HIGHLANDS RECREATION DISTRICT SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
JUNE 30, 2023



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors Highlands Recreation District San Mateo, California

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Highlands Recreation District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Highlands Recreation District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of Highlands Recreation District, as of June 30, 2023, 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.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Highlands Recreation District, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Highlands Recreation District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Unites States of America will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

Board of Directors Highlands Recreation District – Page 2

In performing an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Unites States of America, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that
 are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of Highlands Recreation District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is
 expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that
 raise substantial doubt about Highlands Recreation District's ability to continue as a going concern for a
 reasonable period of time.

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3-6 and page 21, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

O'Connor & Company

Corner & Company

Novato, California September 18, 2024

This section of Highlands Recreation District's (the District's) basic financial statements presents management's overview and analysis of the financial activities of the organization for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. We encourage the reader to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the District's basic financial statements, including notes and supplementary information that immediately follow this section, as a whole.

Introduction to the Basic Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's audited financial statements, which are comprised of the basic financial statements. This annual report is prepared in accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for States and Local Governments.

The required financial statements include the Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements; Statement of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheet; Statement of Activities and Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances; and the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - All Governmental Fund Types.

These statements are supported by notes to the basic financial statements. All sections must be considered together to obtain a complete understanding of the financial picture of the District.

The Basic Financial Statements

The Basic Financial Statements comprise the Government-wide Financial Statements and the Fund Financial Statements; these two sets of financial statements provide two different views of the District's financial activities and financial position.

The Government-wide Financial Statements provide a longer-term view of the District's activities as a whole, and comprise the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. The Statement of Net Position provides information about the financial position of the District as a whole, including all of its capital assets and long-term liabilities on the full accrual basis, similar to that used by corporations. The Statement of Activities provides information about all of the District's revenues and all of its expenses, also on a full accrual basis, with the emphasis on measuring net revenues or expenses of the District's programs. The Statement of Activities explains in detail the change in Net Position for the year.

All of the District's activities are grouped into Government Activities, as explained below.

The Fund Financial Statements report the District's operations in more detail than the Government-wide statements and focus primarily on the short-term activities of the District's General Fund and other Major Funds. The Fund Financial Statements measure only current revenues and expenditures and fund balances; they exclude capital assets, long-term debt and other long-term amounts.

Major Funds account for the major financial activities of the District and are presented individually. Major Funds are explained below.

The Government-wide Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements are prepared on an accrual basis, which means they measure the flow of all economic resources of the District as a whole.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present information about the following:

Governmental Activities

The District's basic services are considered to be governmental activities. These services are supported by general District revenues such as taxes, and by specific program revenues such as user fees and charges.

Fund Financial Statements

The Fund Financial Statements provide detailed information about each of the District's most significant funds, called Major Funds. The concept of Major Funds, and the determination of which are Major Funds, was established by GASB Statement No. 34 and replaces the concept of combining like funds and presenting them in total. Instead, each Major Fund is presented individually; the District has no Non-major Funds. Major Funds present the major activities of the District for the year, and may change from year to year as a result of changes in the pattern of the District's activities.

In the District's case, the General Fund is the only Major Governmental Fund.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements are prepared on a modified accrual basis, which means they measure only current financial resources and uses. Capital assets and other long-lived assets, along with long-term liabilities, are not presented in the Governmental Fund Financial Statements.

Comparisons of Budget and Actual financial information are presented for the General Fund.

Analyses of Major Funds

Governmental Funds

General Fund revenues decreased \$133,354 this fiscal year due primarily to the decrease in recreation fee revenue activity and COVID relief aid received in 2022. Property taxes increased \$40,058 as assessed valuations increased. Actual revenues were less than budgeted amounts by \$121,808.

General Fund expenditures were \$3,388,976, an increase of \$335,598 from the prior year. Expenditures were less than budgeted by \$184,961.

Governmental Activities

Table 1 Governmental Net Position

		Governmental Activities				
	2023			2022		
Current assets	\$	4,140,083	\$	3,736,357		
Capital assets		4,653,275		4,567,984		
Total assets		8,793,358		8,304,341		
Current liabilities		148,611		259,753		
Noncurrent liabilities		2,023,000		2,161,000		
Total liabilities		2,171,611		2,420,753		
Net position						
Net investment in capital assets		2,630,275		2,406,984		
Unrestricted		3,991,472		3,476,604		
Total net position	\$	6,621,747	\$	5,883,588		

The District's governmental net position amounted to \$6,621,747 as of June 30, 2023, an increase of \$738,157 over 2022. The increase is the Change in Net Position reflected in the Governmental Activities column of the Statement of Activities shown in Table 2.

