposits are either Federally insured or collateralized in accordance with the California Government Code. Pool detail may be obtained from the County of Riverside Administrative Office – 4800 Lemon Street, 4th Floor – Capital Markets – Riverside, CA 92506, or the Treasurer and Tax Collector's Office website at www.countytreasurer.org.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for *deposits* is the risk that, in the event of 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 California Government Code and the District's investment policy does not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits, other than the following provision: 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 public agencies. Of the District's bank balances, up to \$250,000, is federally insured and the remaining balance is collateralized in accordance with the code.

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 Code and the District's investment policy contain legal and policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for investments. With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools.

(2) Cash and Cash Equivalents, continued

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the change in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The longer the maturity an investment has, the greater its fair value has sensitivity to changes in market interest rates. The District's investment policy follows the Code as it relates to limits on investment maturities as a means of managing exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk

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 a rating assigned by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The District's investment policy contains no limitations on the amounts that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that is stipulated by the California Government code. There were no investments in any one issuer (other than for U.S. Treasury securities, mutual funds, and external investment pools) that represent 5% or more of the District's total investments as of June 30, 2020.

(3) Capital Assets

Governmental Activities

Change in capital assets for 2020, were as follows:

	_	Balance 2019	Additions	Deletions/ Transfers	Balance 2020
Non-depreciable assets:					
Land	\$_	219,948			219,948
Total non-depreciable assets	_	219,948			219,948
Depreciable assets:					
Structures and improvements		576,250	30,310	-	606,560
Office furniture and equipment	_	5,037			5,037
Total depreciable assets	_	581,287	30,310		611,597
Accumulated depreciation:					
Structures and improvements		(354,495)	(16,956)	-	(371,451)
Office furniture and equipment	_	(5,037)			(5,037)
Total accumulated depreciation	_	(359,532)	(16,956)		(376,488)
Total depreciable assets, net	_	221,755			235,109
Total capital assets, net	\$ _	441,703			455,057

(3) Capital Assets, continued

Business-type Activities

Change in capital assets for 2020, were as follows:

		Balance		Deletions/	Balance
	_	2019	Additions	Trans fe rs	2020
Non-depreciable assets:					
Sewer capacity rights	\$	2,422,697	-	-	2,422,697
Construction in progress	_	138,423	383,477		521,900
Total non-depreciable assets	_	2,561,120	383,477		2,944,597
Depreciable assets:					
Structures and improvements	_	5,875,443			5,875,443
Total depreciable assets	_	5,875,443			5,875,443
Accumulated depreciation:					
Structures and improvements	_	(1,373,276)	(110,550)		(1,483,826)
Total accumulated depreciation	_	(1,373,276)	(110,550)	_	(1,483,826)
Total depreciable assets, net	_	4,502,167			4,391,617
Total capital assets, net	\$ _	7,063,287			7,336,214

(4) Internal Transfers

Inter-fund Operational Transfers

Inter-fund transfers are used to move financial resources between the General fund, the Illumination fund, and the Sewer fund, to absorb the operating deficit and to support the operations of each respective fund.

As of June 30, 2020, inter-fund receivables/payables between the District's funds were as follows:

Due from	Due to	_	Amount
Illumination Fund Sewer Fund	General Fund General Fund	\$	2,646 442
Receivable l	oy General	\$	3,088

For the year ended June 30, 2020, inter-fund transfers consist of the following:

Trans fe r	Trans fe r		
from	to	_	Amount
General Fund	Illumination Fund	\$	44,618
General Fund	Sewer Fund	_	775,071
Trans fe r f	rom General	\$_	819,689

(5) Net Position

The details of net position are as follows:

	-	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	2020
Net investment in capital assets				
Capital assets – not being depreciated	\$	219,948	2,944,597	3,164,545
Capital assets – being depreciated, net	-	235,109	4,391,617	4,626,726
Total net investment in capital assets	-	455,057	7,336,214	7,791,271
Unrestricted				
Nonspendable				
Prepaid expenses	_	9,425	6,915	16,340
Total nonspendable	_	9,425	6,915	16,340
Spendable				
Operating	_	1,272,389	6,731,622	8,004,011
Total spendable	=	1,272,389	6,731,622	8,004,011
Total unrestricted	_	1,281,814	6,738,537	8,020,351
Total net position	\$	1,736,871	14,074,751	15,811,622