The Statement of Activities presents program revenues and expenses and general revenues in detail. All of these are elements in the Changes in Governmental Net Position summarized below.

Table 2
Changes in Governmental Net Assets

		Governmental Activities				
			2022			
Expenses Recreation and Parks Interest expense	\$	3,100,833 63,426	\$	2,989,531 67,678		
Total expenses		<u>3,164,259</u>		3,057,209		
Revenues Program revenues: Operating grants and contributions		115,959		2,000		
Charges for services		2,935,649		3,247,083		
Total program revenues		3,051,608		3,249,083		
General revenues:						
Property taxes		801,029		760,971		
Interest income		49,779		25,71 <u>6</u>		
Total general revenues		850,808		786,687		
Total revenues		3,902,416		4,035,770		
Change in net position	<u>\$</u>	\$738,157	\$	978,561		

As Table 2 above shows, \$3,051,608, or 78%, of the District's fiscal year 2023 governmental revenue came from program revenues and \$850,808, or 22%, came from general revenues such as taxes and interest.

Program revenues were composed of charges for services of \$2,935,649 and operating grants of \$115,959.

General revenues are not allocable to programs. General revenues are used to pay for the net cost of governmental programs.

Financial Analysis of the District's Funds

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the District's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. Unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental General Fund reported ending fund balance of \$4,012,376, a change of \$513,440 at the close of the 2023 fiscal year.

Capital Assets

Details on capital assets, current year additions and construction in progress can be found in Note 4.

Debt Administration

The District's debt issue is discussed in detail in Note 5 to the basic financial statements. As of June 30, 2023, the District's debt comprised:

Certificates of Participation

\$ 2,023,000

Economic Outlook and Major Initiatives

The District's financial position continues to be adequate. Financial planning is based on specific assumptions from recent trends in real property values, State of California economic forecasts and historical growth patterns in the various communities served by the District.

The economic condition of the District as it appears on the balance sheet reflects financial stability. The District will continue to maintain a watchful eye over expenditures and remain committed to sound fiscal management practices to deliver the highest quality service to the citizens of the area.

Contacting the District Financial Management

This comprehensive Annual Financial Report is intended to provide citizens, taxpayers, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances. Questions regarding this report should be directed to: General Manager of Highlands Recreation District, 1851 Lexington Avenue, San Mateo, California 94402.

Highlands Recreation District STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2023

<u>ASSETS</u>	
Cash and investments	\$ 4,130,450
Prepaid items	9,633
Non-depreciable capital assets	42,229
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	 4,611,046
Total assets	 8,793,358
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	12,183
Accrual claims and other liabilities	136,428
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	144,000
Due in more than one year	 1,879,000
Total liabilities	 2,171,611
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	2,630,275
Unrestricted	 3,991,472
Total net position	\$ 6,621,747

Highlands Recreation District STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

				D	D		Re Cha	t (Expense) evenue and anges in Net
				Program				Position
			_	harasa for		perating Grants &	Ca	vernmental
From this was / Dura sura was	г.	1:4	C	Charges for		-		
Functions/Programs		penditures		Services		ntributions		Activities
Governmental activities:		0.400.000		0.005.040	•	445.050	•	(40.005)
Recreation and parks	\$	3,100,833	\$	2,935,649	\$	115,959	\$	(49,225)
Interest		63,426						(63,426)
Total governmental activities	\$	3,164,259	\$	2,935,649	\$	115,959		(112,651)
General revenues:								
Property taxes								801,029
Interest and investment earnings								49,779
Total general revenues								850,808
Change in net position								738,157
Net position, beginning of period								5,883,590
Net position, end of period							\$	6,621,747

Highlands Recreation District GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET June 30, 2023

<u>ASSETS</u>	Ge	eneral Fund
Cash and investments available for operation	\$	4,130,450
Prepaid items		9,633
Total assets	\$	4,140,083
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Accounts payable	\$	12,183
Accrued expenditures		115,524
Total liabilities		127,707
FUND BALANCES		
Nonspendable fund balance		9,633
Assigned for capital outlay		473,296
Assigned for contingencies		350,000
Assigned for general reserve		250,000
Assigned for building renovations reserve		100,000
Unassigned		2,829,447
Total fund balances		4,012,376
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	4,140,083

Highlands Recreation District Reconciliation of the

GOVERNMENTAL FUND - BALANCE SHEET

with the Governmental Activities STATEMENT OF NET POSITION For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

TOTAL FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUND

\$ 4,012,376

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are different from those reported in the Governmental Fund above because of the following:

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital Assets used in Governmental Activities are not current assets or financial resources and therefore are not reported in the Governmental Fund.