(6) Fund Balance

Fund balance is presented in the following categories: non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned (See Note 1.D.9 for a description of these categories). A detailed schedule of fund balances and their funding composition at June 30, 2020, is as follows:

	_	General Fund	Illumination Fund	2020
Nonspendable Prepaid expenses	\$	8,980	445	9,425
Unassigned Operations	_	1,245,476	26,913	1,272,389
Total fund balance	\$ _	1,254,456	27,358	1,281,814

(7) Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District's management believes these risks of loss are mitigated by the purchase of commercial insurance policies.

(8) Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements Issued, Not Yet Effective

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued several pronouncements prior to the report date, that has effective dates that may impact future financial presentations.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 84

In January 2017, the 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.

This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities.

This Statement describes four fiduciary funds that should be reported, if applicable: (1) pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private-purpose trust funds, and (4) custodial funds. Custodial funds generally should report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement that meets specific criteria.

The requirements of this Statement were effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018; however, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effective date has been postponed by one year. Earlier application is encouraged.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87

In June 2017, the 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. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.

The requirements of this Statement were effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019; however, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effective date has been postponed by 18 months. Earlier application is encouraged.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 89

In June 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 89 – Accounting for Interest Cost incurred Before the End of a Construction Period. The objectives of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period.

(8) Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements Issued, Not Yet Effective, continued

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 89, continued

This Statement establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. Such interest cost includes all interest that previously was accounted for in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 5–22 of Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements, which are superseded by this Statement. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund.

This Statement also reiterates that in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period should be recognized as an expenditure on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles.

The requirements of this Statement were effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019; however, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effective date has been postponed by one year. Earlier application is encouraged. The requirements of this Statement should be applied prospectively.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 90

In August 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 90 – Majority Equity Interests—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61. The primary objectives 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. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. A majority equity interest that meets the definition of an investment should be measured using the equity method, unless it is held by a special-purpose government engaged only in fiduciary activities, a fiduciary fund, or an endowment (including permanent and term endowments) or permanent fund. Those governments and funds should measure the majority equity interest at fair value.

For all other holdings of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization, a government should report the legally separate organization as a component unit, and the government or fund that holds the equity interest should report an asset related to the majority equity interest using the equity method. This Statement establishes that ownership of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization results in the government being financially accountable for the legally separate organization and, therefore, the government should report that organization as a component unit.

This Statement also requires that a component unit in which a government has a 100 percent equity interest account for its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at acquisition value at the date the government acquired a 100 percent equity interest in the component unit. Transactions presented in flows statements of the component unit in that circumstance should include only transactions that occurred subsequent to the acquisition.

The requirements of this Statement were effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018; however, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effective date has been postponed by one year. Earlier application is encouraged. The requirements should be applied retroactively, except for the provisions related to (1) reporting a majority equity interest in a component unit and (2) reporting a component unit if the government acquires a 100 percent equity interest. Those provisions should be applied on a prospective basis.

(8) Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements Issued, Not Yet Effective, continued

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 91

In May 2019, the GASB issued Statement No. 91 – Conduit Debt Obligations. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures.

This Statement also addresses arrangements—often characterized as leases—that are associated with conduit debt obligations. In those arrangements, capital assets are constructed or acquired with the proceeds of a conduit debt obligation and used by third-party obligors in the course of their activities. Payments from third-party obligors are intended to cover and coincide with debt service payments. During those arrangements, issuers retain the titles to the capital assets. Those titles may or may not pass to the obligors at the end of the arrangements.

This Statement requires issuers to disclose general information about their conduit debt obligations, organized by type of commitment, including the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the issuers' conduit debt obligations and a description of each type of commitment. Issuers that recognize liabilities related to supporting the debt service of conduit debt obligations also should disclose information about the amount recognized and how the liabilities changed during the reporting period.