4,653,275

LONG-TERM ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The assets and liabilities below are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the Funds:

Accrued interest payable (20,904)
General Obligation Bond (2,023,000)

NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

\$ 6,621,747

Highlands Recreation District GOVERNMENTAL FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES. EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Revenues:	Ge	eneral Fund
Property taxes	\$	801,029
Park and recreation fees		2,923,950
Intergovernmental revenue		115,959
Miscellaneous and interest		61,478
Total revenues		3,902,416
Expenditures:		
Salaries and fringe benefits (not include program specialist)		1,981,798
Professional services (includes program specialist)		180,155
Operating expenses		469,606
Office expenses		112,596
Repair and maintenance		127,080
Capital outlay (capitalized and not capitalized)		314,889
Debt service:		
Principal expense		138,000
Interest expense		64,852
Total expenditures		3,388,976
Excess (deficit) of revenues		
over (under) expenditures		513,440
Fund balances, beginning of period		3,498,936
Fund balances, end of period	\$	4,012,376

Highlands Recreation District Reconciliation of the

GOVERNMENTAL FUND - STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

with the Governmental Activities STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUND Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because of the following:	\$ 513,440
CAPITAL ASSETS TRANSACTIONS Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets are capitalized and allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
The construction in progress and capital outlay expenditures are therefore added back to fund balance.	300,998
Depreciation expense is deducted from the fund balance.	(215,707)
LONG-TERM DEBT PROCEEDS AND PAYMENT	
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but in the Statement of Net Position the repayment reduces long-term liabilities:	138,000
ACCRUAL OF NON-CURRENT ITEMS	
The amounts below included in the Statement of Activities do not provide (or require) the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenue or expenditures in the governmental funds (net change): Accrued interest	1.426
Accided interest	1,720

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

738,157

Changes in net position of governmental activities

NOTE 1 - GENERAL

The Highlands Recreation District (the District) functions under the Community Services District law pursuant to government code 61000 et seq, for the purpose of providing recreational services within the District. Services are provided under the leadership and direction of an elected Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is committed to responding to the needs of the community based on timely and fiscally responsible prioritized planning. Financial support for planning, organizing, and conducting all activities is derived from property taxes, program fees and special purpose grants. Some activities are available to non-residents of the District on a fee for service basis.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Accounting Principles

The District accounts for its financial transactions in accordance with the policies and procedures recommended by the State of California. The accounting policies of the District conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

(1) Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements:

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report on the District as a whole. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the District's functions are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with the District's functions. *Program revenues* include charges for services, which are mainly from park and recreation fees. Other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*. The District's General Fund is presented as a separate financial statement (balance sheet and the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance).

(2) Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation:

Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities are prepared using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Fund Financial Statements

The underlying accounting system of the District is organized and operated on the basis of separate funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and how spending activities are controlled.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current 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. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

A. Accounting Principles (continued)

Major Funds

GASB Statement 34 defines major funds and requires that the District's major governmental and business-type funds be identified and presented separately in the fund financial statements. All other funds, called non-major funds, are combined, and reported in a single column, regardless of their fund-type.

Major funds are defined as funds that have assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses equal to ten percent of their fund-type total and five percent of the grand total. The General Fund is always a major fund. The District may also select other funds it believes should be presented as major funds. The District has no other funds at this time.

The District reported the following major governmental funds in the accompanying financial statements:

<u>General Fund</u>: This fund accounts for the operations of the District. The General Fund is used for all the general revenues of the District not specifically levied or collected for other District funds and the related expenditures. The General Fund accounts for all financial resources of a governmental unit that are not accounted for in another fund.

The financial statements - governmental funds report fund balances 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.

<u>Unassigned Fund Equity</u> – The residual classification for the government's General Fund that includes all amounts not contained in the other classifications.

<u>Assigned Fund Equity</u> – Amounts intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.

Non-spendable Fund Balance – Includes amounts that cannot be spent because either 1) it is not in a spendable form, such as inventory, leases receivable more than deferred inflows of resources, prepaid items or 2) it is legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Fund Balance Flow Assumption

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for specific expenditures, restricted resources are considered spent before unrestricted resources, unless there are legal documents/ contracts that prohibit doing this, such as a grant agreement requiring dollar for dollar spending. Within unrestricted resources, committed and assigned are considered spent (if available) before unassigned amounts.

Net Position and Fund Equity

In the government-wide financial statements, net position is reported in three categories: net investment in capital assets; restricted net position and unrestricted net position. Net investment in capital assets describes the portion of net position that is represented by the current book value of the District's capital assets, less the outstanding balance of any debt issued to finance these assets. Restricted net position represents net position restricted by parties outside the District (such as creditors, grantors, contributors, laws and regulations of other governments) and include unspent proceeds of bonds issued to acquire or construct capital assets. All other net positions are considered unrestricted. Unrestricted describes the portion of Net Position that is not restricted as to use.

NOTE 2 - <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (concluded)

A. Accounting Principles (concluded)

Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. To calculate the amounts to report as restricted - net position and unrestricted - net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted - net position to have been depleted before unrestricted - net position is applied.

(3) Use of Estimates:

The process of preparing financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions regarding certain types of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. Such estimates primarily relate to unsettled transactions and events as of the date of the financial statements. Accordingly, upon settlement, actual results may differ from estimated amounts.

B. Budget and Budgetary Accounting

The District normally adopts an annual budget on or before August 30 for the ensuing fiscal year. The District follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- (1) Legally adopted annual budgets and formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund only.
- (2) The budgets for the General Fund are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP.
- (3) Budgeted revenue amounts represent the original budget modified by adjustments authorized during the year. Budgeted expenditure amounts represent original appropriations adjusted for supplemental appropriations during the year, which were contingent upon new or additional revenue and re-appropriated amounts for prior year encumbrances.
- (4) Budget appropriations for the various governmental funds become effective each July 1. The Board of Directors may amend the budget during the fiscal year.

C. Capital Assets

Capital assets are those purchased or acquired that are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are reported at fair market value as of the date received. Additions, improvements, and other capital outlays, more than \$5,000, that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend the assets' lives are not capitalized but are expensed as incurred. Depreciation expense for June 30, 2023 was \$215,707.

Depreciation is computed using straight line over the following estimated useful lives:

Structures and improvements 5 - 50 years Equipment 3 - 30 years

NOTE 3 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The District's cash is held by the San Mateo County Treasurer in the San Mateo County (the County) investment pool and by Silicon Valley Bank. The Treasurer invests the cash under policy guidelines established by the County. Credit risk, concentration credit risk, and interest rate risk information regarding the cash held by the Treasurer is included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the County of San Mateo. The County is restricted by state code in the types of investments it can make. Furthermore, the Treasurer has a written investment policy, approved by the Board of Supervisors, which is more restrictive than state code as to terms of maturity and type of investment. Also, the County has an investment committee, which performs regulatory oversight for its pool as required by California Government Code Section 27134.

The County's investment policy authorizes the County to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, its agencies and instrumentalities, certificates of deposit, commercial paper rated A-1 by Standard & Poor's Corporation or P-1 by Moody's Commercial Paper Record, bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements, and the State Treasurer's investment pool. At June 30, 2023, the District's cash with the County Treasurer is stated at fair value. However, the value of the pool shares in the County that may be withdrawn is determined on an amortized cost basis, which is different than the fair value of the District's position in the pool.

Cash and investments consisted of the following as of June 30, 2023:

	Fair	Fair		
	Value	<u> </u>	Risk	
Petty cash	\$	180	N/A	
Cash in County Treasury	3,88	3,842	N/A	
Cash in Silicon Valley Bank	24	6,428	N/A	
Total cash and investments	\$ 4,13	0,450		

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 deposits and investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., brokerdealer) 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 requires California banks and savings and loan associations to secure an entity's deposits by pledging government securities with a value of 110% of an entity's deposits. California law also allows financial institutions to secure entity deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of an entity's total deposits. The entity's Treasurer may waive the collateral requirement for deposits which are fully insured up to \$250,000 by the FDIC. The collateral for deposits in federal and state-chartered banks is held in safekeeping by an authorized agent of depository recognized by the State of California Department of Banking. The collateral for deposits with savings and loan associations is generally held in safekeeping by the Federal Home Loan Bank in San Francisco, California as an agent of depository. These securities are physically held in an undivided pool for all California public agency depositors.

GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurements and Application, establishes a fair value hierarchy consisting of three broad levels: Level 1 inputs consist of quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets and liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date, Level 2 inputs consist of inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, that can include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active or inactive markets, or market-corroborated inputs, and Level 3 inputs have the lowest priority and consist of unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

NOTE 3 - <u>CASH AND INVESTMENTS</u> (concluded)

The valuation method used for rental properties is the Leased Fee Market method, which is dependent on the income generated from the rental properties. The District did not have any investments subject to the recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2023.

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 the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Actual ratings as of June 30, 2023 are provided by Standard and Poor's except as noted.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

An analysis of fixed assets at June 30, 2023, is as follows:

Governmental Activities Capital assets, not being depreciated:	Balance 6/30/22	Additions	Retirements	Balance 6/30/23
Land	\$ 19,532	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,532
Construction in progress	27,462	300,998	<u>305,763</u>	22,697
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	46,994	300,998	305,763	42,229
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	5,815,567	-	-	5,815,567
Improvements	380,222	305,763	-	685,985
Equipment	266,505			266,505
Total capital assets, being depreciated	6,462,294	305,763		6,768,057
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	1,531,769	184,853	-	1,716,622
Improvements	261,356	13,132	-	274,488
Equipment	148,179	17,722		<u>165,901</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>1,941,304</u>	215,707	-	2,157,011
Total capital assets being depreciated net	4,520,990	90,056		4,611,046
Capital assets – net depreciation	<u>\$ 4,567,984</u>	<u>\$ 391,054</u>	<u>\$ 305,763</u>	<u>\$ 4,653,275</u>

NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of debt transactions for the year ended June 30, 2023:

General Obligation Bonds, Series A

On December 9, 2010, the District issued \$3,195,000 of certificates of participation. The debt was issued for the purpose of constructing a new early childcare center. The debt was issued with a maturity of September 1, 2040 and will carry an interest rate of 5.5%.

In October of 2017, the District issued \$2,671,000 2017 Refunding Certificates of Participation with an interest rate of 3.1%. The refunding was done to reduce future debt service payments. The transaction resulted in a reduction of \$1,533,223 in future debt service payments. This translates into a net present value savings of \$586,269.

NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM DEBT (concluded)

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt as of June 30, 2023:

	June 30,		June 30,		
	2022	Additions	Retirements	2023	Current
General Obligation	<u>\$ 2,161,000</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 138,000	\$ 2,023,000 \$	144,000

Principal payments on the debt are due September 1 and interest is due on September 1 and March 1 of every year. Debt service requirements are as follows:

					D	ebt Service		
Year Ending June 30	İ	Principal		Principal Interest		Interest		Total
2024	\$	144,000	\$	60,481	\$	204,481		
2025		148,000		55,955		203,955		
2026		153,000		51,290		204,290		
2027		153,000		46,547		199,547		
2028		158,000		41,726		199,726		
2029		167,000		36,689		203,689		
2030		171,000		31,450		202,450		
2031		174,000		26,102		200,102		
2032		182,000		20,584		202,584		
2033		185,000		14,896		199,896		
2034		193,000		9,037		202,037		
2035		195,000		3,023		198,023		
Total	\$	2,023,000	\$	397,777	\$	2,420,777		

Compensated Absences

It is the District's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick leave benefits. All vacation and sick leave benefits are accrued as earned by employees. All vacation and sick leave pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for vacation pay is reported in the general fund. The changes of the compensated absences were as follows:

	Governmental Activities
Beginning balance Additions	\$ 55,325
Deletions	7,048
Ending balance	<u>\$ 48,277</u>

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAX LEVY, COLLECTION AND MAXIMUM RATES

The State of California Constitution Article XIIIA provides that the combined maximum property tax rate on any given property may not exceed 1% of its assessed value unless voters have approved an additional amount. Assessed value is calculated at 100% of market value as defined by Article XIIIA and may be increased by no more than 2% per year unless the property is sold or transferred. The State Legislature has determined the method of distribution of receipts from a 1% tax levy among counties, cities, school districts and other districts. Counties, cities, school districts and other districts may levy such additional tax as is necessary to provide for voter approved debt service.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAX LEVY, COLLECTION AND MAXIMUM RATES (concluded)

The County of San Mateo assesses properties, and bills and collects property taxes as follows:

SecuredUnsecuredValuation datesMarch 1March 1Lien/levy datesJuly 1July 1

Due dates 50% on November 1 Upon receipt of billing

50% on February 1

Delinquent as of December 10 (for November) August 31

April 10 (for February)

The term "unsecured" refers to taxes on property not secured by liens on real property.