The requirements of this Statement were effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020; however, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effective date has been postponed by one year. Earlier application is encouraged.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 92

In January 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 92 – *Omnibus 2020*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements.

The requirements of this Statement were as follows: (1) The requirements related to the effective date of Statement 87 and Implementation Guide 2019-3, reinsurance recoveries, and terminology used to refer to derivative instruments are effective upon issuance; (2) The requirements related to intra-entity transfers of assets and those related to the applicability of Statements 73 and 74 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2020; (3) The requirements related to application of Statement 84 to postemployment benefit arrangements and those related to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020; and (4) The requirements related to the measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) associated with AROs in a government acquisition are effective for government acquisitions occurring in reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020; however, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effective date has been postponed by one year. Earlier application is encouraged and is permitted by topic.

(8) Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements Issued, Not Yet Effective, continued

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 93

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 93 – Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates. The objective of this Statement is to address accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. This Statement achieves that objective by: (1) Providing exceptions for certain hedging derivative instruments to the hedge accounting termination provisions when an IBOR is replaced as the reference rate of the hedging derivative instrument's variable payment; (2) Clarifying the hedge accounting termination provisions when a hedged item is amended to replace the reference rate; (3) Clarifying that the uncertainty related to the continued availability of IBORs does not, by itself, affect the assessment of whether the occurrence of a hedged expected transaction is probable; (4) Removing LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap; (5) Identifying a Secured Overnight Financing Rate and the Effective Federal Funds Rate as appropriate benchmark interest rates for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap; (6) Clarifying the definition of reference rate, as it is used in Statement 53, as amended; and (7) Providing an exception to the lease modifications guidance in Statement 87, as amended, for certain lease contracts that are amended solely to replace an IBOR as the rate upon which variable payments depend.

The requirements of this Statement were effective as follows: (1) The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate is effective for reporting periods ending after December 31, 2021; and (2) All other requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020; however, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effective dates have been postponed by one year. Earlier application is encouraged.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 94

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 94 – *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). As used in this Statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Some PPPs meet the definition of a service concession arrangement (SCA), which the Board defines in this Statement as a PPP in which (1) the operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties; (2) the transferor determines or has the ability to modify or approve which services the operator is required to provide, to whom the operator is required to provide the services, and the prices or rates that can be charged for the services; and (3) the transferor is entitled to significant residual interest in the service utility of the underlying PPP asset at the end of the arrangement.

This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). As defined in this Statement, an APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

(8) Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements Issued, Not Yet Effective, continued

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 96

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 96 – Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 97

In June 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 97 – Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 41 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32. The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans.

The requirements of this Statement that (1) exempt primary governments that perform the duties that a governing board typically performs from treating the absence of a governing board the same as the appointment of a voting majority of a governing board in determining whether they are financially accountable for defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, or other employee benefit plans and (2) limit the applicability of the financial burden criterion in paragraph 7 of Statement 84 to defined benefit pension plans and defined benefit OPEB plans that are administered through trusts that meet the criteria in paragraph 3 of Statement 67 or paragraph 3 of Statement 74, respectively, are effective immediately. The requirements of this Statement that are related to the accounting and financial reporting for Section 457 plans are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. For purposes of determining whether a primary government is financially accountable for a potential component unit, the requirements of this Statement that provide that for all other arrangements, the absence of a governing board be treated the same as the appointment of a voting majority of a governing board if the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform, are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. Earlier application of those requirements is encouraged and permitted by requirement as specified within this Statement. The Board considered the effective dates for the requirements of this Statement in light of the COVID-19 pandemic and in concert with Statement No. 95, Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance.

(10) Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

In conjunction with the sewage capacity rights acquired from the City of Riverside (City), the District is obligated to pay the City service charges to cover its proportionate share of the cost of operating the City's sewage treatment plant. Operating costs vary yearly for recurring expenses based on capacity use and the repairs made to the plant. Total service charges paid to the City for the year ended June 30, 2020, amounted to \$274,135.