Property taxes levied are recorded as revenue when received, in the fiscal year of levy, due to the adoption of the "alternate method" of property tax distribution, known as the Teeter Plan, by the District and the County of San Mateo. The Teeter Plan authorizes the auditor/controller of the County of San Mateo to allocate 100% of the secured property taxes billed, but not yet paid.

The County of San Mateo remits tax monies to the District in five installments as follows:

5% remitted in November 45% remitted in December 5% remitted in March 35% remitted in April 10% remitted in June

NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is insured for general liability and property by the California Association for Park Recreation Insurance, a joint powers agency comprised of California special districts. The District's general liability limits are as follows:

COVERAGE LIMIT

General Liability \$25,000,000 per occurrence
Automobile Liability \$25,000,000 per occurrence
Public Officials and Employee Liability \$25,000,000 per occurrence

Flood and Earthquake coverage has an annual aggregate limit of \$10,000,000 for flood and \$5,000,000 for earthquake for all member districts. The deductible for all loss or damage arising from the risks of flood or wildfire is \$50,000, and earthquake is \$50,000 per occurrence or 5% of the value of the building, contents and/or structure damage, whichever is greater.

A \$20,000 deductible applies to any covered claim under Public Officials and Employment Practices Liability for wrongful termination. All-Risks Property Loss coverage is subject to a \$2,000 deductible per occurrence. The employment practices liability coverage deductible can be reduced to \$5,000 by getting an attorney with an employment law background involved prior to termination. If the attorney reviews the personnel file and advises on what to do prior to termination, and the District follows those instructions, the District would be eligible for the lower deductible. The general and auto liability coverage has a \$0 deductible.

NOTE 8 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN

The District has a Tax Deferred Simple IRA Plan that is available to employees who earned \$5,000 in the current year and are expected to earn in the following year. The District contributes 3% of the employee's gross annual salary. The District's matching contributions for the year ending June 30, 2023 were \$30,346.

NOTE 9 - DEFERRED COMPENSATION

District employees may defer a portion of their compensation under the District sponsored Deferred Compensation Plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. Under these plans, participants are not taxed on the deferred portion of their compensation until distributed to them; distributions may be made only at termination, retirement, and death or in an emergency as defined by the Plans. The District's contribution for the year ending June 30, 2023 was \$15,441. Of this amount \$6,774 is a matching contribution. The laws governing deferred compensation plan assets require plan assets to be held in a Trust for the exclusive benefit of plan participants and their beneficiaries. Since the assets held under these plans are not the District's property, are not managed by the District and are not subject to claims by general creditors of the District, they have been excluded from these financial statements.

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Highlands Recreation District GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)

	General Fund									
	Budgeted Amounts							Variance with		
	Original		Final		Actual		Final Budget			
Revenues:										
Property taxes	\$	785,557	\$	785,557	\$	801,029	\$	15,472		
Interest		42,310		42,310		49,779		7,469		
Park and recreation fees		3,001,905		3,001,905		2,923,950		(77,955)		
Intergovernmental revenue		177,952		177,952		115,959		(61,993)		
Miscellaneous		16,500		16,500		11,699		(4,801)		
Total revenues		4,024,224	_	4,024,224	_	3,902,416		(121,808)		
Expenditures:										
Salaries and employee benefits		2,210,464		2,210,464		1,981,798		228,666		
District operating expenses		713,169		713,169		889,437		(176, 268)		
Debt service expense		202,852		202,852		202,852		-		
Capital outlay		447,452		447,452		314,889		132,563		
Total expenditures	_	3,573,937		3,573,937		3,388,976		184,961		
Excess (deficit) of revenues										
over (under) expenditures	\$	450,287	\$	450,287		513,440	\$	63,153		
Fund balances, beginning of period						3,498,936				
Fund balances, end of period					\$	4,012,376				