Litigation

In the ordinary course of operations, the District is subject to claims and litigation from outside parties. After consultation with legal counsel, the District believes the ultimate outcome of such matters, if any, will not materially affect its financial condition.

(11) Subsequent Event

Events occurring after June 30, 2020, have been evaluated for possible adjustment to the financial statements or disclosure as of December 10, 2020, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. The District is not aware of any further subsequent events that would require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.



Required Supplementary Information

Edgemont Community Service District Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund June 30, 2020

	_	Adopted Original Budget	Board Approved Changes	Revised Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues:						
Property taxes	\$	563,000	-	563,000	889,865	326,865
Interest earnings		10,236	-	10,236	13,449	3,213
Rental income	_	643,764		643,764	643,764	
Total revenues	_	1,217,000		1,217,000	1,547,078	330,078
Expenditures:						
Cost of services		-	-	-	8,714	(8,714)
Professional services		-	-	-	94,445	(94,445)
Utilities		-	-	-	2,018	(2,018)
Repairs and maintenance		-	-	-	7,305	(7,305)
Office supplies		-	-	-	5,454	(5,454)
Insurance		-	-	-	1,314	(1,314)
Salaries and benefits		-	-	-	19,165	(19,165)
General and administrative		-	-	-	21,125	(21,125)
Capital outlay	_				30,310	(30,310)
Total expenditures	_	333,417		333,417	189,850	143,567
Excess of revenue over expenditures		883,583	-	883,583	1,357,228	473,645
Other financing sources:						
Operating transfers out	_	(1,028,028)		(1,028,028)	(819,689)	208,339
Net change in fund balance		(144,445)		(144,445)	537,539	681,984
Fund balance, beginning of year	_	716,917		716,917	716,917	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ _	572,472		572,472	1,254,456	

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

The District follows specific procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements. Prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, the District adopts and files an itemized statement of estimated operating expenditures, reserve requirements, and anticipated revenues in addition to property taxes with the Riverside County Auditor-Controller. The sources of financing for these operating costs and reserve requirements are (1) available fund balance carried forward from the preceding year, (2) revenue other than property taxes, and (3) property taxes. Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all government and proprietary funds. Annual budgets are adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting for government fund types and the accrual basis for the proprietary fund. The adopted budget becomes operative on July 1.

Edgemont Community Service District Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Illumination Fund June 30, 2020

	Adopted Original Budget	Board Approved Changes	Revised Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues:					
Property taxes	\$ 11,238	-	11,238	14,943	3,705
Interest earnings	165	-	165	417	252
Illumination fees	20,435		20,435	21,433	998
Total revenues	31,838		31,838	36,793	4,955
Expenditures:					
Cost of services and general expenses	65,787	-	65,787	44,117	21,670
Professional services	25,000		25,000	21,674	3,326
Total expenditures	90,787		90,787	65,791	24,996
Excess(deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	(58,949)	-	(58,949)	(28,998)	29,951
Other financing sources:					
Operating transfers in	13,000		13,000	44,618	70,618
Net change in fund balance	(45,949)		(45,949)	15,620	100,569
Fund balance, beginning of year	11,738		11,738	11,738	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ (34,211)		(34,211)	27,358	

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

The District follows specific procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements. Prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, the District adopts and files an itemized statement of estimated operating expenditures, reserve requirements, and anticipated revenues in addition to property taxes with the Riverside County Auditor-Controller. The sources of financing for these operating costs and reserve requirements are (1) available fund balance carried forward from the preceding year, (2) revenue other than property taxes, and (3) property taxes. Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all government and proprietary funds. Annual budgets are adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting for government fund types and the accrual basis for the proprietary fund. The adopted budget becomes operative on July 1.

Report on Internal Controls and Compliance

Fedak & Brown LLP

Certified Public Accountants



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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Board of Directors Edgemont Community Services District Riverside, California

We have audited, in accordance with the 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, the financial statements of the Edgemont Community Services District (District), which comprise the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2020, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 10, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, continued

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Fedak & Brown LLP

Fedak & Brown LLP

Cypress, California December 10, 2020